

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

RING'S PATENT BROADCAST SOWER.—The *Rural New Yorker* gives an account of the invention and construction of a machine for sowing broadcast, which is said to perform its work with precision and dispatch. In many situations in this country, owing to stumps, stones, &c., the drill cannot be advantageously used, and as the art of sowing by hand is one which many farmers only acquire imperfectly, machines of the kind in question may be of no inconsiderable service.

The present one was invented by A. Rings, of Maine, and is manufactured and for sale by E. D. Hallock, of Rochester, who says, "it will sow all kinds of grain and field seeds, broadcast, from peas to clover and timothy. It is capable of distributing evenly over the ground a space of from 30 to 60 feet, thus sowing from 60 to 120 feet each "*bout*," and doing the work as well, if not better than the most experienced sower could by hand, besides performing three times the amount of work in the same time. Its construction is simple, being merely a sack with a hopper at the bottom, under which is a revolving cylinder, turned by means of a crank, with arms or tubes through which the grain passes, it being thrown out by centrifugal force. The width of space sown depends upon the specific gravity of grain. The quantity is regulated by a slide, and can be changed in a moment. The machine is made of heavy tin, and can be repaired by any mechanic in that branch of business." The price is seven dollars.

IMPORTED AYRSHIRE COWS IN LOWER CANADA.—The *Witness* observes: "A vessel now in the port of Montreal has brought six fine Ayrshire cows, selected in Scotland by a French Canadian farmer for and on account of French Canadian farmers in this vicinity. This is an instance of enlightened enterprise which demands special notice and commendation."

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.

BY PROF. BUCKLAND.

(*Concluded from page 84.*)

All the trees which have been enumerated in the preceding part of this paper are easily attainable—besides others which I have not time to particularize—are generally adapted for planting, either singly or in groups, in grounds of sufficient extent. In lawns, however, of *very small area*, it is not advisable to plant trees that attain to a great size. *Variety* is also an object to be sought as far as practicable in all situations; and a fitness or adaptation should always be observed in accordance with the dictates of correct taste, both in outline and detail, in every thing that is attempted in landscape gardening.

In selecting trees for ornamental planting in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling house, ample scope is afforded for the exercise of taste and judgment, as pointed out so fully by Repton, and other writers, on these subjects. Trees, in their contour and general expression, should, as far as practicable, harmonize or contrast with the style of architecture with which they are associated. Styles, for instance, which abound in horizontal lines—such as characterise the dwellings of the classic lands of Italy and Greece—are mellowed and their characteristic features more fully and pleasingly brought out by trees of a tall and spiral