of your readers will go and do likewise?
The cost will not be great for an exper-
iment.   WAKE.

FINE STOCK.

Among the treasures which Mr.
Troye, the artist, brought from his re-
cent explorations in oriental countries,
is a veritable Arab mare.   This animal,
which was purchased for a stock impor-
ting company in Kentucky, is now in
this city.   She is a long, well knit,
shapely creature, of a greyish color, a-
bout the average size, with very large
and muscular thighs, and a marvelous
elasticity in every movement. Her va-
lue is estimated at 10,000 dollars. This
is the second mare of the desert which
has been brought to this country. The
first, also, imported by the Kentucky
company, came in by way of New Or-
leans. An Arab is extravagantly fond
of such animals.   He would almost as
soon think of selling his own child as
the fleet and patient beast which has
been reared in his own tent, is his tire-
less companion in desert journeys, and
his most productive source of income.
The best stock in the world come from
Arabia, and the importation of original
Arab mares to this country cannot fail
to improve the American breed of
horses.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

HOW TO LAY OUT SURFACES.

To lay out an acre circle: First fix a
centre, and with a rope as a radius, se-
ven rods, three links and three eights
long, one end attached to the centre,
and kept uniformly stretched, the sweep
of it at the other end will lay out the a-
cre.

For one quarter of an acre, a rope 3
rods and 14 links will be the right
length.

For one eighth of an acre, a rope two
rods and thirteen links will be enough.

Triangles: If you wish a triangle to
contain just an acre, make each side 19
rods, 5½ links long.

A triangle whose sides are six rods
long and twenty links long each, will
contain one eighth of an acre.

To lay out an ellipse or oval: Set
three stakes in a triangular position.
Around these stretch a rope.   Take a-
way the stake of the apex of the trian-
gle, which will be where the side of the
oval is to come—move the stake along
against the rope, keeping it tight, and
it will trace out the oval.

A square, to contain an acre, or just
one hundred and sixty rods, should
have each of its sides just twelve rods,
ten feet and seventeen-tenths long.

To draw an oval of a given size: The
long and the short diameter being giv-
en—say twenty feet for the shorter, and
one hundred for the longer—divide the
short diamter into any number of equal
parts, say ten, and from each point
draw a line parallel to the long diame-
ter; then divide the long diameter into
the same number of equal parts (ten),
and from each point draw a line paral-
lel to the short diameter.   Then draw
a line from point to point where each
corresponding line cuts the other, on
the outside, and this connecting mark
will describe the oval or the ellipse re-
quired.

For the Arator.
Do our lands need lime?   This is an
important question, and the farmers in
North Carolina are deeply interested in
finding the true answer.   It is under-
stood that Prof. Emmons has given it
as his opinion that the soil about Ra-
leigh is wanting in lime and would be
greatly benefited by liberal application
of it, and he is certainly good authority.
Now, the land in the vicinity of Raleigh
is a fair specimen of much " of the
same sort," in Wake and the neighbor-
ing counties; all of which would be im-
proved by lime.   But another question
of equal importance is, can we afford
to use the lime, and where can we get
it?   The answer to this is, we can af-
ford to use it, provided our railroad
will bring it, as is its interest to do, at a
very low or nominal cost for transpor-
tation.   Oyster shell lime may be had
in great abundance at Beaufort, our
own seaport, which will soon be acces-