

Dutch matrons of Long Island, who presided over their neat and well-filled market baskets in New-York, now preside at the table of affluence and splendour in that city. The want of inclination is seldom attended by any want of excuse, and to this we much attribute the prevailing want of gardens throughout the country.

It is a rare thing to meet with any succession of garden stuffs in our markets; a single crop of peas, or beans, or sallads, is considered sufficient. The cultivation of asparagus would be very profitable. This vegetable is brought from Boston, and although injured by the passage, it nevertheless commands a very high price. It has been generally supposed, that the cultivation of it was attended with great trouble and difficulty, but this is not the case. It requires a loose, rich soil; and when once planted, it continues for many years, with very little attention given to it every spring. It grows well in both provinces, and if it was cultivated in the neighbourhood of Saint John, along the rivers, in Digby and Annapolis, it would amply repay the gardener for his trouble. There is domestic economy as well as profit from the proceeds of a garden, and the table of a professed gardener, during the season of his vegetables, affords an illustration of it; therefore economy, comfort, and gain, are all in the balance in favour of horticulture. A garden is furthermore a great ornament to a farm, and the farmer, who observes neatness and management in the cultivation of it, will carry the same disposition and effort to his field. We would, therefore, urge attention to this particular department of husbandry; the country will be improved in appearance by it; the husbandman will be enriched in pocket by it; and the city will give ample encouragement to it.



SUGGESTION FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL
FARM AT THE EXPENCE OF
THE PROVINCE.

SEVERAL intelligent farmers and other persons desirous of promoting the

interests of agriculture in this province, have expressed their opinions in favour of the establishment of an experimental farm, at the expence of the province, and that a scientific and practical farmer be procured from Great Britain to conduct it; to try the various agricultural experiments, and to make a regular report upon them. We coincide with the suggestion, and think that an appropriation from the Legislature for this purpose, would be a wise expenditure of a few hundred pounds. Such an establishment would diffuse practical knowledge; it would remove the barrier of prejudice between old customs and modern improvements; it would be an excellent school for the instruction of apprentices and agricultural aspirants; it would establish an era in the agriculture of New-Brunswick, which would be honourable to the Legislature as the patron of it; it would give an impulse to agricultural zeal; it would teach our farmers from the book of nature and experience; and while it would convince them of the errors and inefficiency of their old ways and established habits, it would delight them with those systems of science, which inculcate economy, and lead to profit and improvement. Such an establishment might be under the general direction of suitable persons appointed by the Legislature; and when hereafter it should be no longer required, the farm might be sold and the amount repaid to the province. We think the suggestion worthy the consideration of agriculturists throughout the province. Let them discuss the merits of the question, and urge the advantage and necessity of it upon their Representatives. Such suggestions may appear fanciful at first, and the success of an appeal to the Legislature equally doubtful and hopeless. But if the farmers throughout the province talk the matter among themselves—talk their representatives into their own opinions, unite in their efforts, and persevere in their application; union and perseverance will remove many difficulties.

Such an experiment would soon manifest its beneficial influence not only