

**COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FODDER.**—The following is the result of experiments made by the principal agriculturists on the continent, and published by M. Antoine, at Nancy. The best upland meadow hay is taken as the standard, at 100 lbs.; and the specified weight of the other kinds of fodder enumerated is required to produce the same results:—

	lbs.
Good hay.....	100
Aftermath hay.....	102
Clover hay made when the blossom is completely developed.....	90
Ditto, before the blossom expands.....	88
Clover, second crop.....	98
Lucerne hay.....	98
Sainfoin hay.....	89
Tare hay.....	91
Spurgula avensis, dried.....	90
Clover hay, after the seed.....	146
Green Indian corn.....	275
Green clover.....	410
Vetches or tares, green.....	457
Green Spurgula.....	425
Stems and leaves of Jerusalem artichokes...	325
Cow-Cabbage leaves.....	541
Beet-root leaves.....	600
Potato haulm.....	300
Rye straw.....	442
Oat straw.....	196
Peas haulm.....	155
Vetch haulm.....	159
Bean haulm.....	150
Buckwheat straw.....	195
Dried stalks of Jerusalem artichokes.....	170
Dried stalks of Indian corn.....	400
Millet straw.....	250
Raw potatoes.....	201
Boiled ditto.....	175
White Silesian beat.....	220
Mangul-wurzel.....	339
Turnips.....	504
Carrots.....	276
Swedish Turnips.....	308
Ditto, with leaves on.....	350
Grain—Rye.....	54
Barley.....	54
Wheat.....	42
Oats.....	59
Vetches.....	50
Peas.....	45
Beans.....	45
Buckwheat.....	64
Indian corn.....	57
Linseed cake.....	69
Wheat bran.....	105
Rye bran.....	109
Wheat, peas, and oat chaff.....	167
Rye and barley chaff.....	178

It has been decided by a majority of the Judges, that railway scrip is not a representation of, or security for, money

**RUST.**—The disease designated *rust*, which afflicts the ears of wheat, particularly in moist seasons, is well ascertained to be a fungous vegetation. It is now clearly ascertained that *rust* arises in the majority of cases from over-manuring the land: the grain is over-gorged with a superfluous exuberance of nourishment, and the latent fungi are from a dormant state brought into active development, and speedily evince their destructive propensities. The tendency to rust may be neutralized by steeping the seed in a corrosive solution, or it may be more efficaciously obviated by the use of saline manures. Salt is a decided antidote to corruption, and, when applied to the soil, checks and avoids those injuries which plants sustain from the tribe of fungi. These facts, apparently extraneous, lead us to many significant conclusions. The potato is evidently over-fed beyond its strength by a superabundance of nitrogenous and other manures, and like a constipated man, is more liable to be influenced by sudden atmospheric mutations. The potato (*solanum tuberosum*) is indigenous to tropical America; and the tubers are small, and scarcely edible in an uncultivated state; and the produce of a single acre of wild potato could be placed in an average-sized measure, while from the metaphors of climate, soil, and cultivation, it has been rendered one of the most valuable esculents; and in England the same area of ground would produce from forty to sixty bolls. With such knowledge of its history, cultivators should endeavour to preserve a common *medium*, and not to force the poor root beyond its natural strength or capabilities. The present general system of manuring, in reference to potato cultivation, can be compared to nothing else than that of an anxious parent overgorging the stomach of a child with nutritious and luxurious dainties, under the philosophic impression of increasing its health.

System of regimen and treatment should be more defined than diagnoses. Salt is recognised as one of the best antiseptics to obviate or check the progress of decay. The plan we should advise parties to adopt possessing potatoes above ground, or in berry, would be simple, yet, I surmise, efficacious; they should be kept as separate as convenience would admit; and a contiguity should be avoided, to counteract, if possible, the progress of decay. I should advise that the tubers be placed in layers on a dry floor, the interstices being filled up with saw-dust containing a saline impregnation, to prevent contiguity, and check the tendency to decay. No obstacles present themselves, and the project is practicable. Saw-dust in any quantities may be thus procured by placing it in a capacious vat or tub containing a strong solution of bay-salt; and when a sufficient quantity of saline matter shall have been absorbed, the saw-dust may be removed, spread out, and dried, when it will be adapted for the purpose. I have heard of many using wood ashes for the purpose last year, with signal success.