

West Newbury ; they were planted and still owned by him, and are in the plantation that took the first prize of \$1,000 offered by the State for the best forest produced by tree planting.

Here the tree is nearly forty feet high, and is of tall, upright habit, but has not yet shown the deep-furrowed bark that is to be seen on older trees ; it has a peculiar glassy smoothness when young.

We have seen trees of this oak in Bedford, N. H., seventy-five feet high ; trees that make the best timber for pile driving, for the support of buildings and bridge piers. In open ground it makes a strong, robust trunk, with more upright branches than any other oak named ; the acorn is large, sweet-flavored, and is produced by quite young trees ; they sprout freely when planted fresh from the trees ; like all species of nuts, they germinate best when not allowed to dry.

It transplants as safely as any of the oak family, and as a lawn tree it is not excelled when a tree of upright habit and expanding, regular outline is desired.

HOW TO MAKE THE GARDEN PAY.

The garden pays well, even with hand labor. It would pay much better if the main burden of the cultivation were put upon the muscles of the horse. But the saving of cost in cultivation is only a small part of the benefit of the long-row arrangement. It would lead to a much more frequent and thorough cultivation of our garden crops. Most farmers neglect the garden for their field crops. The advantage of a frequent stirring of the surface soil to growing crops is greatly under-estimated. It is said that it pays to hoe cabbage every morning before breakfast during the early part of the season. We can testify to the great advantage of cultivation every week. This frequent breaking of

the crust admits of a freer circulation of the air among the roots below, and makes the most of the dews and rains that fall. The manufacture of plant food goes on more rapidly, and to a certain extent, cultivation is a substitute for manure. Another benefit of the long-row system would be the almost certain enlargement of the fruit and vegetable garden, and a better supply of these fruits for the table. This, we believe, would have an important sanitary influence in every household.—*American Agriculturist.*

FRESH FIGS.

The *Florida Dispatch* thinks the time is at hand when we shall be supplied with fresh figs that are fresh, not dried, and ventures to prophesy as follows :

As a *shipping fruit*, we predict for the Fig an immense sale in the near future. We have, already, many sorts which may be picked a short time before full maturity, and, like the strawberry, carefully packed in quart boxes and shipped in Bowen's refrigerators to any of the northern cities. If not fully mature when packed, they will ripen *in transitu*, reaching the epicurean tables of New York and Boston as fresh and inviting as when plucked here from the trees. There cannot be the slightest doubt that, if fine, sweet, ripe Figs can be thus safely transported and properly presented to the people of the North, they will speedily become immensely popular as a dessert fruit ; and that, to come anywhere near supplying the coming demand, we shall need a hundred trees where we now have one.

The possibility of safe transportation in refrigerators is no untried experiment. It was successfully accomplished by Col. D. H. Elliott, of *The Dispatch*, a year or more ago, and the Figs were sold in New York, (if our recollection is correct,) at *forty cents per quart*. We would ask no more profitable or remunerative *business* than to produce Figs by the car-load at half or even one-quarter of that price ; and we confidently advise all our fruit-growers who live within reach of transportation lines to plant Figs largely and at once.