

Open wood lands are often turned to profitable account, as besides affording provender for ruminating animals, they also give shelter, in stormy weather, or the intolerant heat of midsummer.

Such pasture lands as present no obstructions to the progress of a plow, should be brought into a course of crops, and so kept in a fertile condition, when a large amount of grass may be obtained from a comparatively small quantity of ground.

*Haymaking.*—Much has been said, written and reiterated about the proper time for cutting hay in order, to retain, all the nourishing juices. Most farmers concur in saying that the right time is after the grass, has attained maturity on the ground, just previous to that dryness which causes the seed to shell out.

For timothy, the time of cutting is at hand (in my opinion) when the blossoms commence drooping from decay.

If the farmer has a great many acres to go over, and the work is to be done by hand, it will be essential to begin cutting quite early in order that the latter mowing be not dried up, and the heat of the hay, dissipated by the withering and absorbing influence of the atmosphere, but horse powers and patent mowers are now in such extensive use, that no intelligent farmer will attempt a large job without patronizing their superior facilities for accomplishing labor.

Early haying in June, is uncertain and "risky" as we seldom have more than one or two fair days at a time, three or four acres of hay cut, a part laying in the winrow, and the balance in heaps, and in this situation "weather" a week of rain, is not just the thing for good fodder; here the advantage of horse power machinery is apparent even to "fogies," who still protest against these rapidly advancing innovations (as they term them) of science, and intellect, in their application to farm economy. In concluding my remarks, I would observe, that the cultivation of grass is productive of large pecuniary results, and the beauty of a well kept lawn will not be spoken of disparagingly even by the most sordid disclaimer against the inutility of non-productive gardening. If it were not for the deep, almost perpetual verdure which bedecks rural England, she would not at the present time occupy so exalted a position, in suburban matters. It is her green fields to which she owes, those delightful cottages, which embosom her home loving people, and why do they cherish remembrances even to an advanced age, of the "cot" wherein they commenced the battle of life; simply for the reason that their homes were made Eden like with, grassy lawns, trailing ivy, fragrant flowers, delicious fruits, refreshing vistas of land and water, lowing herds, vast forests; these

combined, have done more, for English rural life, and English education, than all the efforts of her ermined law-makers.

(We especially recommend the perusal of Mr. Durand's article.) The novice, who is taking the initiatory steps, in growing grass crops, can derive from it, much valuable information, as it is a veritable record, prompted by experience. Our farmers in most instances, regard the special cultivation of grasses, as something quite absurd, only seeding down as a *dernier resort*, when other crops cease to be remunerative. Mr. Durand, has paid a more than ordinary degree of attention to this branch of farming, and therefore his remarks will be more valuable to the practical man.—*Editor N. Y. Horticultural Review.*

We are inclined to think with Mr. Longworth, that this country is destined to eventually enjoy as great a reputation for its wine as any of the wine growing districts of Europe. The great one, and hitherto apparently insurmountable barrier, has been the varieties of grape essential for the purpose. This difficulty has been partially removed by the discovery of native sorts, which have produced a *Liquer* that will compare favorably with the imported article. Mr. Longworth gives utterance to his experience in the following strain:—*N. Y. Hort. Review.*

Ours is the region for grape culture and manufacture of wine. The wine countries of Europe have no native grapes. Our hills and valleys are covered with vines, producing hundreds of varieties of grapes. Yet our Solomons have told us that our soil and climate is not calculated for the culture of the grape and the manufacture of the wine. I can pardon that opinion at the north, where they have the Fox and Frost grape only; but I now feel assured that I have on trial a few kinds of grape belonging to a cool region—that in the northern part of the State of New York and in Vermont—which will be valuable for wine. I am not prepared to judge with certainty of the quality of many kinds I have now on hand. But I hope this fall to submit some wines to a select committee, made from new grapes, that shall compare with some of the best wines of Europe, of the same age. If our temperance men can be induced to respect the doctrine of the Bible, and not interfere with the culture of pure wine, not many years will elapse till we can not only supply the United States with wine, but include all Europe.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."