

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF CORN.—I shall learn to be more explicit in my inquiries hereafter. The method of planting corn, pursued here, is this: The ground after being plowed and harrowed, is marked into four feet squares by two men crossing the field, lengthwise, and then at right angles to that, with a long pole to which are attached four heavy ox-chains, four feet apart. Men then proceed with hoes and hole it where these lines cross each other. They are followed by a load of manure, which is thrown by the handful into each hole; boys then drop five kernels of corn in each hill, which is then covered by the hoes of those who follow them. This method is so slow that last season the corn on one side of a 19 acre lot was up and ready to plow when they had finished planting the other side.

DECOMPOSITION OF SOILS.—Query. Do green crops when buried in the soil, undergo such a fermentation (*acetous*?) as to decompose certain portions of the soil, and thereby render them available for the food of crops?

In my native country (England,) a poor man once had all the mould of his garden carried off for the purpose of manuring poorer land, and had nothing left in it but the strong clay subsoil. He tried an experiment, which was to thoroughly dig through his garden every week to the depth of about fifteen inches, during several weeks. He afterwards sowed his garden seeds without manure, and never had a finer crop.

Again—near to where I lived was a small tract of country, about the poorest that I ever saw; the subsoil was sparry, pebbles and sand of the same nature. This was used to a considerable extent for macadamizing roads, garden walks, &c. It was reckoned to be no better than poison to be laid on fertile lands, yet a person having carried some to a considerable distance to lay a garden walk on a soil of a very different nature, soft slate mixed with clay, obtained the finest grass where the gravel was laid that he ever had on his farm.

SOUND ADVICE.—A word in the ear of the young farmer, especially on sandy soil. Keep as much stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, as you can, and convert as much as possible of the crops into animal substance—save all the manure and offal, feed the land with it, and you will soon find that the more stock you keep the more you may keep.

THERE are few things in which farmers in general exhibit such gross waste and want of forethought, as in their treatment of their woodlands. Dependent as the great majority must always be for fuel; diminishing rapidly as they must be in our climate annually; a large proportion timbered with trees that do not readily shoot up, and will not grow again without some protection; we still see the noble trees of our original forests as carelessly and uselessly felled as though they were not the growth of centuries. Have you not some vacant spot in your orchard, or garden, some unplanted