

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

New Series, ol. IL, No. 19. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

SPRING IN THE HEART. The spring-tide hour Brings leaf and flower, With songs of life and love ; And many a lay Wears out the day In many a leafy grove. Bird, flower and tree Seem to agree Their choicest gifts to bring; But this poor heart Bears not its part ; In it there is no spring. Dews fall apace, Raft 18 The dews of grace Upon this soul of sin Aud love divine Delights to shine Upon the waste within; Yet, year by year, Fruits, flowers, appear, And birds their praises si But this poor heart Bears pot its part-Its winter has no spring.

Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

AT THEIR OFFICE

Lord, let Thy love. Fresh from above, Soft as the south wind blow; Call forth its bloom, Wake its perfume, And bid its spices flow ! And when Thy voice Makes earth rejoice, And the hills laugh and sing, Lord ! make this heart To bear its part, see of spring ! J. S. B. MONSELL.

From the British Messenger RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE-LONDON.

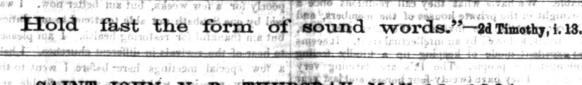
of PREACHING UNDER THE GALLOWS. A public execution in London always brings together a crowd of the lowest and vilest of the population. The scene is fearful. From mid-night and onward, there is an ever-increasing tide flowing towards the place where, on the early morning, the condemned criminal is to per-ish on the scaffold. Morbid curiosity, the love of excitement, and the desire of the depraved to flow together, and to indulge in the hateful fel-



ance was smaller than usual, of those rescued the proportion to the numbers present was greater than usual. It was indeed a solemn and touching scene. While mighty London was going to rest, a few of Christ's servants, matrons and men -who had previously put into the hands of knots of outcasts, coming forth from the dancing saloon or public-houses, the loving invitation, in a sealed envelope-first sat down at the respective tables with the ninety young persons, who, bewildered by the novel scene of a large room lighted up, and a kindly welcome given, seemed at first to think it all a dream, But Christ-like tenderness was there, and as they sat and listened to words of warning and love also, hearts grew soft, and of warning and love also, hearts grew soft, and tears flowed fast when mention was made of a "mother" and the "old house at home." Then came three addresses—all full of Christ and his salvation. Some were hardened and restless; others thoughtful and deeply moved. Next day we repaired to Red Lion Square, to the office of the society. There we found, to our great joy, a band of poor creatures, who, after a night's re-flection, came to enter the happy "homes" con-nected with the movement. The joy is pure and deep which such a spectacle presents, and when they all knelt down with us, as we prayed with deep which such a spectacle presents, and when they all knelt down with us, as we prayed with and for them, the tears fell fast, and I doubt not, were precious in the sight of God and his angels. Mr. John Stabb, the indefatigable promoter of this blessed enterprise, has furnished me—ex-pressly for the readers of the Messenger—the fol-lowing notice and summary, not only of the meet-ing noticed above, but also important statistics as to the results from the beginning—"On a wretch-edly wet and gloomy night, when few persons would venture out, a few of the workers connec-ted with the Midnight Meeting movement met at ted with the Midnight Meeting movement met at its offices for prayer. Trusting in the power and promises of Jesus, they went out to invite the poor wretched unfortunates on the streets to a comfortable, warm, and well-lighted restaurant, in

the neighbourhood of the Haymarket. Ninety were induced to come, were provided with tea, and affectionately spoken to respecting their present and future prospects. The prayers of the few disciples were heard and answered-

of the few disciples were heard and answered— thirteen poor girls were rescued. Since the commencement of the movement in February, 1860, forty meetings have been held, attended, by 20,000 poor girls, and 15,00 at least have been rescued. Many of them are now oc-cupying respectable situations; several have been married, and not a few have given evidence of a change of heart. Since March, 1863, ten meet-tions have been held them in carried. low together, and to induige in the naterial ter-lowship of jesting mockery and foul and impure language, bring out from their "guilt gardens" the "bad apostate souls" who assert their "liber-ty of sinning," and whose very faces tell that they are the children of crime. ings have been held; two in garrison towns, Portsmouth and Woolwich; one at Southampton, others at Ratcliffe Highway, Islington, City Road, addington, Red Lion Square, and two in the The year now nearly there was precisely such a gathering as as been one of marked success, both on account this ; and women as well as men were pre of the number and character of those rescued. Some of them were in a state of intoxication. The evident influence of the effort has been great The writer, conversing with a Bible-woman who in awaking other institutions, which aim at the went thither out of love to souls, and who, with same end, to increased exertions, in many towns and cities in the United Kingdom." thirty or forty Christians, sought to warn the un-godly, and to hold up Christ before their eyes, The writer, who is in the habit of visitin was assured that the wickedness that shewed itself towns and cities," fears that in some of them was shocking. Towards morning, however, there at least there has been a decline of hope and ef-was a subsiding of the excitement, and as Mr. fort in this direction. The example and success Givan Kirkham, the Secretary of the Open Air Preaching Association states, from forty to fifty of London efforts are surely a rebuke to despondency, whether arising from partial or temporary effort. Taken, however, as a whole, Mr. Stabb is justified in saying of our great towns that "some addresses, at six or seven stations, in different parts of the crowd, were delivered, and upwards of 15,000 tracts distributed. He then adds-Christians have been induced to hold midnight meetings, and thousands have been reclaimed." Were the addresses listened to ! They were, as any of those present can testify. Deep im-He concludes his communication in these words, pressions were made; many hearts were sad under a sense of sin, and many penitential tears were shed. God only knows the results; but even "There is one feature of this aggressive move ment which shows very clearly its importance, that so many quite young and recently led astray. have listened to the advice given in the 'homes provided by friends."



# SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

penditure for an executive staff for such a body his feet for prayers, but put it off till another of workers. It is not to be forgotten that "L. mght] a bal encode at the stage start of no should N. R." has responded to applications by supply-ing many a country town and district with efficient agents. The writer has heard good tidings know the circamstances of his unhappy end. He of two of these, as to their softening, winning, said it would kill her. and Christ-like influence on the sufferers from the "distress" in Blackburn and Chorley, in Lancashire.

On the first day of the New Year's Concert for Prayer in Freemasons' Hall, side by side with "L. N. R." sat a young Hindoo gentleman, to whom the writer was introduced. This young man had come to England two years ago as the secretary to his cousin, who was in the service of one of the deposed Indian princes. He had been educated in the government schools at Madras; he had attended classes at the London University, and had acquired the English language. He was no longer a Hindoo, but a deist. He pur-chased a Bible in order to confute Christianity. He detailed his doubts to a fellow student, who encouraged him to read on. The prophecies of Isaiah stirred his whole soul, and at length he declared that he believed in Jesus Christ. Last Christmas-day he avowed the change to his relative, and he was turned out of doors. He found friendly shelter for a season. Then introduced to a Christian household, here, at the New Year's Concert, he sits or kneels beside its mistress, and at its close he was welcomed by the brethren to the crowning commemorative feast of the Lord's

written to the devoted lady with whom this enter- boundless love and mercy of God, of Christ who prise originated, and by whose wisdom and ener-had borne his ains in his own body on the tree, gy it has grown into such large proportions, urg- and of his privilege now of taking that Jesus for ing that a reserve fund, large enough at least to sustain the work for two months, amounting at least to £2000, should always be on hand. "I that a soul all immortal was about to take its cannot think it right that to your incessant care for the spiritual prosperity of the work, and prov-ing of the agents, should be added anxiety for its no avail. The thought that he had all his life ing of the agents, should be added auxiety for its no avail. The thought that he had all his me necessary finances, or that, from month to month, you should actually spend, as you do now, the sum subscribed for the current month. I fear some unlooked for crisis may oblige you suddenly to diminish the number of your Bible-women; and indeed, as these now amount to over 200, they indeed, as these now amount to over 200, they are really too many for your present income to sustain. If forethought can prevent such a crisis, I think you are bound to exercise that forethought, and that to do so is quite compatible with unre-served dependence on God, which is alike your privilege and your joy." This excellent advice is being acted upon. Each mission, at the low-est estimate, costs £50 a year-200 women and their missions cost £10,000-besides central ex-penditure for an executive staff for such a body

We laid him in the soldier's grave. His own earnest request was that his mother should never C. P. LYFORD.

# SUDDEN DESTRUCTION.

On a sultry day in September a small schooner y at anchor in a harbor on the south side of Lake Erie. The sails hung motionless; and the sailors were longing in silence about the deck, just after their mid-day meal. The captain at length broke the silence with, "If we stay here a week longer waiting for the wind, we shall lose all the profits of the voyage. I'd rather encoun-ter a gale anything but this cursed calm !" Every sailor chimed in with this opinion, each in his own way? but all agreed in imprecation against the cause of the delay, and in blaspeming the God of the winds. Was his anger stirred at their impotent wrath, and did he resolve in

at their impotent wrath, and did he resolve in vengeance to give them their hearts desire f Suddenly a sail flapped slightly in the wind. Every man started to his feet in joy for no one saw the dark wing of the angel of Death riding on that welcome breeze. In almost breathless silence they watched the wind gradually increase, till it was sufficient for their purpose, and then the few preparations for the voyage were hastily shortest trip ever made to the upper lakes were confidently expressed by the more experienced. Gradually conversation ceased ; for the wind was every moment increasing, and now no voice was heard but that of the captain giving orders to furl every sail and prepare for the storm. For a time the vessel obeyed her helm and kept on her course, and no fears were felt for her ultimate safety ; but as the wind increased in violence and the waves broke over with fury, as if He alone who can say, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther," had withdrawn his restraining hand, the stoutest hearts were filled with fear, and some in their despair prayed to Him whose name they had so lately taken in vain, halis and

# Vol. XVII., No. 19 Jamily Beading.

# WHAT CAN BE DONE ON A SMALL FARM.

Disilor.

Very crude ideas prevail among those not residents of the agricultural districts, in relation to the profitableness of farming. The number is comparatively small of persons who seem to appreciate the fact that farming is a practical business, liable to the same accidents, calling for the same degree of talents and devotion to its pursuit and liable to the same conditions of success as other branches of business.

Many have gone from the city to try life upon the farm, only to return to the city bitterly disappointed. And no wonder. They did not under-stand what they were about to undertake, and when their experiment had been tried and had failed, they understood it but little better. They had gone about a business requiring skill, know ledge, and application in as great a degree as any other pursuit, as they would go out to enjoy a holiday; and the discovery that the farm would not manage itself, was to them as if their holiday had been cut off at the height of its enjoyment by a sudden shower.

Farming is a profitable and pleasant business to any one who goes about it understandingly, industriously, and with a full determination to do his duty. The profits may not be as rapid as in some other kinds of business, but they are sure, and do not take wings; as readily and fly away. Taking the average of good farmers and of good business men, we believe it will be found that the accumulations of a life-time will prove greatest with the farmers, while the advantages of comfort in old age, and in happy, well-ordered households, will be on their side. Men, commencing with little capital besides their hands and their brains, by intelligence and persevering application have in a few years found themselves in the possession of comfortable, well-stocked farms, without incumbrances, and with good names in the business world. Others, in spite of every advantage that capital, freedom from indebtedness, and completeness of arrangement could give them at the start, have seen their estates dwindle away, until they have found them-selves landless and homeless. The cause lies solely in their improvidence and mismanagement. We have a pleasing illustration of what skill and brains, combined with industry, may accomplish on a small piece of land, in a little work which has been published by James Miller, of this city, called Ten Acres Enough. The author Supper as a brother beloved. Accompanying Mrs. R. and this youth, I visited one of the homes for servants out of place and needing shelter, and remove to the country, he, about ten years ago, ourchased in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, a market-farm of eleven acres. By a shrewd bargain he succeeded in getting his land at such a rate that he was able to pay all down, and have enough left to stock it as a fruit-farm, and sup port the family the first year. One acre was in clover; there was a good stock of the common garden fruits on the ground, and ten peach-trees, the spaces in the rows were filled up with raspberry bushes, and the spaces between the rows with strawberry plants. One acre was planted with Lawton blackberries of which he had the good fortune to have already a large supply of lants : one acre was planted in tomato vincs, and one in garden vegetables, while cabbage, corn, melons, etc., were planted wherever he could find a place to put them.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, of Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL, Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

The Christian Visitor is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

profit, and for which there was an unfailing de mand. In addition to this, it was cultivated with the most unflagging industry and care. Besides using the contents of more than one barnyard on t. I literally manured it with brains. My whole mind and energies were devoted to improving and attending to it. No city business was ever more industriously or intelligently supervised than this. But if the reward was ample, it was no greater than others all around me were annually realizing, the only difference being that they cul-tivated more ground. While they diffused their labor over twenty acres, I concentrated mine on ten. Yet, having only half as much ground to work over, I realized as large a profit as the average of them all. Concentrated labor and manuring thus brought the return which is al-ways realized from them when intelligently combined.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

"For six years since 1857 I have continued to cultivate this little farm. Sometimes an unpropitions season has cut down my profits to a low figure, but I have never lust money on the year's business, Now and then a crop or two has utterly failed, as some season's are too dry, and others are too wet. But among the variety cultivated some are sure to succeed. Only once or twice have I failed to invest a few hundred dollars at the year's end. All other business has been stuliously avoided. I have spent considerable money in adding to the convenience of my dwelling, and the extent of my outbuildings; among the latter is a little shop furnished with more tools than are generally to be found upon a farm, which saves me many dollars in a year and many errands to the carpenter and wheelwright. The marriage of my daughter called for a genteel outfit, which she received without occasioning me any inconvenience. I buy nothing on credit, and for more than ten years had no occasion to give a note. If at the year's end we were found to owe any thing at the stores, it is promptly paid. As means increased, my family has lived more ex-pensively, though I think not any more comfortably. I lie down peacefully at night, thinking that I do not deserve more than others, but thankful that God has given me more. I rise in the morning with an appetite for labor as keen 'as that for breakfast. But others can succeed as well as myself. Capital or no capital, the proper industry and determination will certainly be rewarded by success."

This man may have enjoyed advantages which do not accrue to the majority who engage in farming. But he had no advantages which all who go into the country from cities could not enjoy if they were shrewd enough to embrace them and improve them. Many who embark

hase seen on the spot were such as to cheer the earts of all that were engaged in the work. And who were the men who gave up their time without fee or reward ? A few were tradesmen wo were students at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, two were city missionaries, one being engaged house visitation (who was working all night), but the majority were working men and vouths, who have been recently converted, and who would lose a part, and in some cases the whole of their day's wages. It was tonching to listen to one who could point to the prison in front, where he had hin awaiting his trial, and he had been in every prison in London but one. Now his heart is so moved towards sinners that he can with difficulty restrain his tears while praying or preaching. Mr. Kirkham also ment the executioner himself stated that no such gathering now takes place in Engtand with-out an effort being made to preach or distribute tracts, or both. Now also preaching is carried

on in London to any extent, whereas a few years ago all that was done was to give away a few tracts. 'Surely,' he justly adds, ' we may regard this as a proof of the reality and stability of the revival movement.""

### "FANCY MEN.

The work of grace in connection with evange istic efforts in the east of London still makes "fancy men," and others of that hich hitherto has been ioting in wickedness. In connection with this movement are the special services at Slater Street, and also at the Standard and City of London reditch. At these es a visito will find assembled on a Sabbath night a lowe class, socially and morally, than at the other thea tre services, except, indeed, those listening to Mr Carter, at the Victoria, in Lambeth.

As often dwelt upon in these papers, it has ring the last three years and upwards proportion of the converts have been and also qualified by the gifts and ng the last three Holy Spirit, to become fervid and andbills, and the hymns used at th ened in the following

### HELP TO THE POOR.

At the beginning of the year, and especially during the short but severe period of cold and frost, the practical sympathy of London Chris-tiams with those in distress was largely and liber-ally manifested. For night refuges for the home-less, for the refuges for boys and girls under the London Reformatory Union, for similar refuges in St. Giles' and the neighborhood, for the rescue of the ragged schools of the metropolic former of the ragged schools of the metropolis from a financial crisis (in response to powerful appeals from Lord Shaftesbury and the committee of the Union), for the Distressed Needlewoman's Institution, for fever hospitals, for the relief of the widows and children at Barking, in Essex, on the east bank of the Thames, whose husbands and fathers had perished when out in fishing-boats in the German Ocean-a sum of £12,121 was contributed through one channel-the Times newspaper, in a few weeks."

### RICHARD WEAVER IN PARIS.

Richard Weaver has been in London for a time since his return from Paris, but is at present evan-gelizing in Lancashire. Mr. Stabb, who accom-panied him to Paris, has given me very interest-ing information as to the effect of his appeals, not only upon French audiences-his add ih being translated by the son and successor English being translated by the son and successor in the ministry of the late and lamented Frede-rick Monod. But, in addition to this, Richard Weaver found fit audiences among the large num-ber of English stablemen, grooms, &c., who are found in Paris, and had a warm welcome from n, as well as from those of the same class who are in attendance on the extensive stud of blood horses in the neighborhood of the capital, and the property of the Emperor of the French. A wri-ter from Paris, a Frenchman, says, in reference to ence and preaching of Mr. Weaverauditors accustomed to a more elegant style of oratory. He exhibits a depth of feeling, a tone oratory. He exhibits a depth of leeling, a tone of conviction, and an abundance of picturesque imagery, by which persons of high station also have been moved and edified ; and his visit to Paris will leave behind it most hollowed recollec-

The Bible and Domestic Female Mission first begun amid the de the Word was made the motive ar courts of the people to receive

where the Biblo-women statedly gather in Jarge numbers to hear the exposition of the Word from experienced ministers and other scribes well instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom of God. Thus these women grow in knowledge, increase in grace and godliness, feed with refresh-ment and delight on the living manna; and drink-ing of the wine of beavenly consolation, they go forth to work for Christ, and to do valiantly for Him in the haunts of sin and crime.

to trade solution the state bat

From the Amenican Messenger.

# THE "SHALLS" OF GOD.

Do you ever feed yourself upon the "shalls' God ? To the Christian, how sweet they are ! He not only gives us his "exceeding great and precious promises," but confirms them with his shalls. "Ye shall receive;" "Ye shall find ;" "It shall be opened unto you; "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." The shalls of God are the Christian's inheritence. As such, claim them, Christian, in the name of the "Beloved," " and according to your faith shall it be unto you." Oh, what a foundation for faith and hope do the many shalls of God lay! How inconsistent for poor puny creatures to doubt for a moment His word who hath said, "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one title shall in no wise pass from the law till all be ful-

filled "say stadt. Lord, help my faith. Upon thy shalls help it to stand, doubting nothing, fearing nothing. And why should it do either, when they are all backed by Omnipotence to perform all thy pleasure, and sealed and ratified by the blood of thine "only begotten and well beloved Son !" Oh, what a God and what a Christ of love is the Christian's ! My sonl adores, and would fain wash his feet one no more. "No, no;" said he, "I go to no, with tears of love and gratitude. His home is sprinkling priest now to have my sins washed

May you and I not only be feasted, but satisfied to the full with the "shalls" of Him who cannot lie," till we wake in heaven, where all to God by Him. I go to no observances and his shalls will be no more shalls, but present restities?

For these "shalls of God," and for such a "blessed hope" built upon them, what do we owe to our blessed Saviour! His blood-his "precious blood" only-makes both of them urs Crown him. Let everything that hath breath praise him.

JOHN GRAY.

## From the Boston Record "I DON'T WANT TO GO TO RUIN."

One Sabbath, just after the service at the Chris sion chapel, a man came running me and asked me to go to the hospital in great haste, for a dying man was calling loudly for mc. I went as quickly as possible, and as I entered the door of the building, I saw him about half way down the ward, throwing his hands in the air and crying out in great distress. I hastened to his side and took his hand in mine, and as he fixed his eye upon me, never shall I forget the words that fell from his lips—" O, sir, I am glad. you have come. I am going to die. I am not prepared, and I don't want to go to ruin." And then, in broken sentences, he told me his story. "I have at home a praying mother and sister. From my youth up I have been religiously in-From my youth up I have been religiously in-tructed. I never indulged in the vile habits and ices that I have so often seen in others around me, but I never gave my heart to Jesus. I never infeased Christ before men. I never prayed for ardon or a fitness to die. I know and feel that am guilty before God, and am not prepared to Three nights ago I

He who sitteth in the heavens turned a deaf ear to their cry, and allowed the ministers of his wrath, stormy wind and tempest, to sweep them on to destruction. The vessel no longer obeyed her helm, and was driven with such violence against a sunken ledge of rocks, just in view of the shore, that she was in a sinking condition. No human aid could reach them, and that blaspheming crew went down to a watery grave, an example of the sudden destruction which God sometimes brings upon those who profane his name-a fearful answer to the swearer's prayer. -Tract Journal.

# "NO SPRINKLING PRIEST.

young German, in making a few remarks. with much simplicity and fervour, at a recent Fulton-street prayer meeting, said : He wished to testify that the Lord had been

merciful to him, and he had the witness that his sins had been forgiven, and his iniquities blotted out. He had been a Roman Catholic, but he was the Christian's. "I will come again, and receive you to myself, that where I am, there ye may be also." priest now to get absolution. I go to Him who is able to save to the uttermost all who come unpenances to work out my salvation. I go to Him who becomes the end of the law for righteousness to them that believe. I need not now to have the priest say that I am no longer under condemnation d go to him who says there is no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus, and who gives the spirit to witness with my spirit that I am born of God. I go to no priest now to ask what is truth. I go to Him who has promised to lead His believing children into all truth. I have great consolation in having fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set fore me in the Gospel. I need 'no sprinkling priest' now. I go

the Great High Priest of our profession-Jesus Christ the righteous. I go to the Word and the testimony concerning Him, and I have found great joy and peace in believing in him; and oh I how have the Holy Scriptures been opened to me to assure my trembling heart that no power shall pluck me out of my Saviour's hand, and that I shall never perish. I ask God, my heaven-ly Father, to enlighten me by His Word and wit. I never can tell you how my soul magifies the Lord, and rejoices in the God of my ivation. What thraidom I have escaped from. and what a Saviour I have found !

Glory be to Jesus, for His mercy to me, once s poor Roman Catholic, who knew him not. But now I am able to say to Him, ' My Lord and my

UNDER THE SHADOW OF THY WINGS .--- Tears ires, convictions, avail but little-you must "gathered to Christ, even as a hen gathereth

### THE FIRST YEAR'S RESULTS.

Our young farmer and his family went to work with a will. They invested largely in manure, and struck vigorous blows where needed, attending to everything in time, neglecting nothing. A capital and labor expended from the first year's crops, but our author foots up his account as follows: Cost of strawberries, raspberries and peach-trees-permanent outlay-\$226.36; cost of manure, labor, plants, and other expenses to be renewed every year, \$455. His receipts, from sales of blackberry plants, cabbages, tomatos, garden products, and pork, were \$791, giving three hundred and thirty-six dollars over the current expenses, or upwards of one hundred dollars profit, if we also charge the permanent expenses

against the receipts.

"This was about \$1.25 per day for the two hundred and seventy-five days we had been in the country, from April 1st to January 1st, and when added to our copious supplies of vegetables, fruit, pork, and milk, it kept the family in abundance. I proved this by a very simple formula. I knew exactly how much cash I had on hand when I began in April, and from that amount deducted the cost of all my permanent investments in standard fruits, stock, and implements, and found that the remainder came within a few cents of the balance on hand in January. I did not owe a dollar, and had food enough to keep my stock till spring. The season had been a good one for me, and we felt the greatest en-couragement to persevere, as the first difficulties had been overcome, and the second season promised to be much more profitable. I considered the problem as very nearly solved."

## THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

The second year his current expenses were considerably increased, but his strawberries, rasp-berries, and blackberries had now become a source of revenue, producing upwards of one thousand dollars. His total receipts were \$1,-734.86, leaving a surplus of \$1,025.06 for the support of the family.

But more than half their support had been drawn from the products of the farm and, at the year's end, when every account had been set tled up, and every bill at the stores paid off, 1 found that of this \$1,025.06 I had \$567 in cash on hand—proving that it had required only \$458.06 in money, in addition to what we con-sumed from the farm, to keep us all with far more comfort than we had ever known in the city. Thus, after setting aside \$356.06 for the purchase of manure, there was a clear surplus of \$200 for investment.

"I had never done better than this in the city There, the year's end never found me with accounts squared up, and a clear cash balance on

The third year his peach-trees came into bearing, producing some two hundred dollars. His

with none of his advantages, and less eligible situations-who labor at first with every discouragement -- succeed. Their success, might not, indeed, make as flattering a show in figures as this man's, but they better their condition from year to year, and in due time live to possess large, fruitful farms, and to surround themselves with comforts. - Methodist.

STARTING EARLY POTATOES .- A crop of potatoes ready for the table early in June may be secured without great trouble. If seed potatoes are brought into a warm room about the first of March, the eyes will start rapidly ; the nourishment in the tubers will sustain them for two or three weeks, by which time they may susually be planted out in some favorable spot. Of course care must be taken in planting out not to break the sprouts. Or the tubers may be planted in a hot-bed of moderate temperature, about the middle of the month. Cut them in halves, lay them flat side down, as thick as they can be placed, and cover with about two inches of earth. They may be transplanted when two or three inches farmer seldom expects an adequate return for the high. They should be removed carefully, separating the roots with as little injury as possible. They will not be likely to vield a full crop under this treatment, and may therefore be planted more closely, say in drills thirty inches apart, and twelve inches apart in the drills. Another method is to put pieces of potato in small squares of turf, set them close together in a warm place where they can be watered readily. On cold mights protect them with straw. When large enough they can be set out, turf and all, without disturbing the roots. This might not pay on a large scale, but enough may be thus brought forward for a family supply, until the main crop is mature enough to draw upon .- American Agriculturalist.

> CULTURE OF ONIONS-A HINT TO FARMERS .---The extraordinary rise in the price of onions caused by the great demand in our camps and army hospitals for this most valuable of all common vegetable anti-scorbutics, has doubtless sufficiently indicated to intelligent farmers that the onion crop will be one of the most profitable that they can cultivate this season. In order to assist them in this most promising work, we copy the following hint from the communication of a farmer to a western paper: "The prevailing opinion is, that to grow good onions, the sets grown the previous year should be planted. This is an error. Better onions and larger crops can be grown from seed than from sets. The seed should be first sown in a hot-bed as thick as they can stand. As soon as the seed is up, open the beds

to the air, and water freely. In April prepare your ground, and plant the sets from the het bed singly, one by one, three inches, asunder, in rows ten inches apart. If the ground is very good. and they are well cultivated, you may have eight hundred bushels from an acre. -Am. paper.

SETTING FENCE POSTS .- Among the special annoyances at this season is the perpetual heaving of fence posts by the frost. When this occurs badly, the expense and trouble of fencing is much increased. A correspondent of the Agricultural-ist states his mode of setting posts in soil which heaves badly. He says :--"I have had experience in fence-making, have tried different ways, and I think the difficulty alluded to can be entirely obviated thus :- Dig a small hole ten or twelve inches deep, drive down a crow-bar to the depth of about one and a half feet further, insert the post (sharpened doubtless), and drive it tho-roughly with a beetle, chinking up in the usual way around the post with stones, (so that no soil comes against the post at the surface). The post is set deeply in the ground, below the

