

kiln; lime to be burned, hauled and spread; fence-rows cleaned out, fences made, &c.

I put 1000 bushels of lime on two ten acre fields, in the fall, before possession was given. These fields were ploughed in the following spring, and put in with corn, which yielded, when husked, not over 50 bushels of sound corn altogether. From one of them, however, I got 100 bushels of buckwheat, having sown some seed among the sparse and puny-looking stalks of corn about the middle of July.

The next season both fields were put in with oats, averaging 40 bushels per acre. I sowed clover and timothy on the oats, and rolled them all in together. The season was favourable; the seed took well. I mowed these fields two summers in succession, and had a very good crop of hay.

I then put 500 bushels of lime on one of the fields, and in the spring planted it with corn, which yielded me 400 bushels, without the offal. No manure whatever was used for the crop in addition to the lime, excepting the corn was plastered in the hill. Oats, wheat, (manured from the barnyard,) and two crops of grass followed. The ground was then limed again as before, and I gathered the ensuing season 60 bushels of corn per acre.

The other fields on the farm have been worked as this, with about the same result, excepting the corn, which I think has not been equalled since. There were but two acres of wheat on the place when I bought it, as all the manure made would not cover a greater extent than this, after sufficient was taken out for a potato patch and garden. Two horses and three cows constituted about all the stock. Now there are five horses, and upwards of 20 head of cattle are kept. The manure they make is sufficient for 20 acres of ground annually. By the increased production of my farm, I have been enabled to pay my debts, erect new buildings, and to give my children a good, sound, practical education.

So much for lime; without this fertilizer I could not have lived. I have never sold more than three or four loads of hay, nor bought more than three or four loads of manure. Several times the wheat crop has yielded 30 bushels per acre. I paid \$31 per acre for my farm, and have refused \$110.

I have written this to show that poor land may be made good with lime, and the increased amount of manure obtained as the consequence of liberal application. Two good horses and a yoke of oxen were all

the working stock used on this farm for several years. Young farmers will do well to remember that oxen will do as much work as horses, eat less grain, require less expensive harness, can be geared in half the time, can be managed more safely by boys, and in fine are preferable in very many ways.

[Thus writes a Bucks Co., Pa. farmer to the Germantown Telegraph, surely a man of deeds.]

THE FARM HOUSE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

It is painful to see, as we often do, an utter want of taste manifested by the farmer in locating and constructing his house, and in making the surroundings pleasant and attractive to the eye. In travelling through any part of our country, one may often notice a lack of judgment on the part of the farmer in selecting a site for his house. In the selection he betrays an utter want of good taste. The site is not convenient in respect to the different parts of his farm, nor can the surroundings be made beautiful. Then the building itself is clumsy, ill-shapen and not adapted to convenience and comfort. He may have a fancy for high ground, and place his house on a barren hill, because the prospect thence is more extensive. Or he may locate it in a low valley, because a spring of water is near by. In either case he will transgress the laws of good taste.

Some farmers build very large houses, far exceeding their wants and their means.

Here again is a lack of judgment. Economy, beauty and utility are not consulted. In the structure of his house, and the arrangement of the different rooms, good taste, convenience, comfort and elegance are disregarded. The kitchen, perhaps, will be the front room, the buttery inconveniently separated from it, entrance to the cellar gained only by an outside door; the woodhouse detached from the dwelling; and the well dug in the front of the whole. Even the hog-pen sometimes is located by the roadside, and is the prominent object before the house.

Now, we protest against this transgression of the laws of good taste, order and beauty. This clumsiness and slovenliness are unpardonable, where the farmer has the opportunity of adorning his rural home, and rendering it an attractive object by its elegance, convenience and beauty. Let the surroundings of the house be indicative