

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

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Rules for the Care of Sheep.

Keep the sheep dry under foot with litter, it is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

Take up lamb bucks early in summer, and keep them up until December, when they may turn out.

Remove the lower bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus avoiding broken limbs. Count them every day.

Begin grazing with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity first.

If a ewe loses a lamb, milk daily a few days and mix a little alum with her salt.

Let no hogs eat with sheep in spring.

In weaning lambs use a little meal food.

Never frighten sheep if you can avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather.

In the fall separate the weak, thin or sick from the strong, and give extra care.

If one is hurt, catch at once, wash the wound, if in fly time apply spirits of turpentine daily, always with something healing.

Splinter broken limbs tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on them.

Don't let them spoil wool with burrs.

Cut tag locks in early spring.

For scabs give pulverized alum in wheat bran. Prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

If lame, examine feet, clean out hoofs, pare hoof, if unsoared, and apply tobacco boiled with blue vitriol, in a little water.

If the weather is not too cold, shear at once sheep beginning to shed and carefully save pelts of those that die.

Have some good book on sheep to refer to. It will put money in your purse.

BEANS FOR GARGET IN COWS.—Some six or seven years ago I saw beans recommended for garget in cows by a gentleman who had a cow so badly affected that she was nearly spoiled, but she got to a stage of beans and ate what she wanted. The result was she was cured. Since then I have used nothing else, and it has never failed to cure as yet. Beans, we all know, will do no harm, and it is a medicine that all farmers have on hand or ought to have. At first I soaked a pint to a feed, and mixed them with meal to make the cow eat them; but now I keep ground beans, as I think the meal is the best. This fall I had a very promising two-year-old heifer become so bad in one test that I could scarcely milk it, and the milk was very chunky and bloody. I gave her one pint of the meal mixed with one pint of the meal mixed with meal as well as ever, and has remained so. I think that if cows were to be fed with meal two or three times a year they would not be troubled with garget. —Correspondent New England Farmer.

A Convent Land Measure.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:

Five yards wide by 968 long contains one acre.

Ten yards wide by 384 long contains one acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 long contains one acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 long contains one acre.

Seventy yards wide by 69 long contains one acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 long contains one acre.

110 feet wide by 397 long contains one acre.

120 feet wide by 363 long contains one acre.

220 feet wide by 181 long contains one acre.

440 feet wide by 99 long contains one acre.

WINTER CARE OF POULTRY.—There is always a good profit in keeping a few good fowls and then taking good care of them. A clean, dry, warm, but warm ventilated poultry house is requisite to the health of fowls. The sassafras poles used in the roosts should be of convenient size for the fowls to cling to easily.

A box of dry ashes should be placed where the fowls can swallow them when they desire to do so. It will assist greatly in keeping them free from lice. A change of food, from corn to oats, or wheat screenings boiled with potatoes, is excellent for fowls. They also require fresh meat—refuse pieces from the butcher shop is the kind usually procured. If chopped into fine pieces it will be all the better. Lime, old mortar, etc., should be placed where the fowls can get a supply during the winter.

Varieties.

THE END.

The course of the weariest river Ends in the great, gray sea; The scorn, forever and ever, Strives against the tree. The rainbow, the sky adorning, Shines promise through the storm; The glimmer of coming morning Through midnight gloom will form. By time all knots are risen, Complex although they be, And peace will at last be given, Dear, both to you and me.

Then, though the path may be dreary, Look onward to the goal; Though the weariest road be weary, Let faith inspire the soul. Seek the right, though the wrong be tempting! Speak truth at all cost; Vain is all weak exhorting. When once the gem is lost, Let strong hands and keen eyes be ready For plain and unobscured foes; Thought earnest and head steady Bear best unto the close.

The heavy clouds may be raining, But with evening close the light; Through the dark are low winds complaining Yet the sunshine glides the bright; And Love has its hidden treasure For the patient and the poor; And time gives his fullest measure To the workers who endure; And the Word that no jar has shaken Has the future pledge supplied; For we know that when the "awaken" We shall be "satisfied."

A gentleman was in Dublin a short time ago, and being desirous to know what progress Home Rule was making among the lower classes, he asked a car driver what he thought of it. "Home Rule, is it?" said the man, giving a cut to his horse. "Go on wid ye! Home Rule! Sure we know nothin' of Home Rule except the Dublin Corporation—and they gave us these blessed thramways!"

An Irishman once lived with a farmer as a pauper. The young folks of the neighbourhood, on one occasion, had a party, to which he did not invite him. Pat considered himself very much slighted; but after cogitating the matter for a while, he brightened up, and exclaimed, "Faith, I'll be a gentleman with 'em yet; I'll have a party myself, and I won't invite nobody."

The owner of a lodging-house informed his tenants the other day that he was going to raise their rents all round, whereupon they held a meeting and passed a resolution of thanks to the landlord for "promising to raise their rent, as the times were hard, and they feared that without his assistance it could not be raised at all."

A little boy, whose father was a rather immoderate drinker of the moderate kind, one day spained his wrist, and his mother utilized the whiskey in her husband's bottle to bathe the little fellow's wrist. After a while the pain began to abate, and the child surprised his mother by exclaiming:—"Ma, has pa got a sprained throat?"

A lady taking tea at a small company being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I can't," she modestly replied; "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table "You've eaten eight; I've been counting."

"Do you know?" When the swallows homeward fly?" asked a young man of his "inamorata," as he leered over the pianoforte. "Of course I do," she replied, in a voice as far apart as the teeth of a barber's comb. "They fly home when they want their grub." And then she began to sing, "Would I were a bird."

A dealer in second-hand articles having a buggy chaise to dispose of, hung out a card inscribed, "Buggy For Sale!" Unluckily he hung the card on a second-hand bedstead, and soon had a jering crowd around his door, discussing the probable number and size of the insects infesting that article of furniture.

"And you are really going to marry again, after losing that dear husband of yours—and you so young and pretty yet!" "My love, it's simply out of respect for the memory of the late Mr. is a scandalous world!"

We noticed, the other day, in a puff of a country grocer, that he was spoken of as "one of the old war horses of the trade." We suppose that means that he is a heavy charger.

An orator declaring that Fortune knocked at every man's door once, an old Irishman said, "When she knocked at mine I must have been out."

Lawyers are never more earnest than when they work with a will—that is, if the estate is valuable.

Some people say that dark-haired women marry first. We differ; it's the light-headed ones.

What foot is it which has no toes? The foot of a hill.

Agriculture.

Feeding Cattle.

On many a farm in New Brunswick—we are bold to say—that the cattle have a hard time of it during the winter. The farmer and his boys think it sufficient to shake them down a "puckle" of hay twice or thrice a day, and to leave them shivering in a dark and dirty barn, except when they drive them out to find water for themselves. For hours, though the winds may cut them like a razor the poor brutes are allowed to wander about with noses snuffing the snow pressed ground in vain hope of a succulent bite—or in dumb misery they huddle up against some wall, or anything that affords the least cover to shelter themselves against the biting blast. No wonder that in the spring so many of the cattle present so miserable, forlorn, unsightly and dirty appearance—with baggy bellies hanging from a ruckle of bones. The finest breed cattle would very quickly deteriorate under such treatment. It is nonsense to expect that farmers can raise cattle to fully supply the meat demand in the Province—not to say—for export abroad until they have studied the system of taking care of and fattening them. In England they carry that system to a high degree of perfection. The Governor of Vermont was abroad lately, and he told his people something about this subject when he returned. The following is a portion of his reported speech:—

In regard to cattle, they are never allowed to cease growing. From calfhood to the butcher the feed is carefully adapted to the wants of the system, so as to promote the best growth. The Governor saw Lord Cheholm's stock farm, and in his granary he had just put one thousand bushels of American corn, besides larger quantities of barley, oats and oil cake. These are fed in mixture, and with various changes, according to the needs of the cattle at various stages of growth and fattening. The Governor did not see one creature in England in the condition in which the cattle of Vermont generally appear in spring. The yearlings are equal to our three-year-olds. It costs no more than the starvation method. The rich manure goes back to the fields to return again in great crops of feeding material.

Beet Sugar Again.

People in this Province will watch, or learn from who watch, with interest the operations of the Maine Sugar Beet Company during the coming season. The operations of the Company last year, as those who know say, commenced and carried forward under many disadvantages, yet they were so encouraging as to warrant to extend their efforts. "The enterprise last year was new and untried in every particular, the season was well advanced before anything was done in the way of making contracts with farmers or furnishing the seed (which the company now finish for 20 cents per pound, 14 pounds being sufficient for an acre); and all the machinery had to be got ready, and the many little delays and annoyances incident to the establishment of a new and great industry had to be met and conquered."

The Maine Farmer says: Determined to push this thing through to positive success and permanency, the officers of the Beet Sugar Company have already commenced the work of the seasons canvass. Many questions in regard to the business are practically settled. It is settled that as good sugar beets can be grown in Maine, as in the best sugar districts of France and Germany; that the beets grown here contain as large if not a larger average per cent. of sugar than the beets grown in Europe; that fully as large an average yield per acre is obtained here as there; that first quality standard sugar can be made in Maine, from sugar beets grown in Maine, and that so far as capital is concerned, money enough can be had any day for carrying on the business, fulfilling every contract and obligation of the Company. All these questions—which are those of great importance regarding the success of the business, are settled and need not be discussed or talked about for a moment. The one remaining question in the success of this enterprise which has not been settled, is that in regard to the supply of beets. Given a sufficient supply of beets to keep the works of the Company occupied for one hundred days, and the positive success of the enterprise is assured, and the manufacture of pure granulated sugar takes its place as one of the positive industries of Maine, a benefit alike to our agriculture, our manufacturers and the great commercial interests of the country.

Heretofore, the Beet Sugar Companies

in the United States have undertaken to lease the land, grow the beets, and refine the sugar—and they have failed. There are two distinct elements to the business and they must be kept separate; the farmers must grow the beets, the Sugar Company make the sugar. One is an agricultural, the other a manufacturing operation, and they will only succeed with both kept in the hands of the legitimate operatives. Now the question comes, will the farmers of Maine, this season, grow the sugar beets, in order that the Company may run their works another fall, one hundred days? Already the Company through its agents has commenced the work of canvassing the State to this end, and we urge farmers living in near proximity to railroad stations, to think this matter over, and be ready to act in connection with the agent whenever he visits such locality. The Company wants to contract for the growing of one thousand or fifteen hundred acres of beets this season, by farmers living along the line of the Maine Central Railroad. This Company has been most liberal in encouraging the beet sugar industry, and has offered the Beet Sugar Company such liberal terms of transportation that they are enabled to offer \$5 per ton, cash on delivery at railroad station, for all beets grown this season and delivered next fall. At an average yield of twenty tons per acre, which may be regarded as very safe, this will give the farmer \$100 per acre for the beets grown, and from what other crop grows by Maine farmers, can you realize a like sum, as soon as the crop is harvested? Besides this, the pulp is returned (and we have some new information on this point to be given hereafter) to the farmer, so that in addition to the \$100 per acre for beets, the pulp is equal to more than four tons of the best hay, which can be fed to cattle or swine, and thus three profits, (reckoning the manure made from the pulp, which is not the least of importance,) comes from a crop of sugar beets.

Feeding Hens for Eggs in Winter.

If a man has a comfortable place in which to keep his hens, he can keep them laying through the winter, if he chooses to give them the necessary care and attention in the preparation and variety of food. As to variety of food, though either corn or buckwheat, as well as other sorts of grain are excellent feed for poultry, still neither corn nor buckwheat alone, meets the requirements for egg production, but either or both of them with the addition of other food of different kinds, to make a variety suited to the bird's wants, will answer the purpose, and produce a supply of eggs which will repay the expenses and labor involved. I have had excellent results from feeding mainly with buckwheat, giving daily in addition, some kind of cooked food warm, as, for instance, a pudding of corn meal, or some small potatoes baked, and occasionally seasoning the mess with cayenne pepper.

An occasional feeding of scraps of meat or something of that kind, is also necessary in the winter when the fowls are confined to the house and there are no insects or anything of that nature which they can get produce at any rate if this is not a necessity it will be found a very beneficial addition to their diet. A supply of bones or oyster shells burned and powdered, or in some other way rendered fine; or some other material containing lime for the formation of the shells, should always be kept within reach of the hens. They should also have access to the earth, in some manner, or a quantity of gravel be kept in the poultry house as it is necessary to the health of fowls that they be able to obtain something of this nature to aid in the process of digestion.

Perhaps it may be unnecessary for me to say anything of the necessity of a supply of water always being accessible to them, but I have seen fowls kept where they could obtain no water in the winter except by eating snow, and though they may live through that bleak season despite such treatment, still one who treats hens with such neglect deserves, or will receive, anything from them during the winter months to pay for the food consumed by them. Now, let any who want a supply of eggs this winter, follow the mode of treatment here suggested, and I think they will be satisfied with the results.

Any dairyman troubled with cows having sore teats, should use plenty of linseed oil before and after milking. He will find but little if any sores about his cows, teats if this be done. Many cows that are kickers would delight to be milked if a little linseed oil were used on the teats.

Celery—its Cultivation.

This is an article not in very common use among farmers but for some reason, not easy to understand, it has been considered a diet of city life, as an antidote for high living to prevent gout. Whether it has such a medicinal quality, I cannot say, having never tried it for that purpose. Many who see it served on hotel tables dilate to try it for fear of exciting suspicion and it is rather an amusing fact to learn that in rural sections the people of whole towns and even counties never tasted it. I had tested it with a relish, but a reputed medicinal virtue in it, which has not disappointed me, induced me the last season to cultivate it for winter use, and finding it in many ways an antidote for the rigors of winter diet, I wish to give the facts of its uses and the ease with which it can be had by all farmers and gardeners. If we can suppose our best improved lettuce like the Hampden head lettuce carried through the whole winter as fresh and sweet as it comes from the garden in the morning and evening dew, it would be something like what celery may do for us with very little work. Besides being an antidote for thirst, when dyspeptic drinks will not allow any common drinks, it is a mild and safe diuretic, giving often relief to intense suffering, and a quieting opiate that would give very many invalids their needed rest without any of the bad effects which come of using the different compounds of the drug-gist.

It is true that the outer leaves which are worthless for common use, have a resemblance to lovage, which is offensive to many, and these outer stems, though they may be blanched white, are also stringy and hurtful to the stomach. When properly cultivated, the inner stalks are as sweet and tender as the most inner leaves of a cabbage, with a richness that resembles the sweetest of nuts. New in February, no apple in the market has a sweeter relish to take in hand after dinner. As to the kind to be raised, our climate favors the most dwarf variety—Sandringham. And now a few suggestions as to the mode of cultivation.

The seed is very small, and will not bear much covering. It should be sown in the house by the middle of March, and kept moist with a covering of wet cloth, and warm as soon as up in the light of a warm window. Then the plants are pruned, and continued so till June, requiring much patience in separating, and nursing their early growth. In the late summer and fall, they grow as surprisingly large as they are small in the spring. When finally put out in the garden, I have found that the plants can be quite together—the rows a foot apart and the plants in the rows, six inches apart. Then I have found that I can get three times the growth, when sown in the rich, mellow surface, instead of being in trenches. Have only two or three rows in a place, but of any length you choose. Then, as the plants grow, put boards on the outside of these two or three rows and shovel in earth from the sides of any depth desirable. Keep the top leaves open to air and light, which will allow the inner stalks to start and grow below the earth covering; and it is surprising to see what growth will be obtained in these last shoots. Then for winter use, take the plants with roots and all the dirt that will come with them; put upright in a moist earth as they grow in, quite near together on the cellar bottom, or in long boxes as cool as you can get without freezing.—*Dirigo Rural.*

WHAT BONES DID.—A farmer writing to an Agricultural paper on the fertilizing qualities of bone dust says:— I will give, in this connection, a little experience that I had in the use of whole bones. When a boy, I was required, in spring, to collect what bones were lying around, and take them to the edge of the meadow and drive them into the soft, wet ground quite thickly. This was done for several years, until quite a piece was covered. The effect was wonderful; in a few years that piece came into rot, which was very heavy and thick, and the effect of those bones can be seen to this day, more than twenty years since, and no other fertilizers has ever been used on that piece.

Farmers who have young orchards should lose no time in giving them their attention by stamping the snow around them quite solid. This has been found an effective preventive against the work of mice, which are very destructive by the gnawing of the bark when the snow lies deep for any length of time.

Breeding Cattle for Export.

Now that it has become an established fact that cattle can be exported to the British market at such rates and at so moderate a risk as to give shippers a fair margin of profit, many of our farmers will find it to their interest to commence grading up their cattle to the highest standard of excellence in regard to size, early maturity and feeding quality. Already the demand for first-class heaves exceeds the supply. For many years to come the grading and feeding of cattle for exportation is certain to prove a grand source of revenue to those farmers who will begin in the right way and persevere through to the end. Three things are necessary to success—good stock, good feeding, and comfortable quarters in the winter.

To commence with, large framed sturdy cows and heifers should be procured. Cross them with a Short-horn Durham bull of good quality and exceptional pedigree. A grade bull, no matter how good he may appear to be, has not that concentration of blood in him to ensure his being depended upon to bring good progeny. No Short-horn can be considered thoroughbred unless the pedigree shows a direct descent on both sire and dam's side from animals that trace back to direct importations recorded in history or the herd books. Our Canadian Herd Book records is faulty in this respect, that it admits animals to record that can show four crosses. In many of these they end only in a common cow, not a Short-horn, nor one entitled to any record. Once the crossing of Short-horn blood is begun it must be persevered in, and the further up it can be carried the better will be the results. The produce of a first cross of a Short-horn bull upon a common cow will be half Short-horn; the next cross upon this produce, if a female, will be three-fourths pure blood; the next seven-eighths, and so on. Let the calves be kept in a thrifty growing state while young, and the males steered when very young. Good pasturage and water in summer, with plenty of feed and warm quarters in winter, will bring them to rapidly so as to be ready to put up to fatten at three years old, by which time the young steers should average 1,000 pounds live weight, if not more. The heifers had better be retained for breeding, and fed off after having had two or three calves.

If it is not considered desirable for the farmer to keep up for beef these young grades at three years old, they ought to be fed a practice of feeding on a large scale. A common scrub would be dear to a feeder at 2 1/2c. per lb. live weight, when a good grade would be cheap at 4c. per lb. If a fair price cannot be had from a drover, do not sell, but feed yourself, and the exporters will find out where good animals are and pay full value for them. Steady perseverance in breeding only a high class of stock will soon bring up the standard of excellence of the general run of our cattle to a much higher point than they can show at present.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Facts for Bee Keepers.

It is now only a few years since the invention of movable-comb hives opened up a new era in bee-keeping, making it a successful pursuit. Such hives, adapted to climate; furnish every facility for intelligent management of both bees and comb. The invention of the honey extractor (a machine which empties the honey from the combs by centrifugal force, without injury to the bees), marks another advance step in bee-keeping. This virgin honey, free from admixture, is obtained, having the flavor of the flower from which it is drawn.

The further invention of comb foundation, made of pure wax, completes the requisites for successful bee-keeping. The introduction of Italian bees and improved methods of rearing queens and introducing them to colonies, has greatly improved both the value of the honey gatherers and the introduction of new blood preventing danger from in-and-in breeding.

The great drawback is the sting of the bee. Danger from this source is now largely overcome by the simple appliances used for the protection of the person and for subduing the bees. The most vicious colony may be subdued in a few minutes.

About Wheat.

Two great reasons why wheat growing has not been more successful are the want of careful preparation of the soil and the lack of sufficient plant food which was in an available condition. For wheat the seed bed wants to be made extremely fine. The land must be well plowed and thoroughly harrowed. Here is where many growers have made a great mistake and have ruined their prospects of obtaining good crops. There, too, the land needs to be very rich and the fertilizer should be very fine and easily soluble. This is not required because the wheat crop is very exhausting to the soil but because the plant is a delicate feeder and in early stages of its growth cannot make use of the coarse manures which some plants feed upon. The use of lime, which is highly recommended for this crop, is to be commended not only because it gets the organic matter which is in the soil in fine condition to feed the crop. A few loads of manure would supply all the elements actually removed from the soil by a large crop of wheat but a large crop cannot be secured by the use of such a small quantity of manure because the wheat plant has not the power of searching out and using every atom of food which the soil contains and which would be available for some crops. Consequently, the land should be made very rich for wheat. Then a large crop can be secured and the land will be left in a low state of fertility and the grass crops which will produce after being seeded will be small. But prepare the land well and manure heavily and the result will be a large crop of wheat, a rich soil, and heavy yields of grass for several successive years after the seeding is performed. The former method is the most common one but the latter pays a great deal the best.

THE FARMER AS A MANUFACTURER.

—How must the farmer manufacture? In the first place, he has had the natural fertility of his soil, as the mill has its water privileges. Next, he must obtain his raw material at the cheapest rates: the waste fertilizers of the farm; the getting the most fertilizer from the cattle feed that a judicious knowledge of food and animal growth will allow; the purchase of additional fertilizers, if thought best, at the lowest prices, and of the quality best adapted to the use for which it is to be applied. Next, he must obtain the most work from his men and machinery, and must apply the labor at the right time and in the proper manner. He must combine all his resources in the best way to accomplish his results; the best of seed, sufficiency of fertilizer, the right quantity of labor. When the job is completed, and the goods in the form of salable product, secured, he must seek the best market for him, and secure his price. Even this is not the end. He must see that his manufactory is not deteriorating, and that it is left in proper condition for producing another batch of goods. If his goods are not adapted to his market, a failure of obtaining a profit must ensue. If his expenditures are excessive, the profit must likewise be diminished or cut off. Hence, like the manufacturer, he must calculate and decide in advance of the market.—*Scientific Farmer.*

A REASON FOR KEEPING SHEEP.—

In addition to that from lambs, a large share of the profit of sheep keeping comes from the sales of wool. The ordinary sheep clip, on an average six to eight pounds per head. And here in is the ground for the prejudice against fine woolled sheep; their wool may be nice for home use; but inasmuch as their clip is not as great as that of the others and does not command as good a price as the combing wools, there is no good reason why they should be kept. There is one reason for keeping sheep which is not very often taken into account, and that is, the keeping of them on rough land for the purpose of killing the weeds and brambles. They can be kept profitably on land too rough to be valuable for pasturing cows and horses.

COTSWOLDS REQUIRE GOOD CARE.—

Somebody says that the Cotswold can never come in competition with any other breeds, except the extra long woolled sheep—the Lincolns and Leicester. The middle wools, including all the Downs will always be highly esteemed when the prime object is mutton. While the Cotswolds is the most desirable breed, they are by no means the best, they are by good care, and if any one does not intend to give his sheep scarcely ordinary care, he had better let the long wools alone; and take to the Merino.

Nature and Art in Gardens.

There is, it is true, a kind of equivocal sentiment which is sometimes confounded with love of nature. The agriculturist and the gardener take a very proper and healthy pleasure in looking at rich fields and gorgeous flower-beds. They measure the beauty of a landscape by the degree in which it has been thoroughly tamed and adapted to human wants. But between this view and that of the artist there is not so much a contrast as a complete divergence. One may love both a statue and a mountain: but the two sentiments appeal to different parts of our character. Now we ought properly to consider a field or a garden simply as a work of art. The raw material is less altered than in some other products; a garden is but a bare lump of metal from which it is formed; but in each case the excellence is proportioned to the completeness with which a definite end has been accomplished. It is a mistake to attempt to blend the two sentiments. Gardens which try to look like nature are generally very bad nature and are very bad art. Sham waterfalls are as silly as sham rivers, and even more absurd; the artificial rocks which it was proposed to place upon the Thimble embankments would be the very acme of bad taste; no man put himself in competition with the Supreme Architect of nature without appearing to be almost profane. What is artificial should be frankly artificial. For my part, I like a garden enclosed by rectangular walls, with straight gravel walks on a geometrical plan, with trees—not exactly clipped into the conventional peacock—but arranged so as to form distinctly artificial masses. Indeed, the most beautiful of gardens are generally good old kitchen gardens, which not only admit that they are disposed for an end, but admit that it is a utilitarian end. There is no nonsense about them; and beauty comes without being sought. Fine old apple-trees, lichen-covered, and with boughs bent by the weight of fruit, a thick undergrowth of sturbon currant and gooseberry bushes, the ground carpeted with strawberry beds, walls covered with carefully-trained fruit-trees, showing luscious peaches and nectarines enough to satisfy the appetite of Dr. Johnson, and suggestive of standing to gnaw their sunny sides with your hands in your pockets—that is the kind of garden which is to me really beautiful. Every bit of ground has been tamed to account; in every direction there is a long vista of objects delightful alike to sight, taste, and smell; the lazy humming of bees provokes to drowsy and luxuriant repose; there may be just room for an old well, with a lazy frog or two swimming in the water, a mossy dial, and a green worm-eaten seat, where one need only just stretch out, and enjoy the finest, because the most simple pleasures of the palate. No lawns or pastures or elaborate intricacy of paths can rival such a garden in beauty; and if anybody should deny that it is a poetical taste, he may read Marvell's poem, and learn to appreciate the true gardener's sentiment.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Too Much Land.—

We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned one hundred and fifty acres, and was doing well; he now owns five hundred and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will die before they will marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they deserve to be; they cannot be spared for this from work on the big farm. Now, we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and his household, he should sell at least one-half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fruit-growing and Farming should

be carried on hand. Both can be carried on with profit on the plantation. It is indeed poor economy to attempt to do one interest to the neglect of the other. There are numerous places upon every farm which a fruit tree exactly fits, though, for that matter, we never saw one out of place anywhere. Space being all utilized, expenses are reduced to the lowest limit, and a respectable income is virtually assured. A farm without fruit is of little comparative value.

