

offered to the public, all of which will be sustained by circular, sent by mail on application, with about thirty names attached for reference.

"S. B. CONOVER, New York."

The next in order, and the last to be particularised, is—

"THE CLIMAX—A seedling of the Early Goodrich, and originated with Mr. D. S. Heffron, in 1864. Tuber about medium size; ves shallow, but strongly defined, flesh entirely white; solid, heavy, brittle, and never hollow; boils through quickly, with no hard core at centre; is mealy, of floury whiteness, and of superior table quality. It is equally productive with the Early Rose, but a few days later; earlier than the Early Goodrich; while its keeping qualities are as good as the Peachblow, and is very strongly recommended."

There are other varieties spoken of in Mr. Best's book, and apparently of great promise, but I believe those I have enumerated claim the greatest merit, and are enough, in all conscience, for any man to choose from. Trusting that the information here given respecting so valuable a root may prove advantageous to some of your readers, and that you will curtail in any way this letter, if too long, I will subscribe myself,

Respectfully and truly yours,

LEICESTERENSIS.

GUELPH TOWNSHIP, 28th March, 1871.

P. S.—Since writing the above I find, in looking over the Messrs. Sharpe's Seed Catalogue of this year, just come to hand, that that enterprising firm have for sale all the potatoes alluded to in this letter as well as many other kinds. They have also, I see, some extraordinary yielding oats and peas which the farming community will do well to look after! No one, scarcely, duly estimates the importance of a change of seed!

NOTE BY ED. O. F.—Most of our seedsmen have the above potatoes, &c., for sale this season, as well as the enterprising Guelph firm named by our correspondent.

HIGH FARMING vs. LOW FARMING.

There is a vast amount of farming and gardening which is spoken of, written up and published in our hebdomadal journals as *high farming*, which, in reality, is nothing more or less than the lowest kind of *low farming*. The notions of the American people touching what really constitutes high farming and low farming, are exceedingly vague and heterodox: and such notions have been promulgated through the press by writers who have held up the man that has spent the most money on the farm, and made the most attractive "spread," as the tiller of the soil who are setting an illustrious example in high farming; when, really, their respective systems of farm management lead with rapid steps to pauperism and the County House. On the contrary, that kind of tillage which is in deed and in truth high farming, is sneeringly ignored.

What is high farming? It is a system of tillage and farm management and is *self-sustaining*—a system that takes nothing but the bare land, the domestic animals, the farm implements machinery,

and cultivates the soil, sustains the family and the animals, pays the animals taxes, defrays the expenses incident to the improvements that must be made on the farm, conceals the annual interest on the money invested in the land, eventually pays for the land all from the products of the soil cultivated; and after one, two or three decades of years, leaves every acre in a far better state of fertility than the soil was at the beginning. This is high farming. There are untold numbers of quiet, unobstructive tillers of the soil in many of our States, who have commenced precisely as we have indicated, *without one dollar of cash capital*; who have had no revenue whatever besides the natural resources of their cultivated fields, and who have by hard work and judicious management, sustained their families, paid for their land, erected all their buildings, paid for all their valuable improvements, and at the same time, have brought their land up to that state of productiveness by their judicious management, that every acre now yields from two to three tons of hay were only one was originally gathered, and they harvest nearly two bushels,—in many instances more than two,—of cereal grain, where the product was but one bushel. *That is high farming.* Yet, such a system of husbandry is usually sneered at, simply because the proprietor knew how to save his money to defray the expenses of improvements, rather than spend three times more than he made.

A wealthy broker purchased an excellent farm of about 250 acres, one hour's ride from the city of New York, where he settled an ambitious son, who had almost a passion for high farming or for what he understood to signify high farming. Any good tiller of the soil, at that distance from the city, could easily have cleared \$5,000 per year, on that farm. For a number of years, the young man was required to draw on the city treasury of his father, for \$2,000 per year, to defray his (economical?) expenses. After eight years, the drafts continued to augment annually, until it required \$10,000 per annum in addition to the income of the large farm, to defray the expenses incident to carrying on the agricultural operations. The farm was all paid for at the outset. After such a long trial the father said to the son, "Hadn't thee better give up farming? For the first few years, thee managed to get along with \$2,000 besides the income of thy farm. But now, it requires \$10,000. My judgment is that thee had better give it up."

How is that for high? Yet, this farmer sustains a world wide reputation for being an excellent tiller of the soil, while quiet men are sneered at as "not much of a farmer." How is that for low farming?—*New York Observer.*

TURNIP CULTURE.

The following paper on this subject was read by Mr. John Weir, Jr., of Flamborough, before the Ancaster Farmers' Club:—

To cultivate turnips successfully, a good deal of labour and attention are indispensable, and perhaps, were we possessed of a thorough practical knowledge of their culture, and that proper mode of treatment exactly suited to the requirements of our climate, we should not so often hear of a want of success.