

they should by all means do it, and they will then do it as it should be done. If their chief motive is to benefit the community, they would probably fail to do that, and to get their money back too. Money, money: that is the soul of horse breeding, as of every thing else about the farm; and the greed for money is greater than all other forces in the improvement of the world's agriculture. It impels men to make improvements,—nearly all the real improvements that are made,—they make money by the operation; and when this becomes manifest, the whole community follows, more or less cautiously, in their wake, and lasting good is done. Those who adopt "improved agriculture" for the sake of benefiting other people rather than themselves, rarely convince any body that the new way is the best, and seldom do any good. If a farmer keeps a fine horse for the sake of the general improvement of the horses of his neighborhood, he does some good of course. If he keeps him in such a way as to make a lot of money by him, he will impel some neighbor to get a still better one to make more money, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The community gets the benefit twice over, and a new stimulus is given to the raising of fine horses. I know this is not the sort of patting-on-the-back that is usually given to those who, from really admirable motives, spend their money for the advancement of agriculture, but it is the plain truth: and Mr. Brown does more ultimate good to the farming community every time he pockets \$50 for the service of a mare by his thorough-bred horse, than Mr. Jones would do by letting an equally good horse stand for \$5. Partly because Mr. Robinson is watching the result to see whether he can't afford to buy a better horse than Brown's, and stand him for \$30, and partly because the horse will be better kept and better shown up if he is kept for profit, than if kept for philanthropy."

Peters' Musical Monthly. L. P. Peters, Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y. Sample copies mailed for 30 cents. Peters' Musical Monthly for October contains the following collection of Music, printed from full-size music plates:—Truly Yours—Song and Chorus by Hays. Papa, come help Me across the Dark River—Song and Chorus by Persley. The World is full of Beauty, when the Heart is full of Love—Song by Von Sinit. Eyes of Loving, Laughing Blue—Song and Chorus by Philip Phillips. We won't leave the Farm—Song and Chorus by Persley. Cast thy burden upon the Lord—Quartet. Jesus and the Children—Quartet. Speak the Truth—Quartet. Marche Militaire, or Camp Polka. Falling Leaves Polka. Christine Nilsson's favorite Schottische—and Floating Breezes Valse Sentimental. This Magazine is invaluable to all lovers of Music, any single piece of the above being worth as much as is asked for the entire lot. It is published monthly by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, at \$3 per year. We cannot quote a sample of the Music for the edification of our lady readers, but can give the words of one of the songs.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF BEAUTY, WHEN
THE HEART IS FULL OF LOVE.

There is beauty in the forest,
Where the trees are green and fair;
There is beauty in the meadow,
Where wild flowers scent the air;
There is beauty in the sunlight,
And the soft blue beams above.

Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the fountain,
Singing gaily at the play,
While rainbow hues are glittering,
On its silv'ry, shining spray;
There is beauty in the streamlet,
Murm'ring softly through the grove.
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the moonlight,
When it falls upon the sea,
While the blue foam crested billows
Dance and frolic joyously;
There is beauty in the lightning gleam
That o'er the dark waves rove.
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the brightness
Beaming from a loving eye,
In the warm blush of affection—
In the tear of sympathy—
In the sweet, low voice, whose accents
The spirit's gladness prove.
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love!

Monthly Reports of the Department of Agriculture, for August and September, 1870. Washington. Hon. Horace Capron.

These Reports contain the usual digest of statistical matter collected by the Department. The Japan Privet seems to be worth looking after in Nova Scotia:—A correspondent in Chatfield, Navarro County, Texas, says: "The Japan Privet, (*Ligustrum japonicum*.) recommended in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1868, will prove a mine of wealth to Texas as an inside hedge plant." Its cuttings take root as speedily as the easiest rooting willow twig. It is almost an evergreen, retaining its foliage nine months of the year, even after severe frosts. It is of rapid growth, and must not be confounded with the common privet, (*L. vulgare*.) a small-leaved and much inferior plant. He says the farmers of Texas are better off than before the rebellion. Their lands have doubled in value, and increased attention is paid to introducing improved stock and substituting better farming implements and machinery for the clumsy appliances of former days; and the improvements on their farm generally are of a better character. Increased attention is paid to fruits, and even apples thrive on soils at 32°; he raised one last year that weighed 17½ ounces, though rabbits and hares girdle the trees badly. Plums succeed admirably, ripening about the middle of June. Peaches, grapes, and all the small fruits likewise do well.

The Horticulturist, for October. H. T. Williams, Beekman St., New York.

This monthly is indispensable to every owner or manager of a good garden. This month some more details are given of Californian Horticulture, there is a picture design of a residence for Elias Howe, Jr., upon the site of Iranistan, made famous while in possession of Mr. Barnum. One correspondent recommends earth from the woods for fruit trees. Another asks, what are the uses of Horticultural Societies? and answers: They did for the beautifying of our city more than all else beside. Full details are given respecting bulbs and bulb-planting for the present season. Clay soil is recommended for Japan Lilies, as they are apt to rot in sand. The new *Dahlia arborea* is said to be superior

to imperialis. The following is worthy of attention from our fruit-growers:—

Bartlett pears have sold the past months of August and September for as low as \$1.50 per crate, or \$2 per bushel, or \$5 to \$7 per barrel. This is the lowest price they have been known to reach for more than ten years. Nearly all other varieties have sold correspondingly low. Duchesse d'Angouleme for \$2 per crate, while Flemish Beauty and Seckel have ruled lower still than Bartlett.

It is possible that these low prices may check for a time the rage for planting pears which seems to have arisen and extended so strongly for two years past. But we find several salutary lessons in this situation. 1st. We must place less dependence upon one exclusive variety. 2d. We must plant more late varieties.

Nearly every farmer has hitherto planted early varieties, mostly Bartlett. The trees begin to bear young, and their fruit reaches market about the middle of August. From the large number of trees planted, the produce now begins yearly to pour in in overwhelming quantities. Sagacious cultivators will hereafter give the Bartlett only a medium place on their lists, while the multitude of course will continue to plant it as freely as they have done the Wilson strawberry.

We often notice, on the other hand, what a scarcity of fine pears there is after October 1st, and down through November and December. The most successful growers now plant a succession of varieties, from earliest to latest, and they generally find that their latest varieties prove the most profitable. The Lawrence pear we esteem not second to the Bartlett, and sometimes far more profitable. The Seckel is so little planted that its fruit always will be high. The Beurre d'Anjou is one of our finest late varieties, and the Beurre Clairgeau is equally excellent. No one can go amiss in this short list, and of every 500 trees we would choose more than one-half Lawrence.

In Virginia, immense orchards of Bartlett and Duchesse pear trees have been planted. One farm alone of 300 acres possesses 100 pear trees on every acre, and we think that for a few years to come Virginia Bartletts will become quite as famous and as cheap as Virginia strawberries and Virginia melons.

The Gardeners' Monthly for October. Brinkloe and Marat, 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

The Hertsine Raspberry is shown in a coloured plate, and is warmly commended as a perfectly hardy sort of high flavour:—

Our own country has a wild Raspberry very close to the *Rubus Idaeus* of Europe, namely, the *R. strigosus*. It is found all through Canada and the Northern States, but its chief home is along the line of the Great Lakes, from the Rocky Mountains to the Sea. This is so little different from the *Rubus Idaeus* of Europe, that it is reasonable to suppose they might have come from the same stock. The chief difference as recognized by Botanists is that the petals are shorter than the calyx in the American, and equal to the calyx in the European. The other characters are so variable that they are not much to be depended on. The wild fruit of the American is rather superior to the wild fruit of Europe.

Then we have two other species of Raspberry in cultivation of American origin: *R. occidentalis* of Linnaeus, and the *R. neglectus*