

## APPLES.

**SEVERAL KINDS IN ONE TREE.**—In grafting large trees, several varieties of scions are frequently employed in forming one new top; there are several objections to this practice.

Every one at all familiar with fruit trees, must have observed that each variety has a mode of growth peculiar to itself, and those who have had much experience can often ascertain the kind, when not in fruit, by this circumstance alone. Some varieties are vigorous and of rapid growth; others are slow and unthrifty, and others of short duration and subject to decay early. A tree combining these discordant elements can possess little of symmetry or beauty, and the most judicious cannot remedy the evil. For instance, a tree may be grafted with the Northern Spy, which is of remarkable upright growth; the Roxbury Russet, which is horizontal, or spreading, and the Spitzenburg, whose branches are drooping or pendant. In a few years the scions clash and entangle, and it will be impossible to give them the proper form or direction, and when the tree comes into bearing the defect will be still more apparent. There is another objection to having more than one variety in a tree; it creates confusion in gathering the fruit, and where the kinds somewhat resemble each other, they are liable to get mixed, causing dissatisfaction among the purchasers. Where a person has but little land, and a few large trees which he is desirous to graft to other varieties for his own use, and who is willing to dispense with a good formed top, it may be justifiable to put several kinds into the same tree, but in extensive orchards it should be avoided.

## WATERING CATTLE.

Being under the necessity of going out in this driving storm of snow to see that my stock are watered at the neighbouring brooks, has impressed on my mind the loss I am suffering by not having provided water for them in their stalls, or in the barnyard adjoining. This same brook runs within two hundred feet of the barn, where, at an expense not exceeding \$50, machinery could be placed, that by the power of the water itself, would yield a constant supply of pure water for as many cattle as the barn will accommodate. That this is so I know, because on my neighbors farm, where he keeps constantly fifty or more cows, and as many oxen, horses, and other animals, as are needed on a large farm, for the last *five years*, he has obtained all the water they needed, both winter and summer, from a small pond in his pasture distant 2500 feet, forced through a lead pipe, by a fall of only 13 feet head—the original cost of the preparation did not exceed \$200. Here, then, at an expense not exceeding \$20 a year, is obtained a convenience that is equivalent to the services of one man, and an additional benefit more than double this saving. Think also of the saving made, in the droppings of the animals, one-half of which would be lost by their roaming abroad, and irretrievably lost, when dropped in and floated away with the stream. This is no fancy picture; instances of this kind may be seen in every farming village; aye, more, we have known farmers who have boasted of their convenience of watering their cattle at the brooks, or neighboring ponds, as their fathers for a *hundred years* had done before them. It is perfectly easy to demonstrate, that the loss sustained in fertilizers, by this careless usage, in this period, at a moderate valuation, would exceed the present value of the farm, at a high valuation. So much for heedlessly going on in the steps of those who have been before us, without regard to consequences. \* \*

**REMARKS.**—The above communication is an exceedingly valuable one. It is the notice of such practical every day wants of the farmer, that gives an agricultural paper much of its value. Water arrangements are generally expensive, but that should not deter one from making a beginning. We know a good farmer—one of the best—who pumped water forty for years, forty head of cattle per day. Now this would require at least a minute for each animal twice a day, making eighty minutes, and of very hard work, too. At length, after wearing out some dozen pumps, and pretty nearly wearing out himself, he dug a well in the side of a hill twenty-one hundred feet from his barn, put in a half-inch gutta serena pipe, and for sev