

is generally too short to cut; while that sown at about ten pounds to the acre was as good as I could wish. I have never sown over 12 lbs. of clover seed to the acre, unless done by mistake, and I have always had large crops if any one else in the neighborhood had.

Half a bushel of timothy seed to the acre will give a better quality of hay, but with me the quantity is much less than six quarts. I know we read that those who sow bountifully shall reap bountifully, but this will not hold good in farming. I vibrated between one and three bushels of wheat to the acre for several years, but settled down at $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, believing it to give the greatest yield; although with 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, the wheat ripens a few days earlier. To prove this a farmer has only to sow half an acre with from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre, and sow the other part of the field $1\frac{1}{2}$, and it will be found that the thick sown will be ready to cut a few days sooner than the thin.

It is stated that spectacles are to be sanctioned for short-sighted soldiers. Three infantry recruits arrived at Madras, found to be defective in sight, were thus assisted, and rendered instantly effective. It was observed that if the commander-in-chief did not object to the incongruity of a soldier in the ranks wearing spectacles, there could be no other objection to their being supplied to such men as might require them. A large number of officers assist their sight in this way, and it is a well known fact that many sportsmen wear glasses, some of whom are first-rate shots, and who could not see to shoot without them. Government have accordingly authorized the supply of suitable glasses to the men referred to, as an experimental measure to be reported upon hereafter.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—The *Michigan Farmer* says:—Mr. J. D. Yerkes informed us that in examining the heads on a field of Mediterranean wheat, the punctures of the insect were very plainly perceptible. The husk, however, of this variety of the wheat plant, seemed to have been so hard that the ovipositor of the midge could not penetrate it, so that this variety has not been hurt. This observation of Mr. Yerkes confirms the opinion heretofore expressed, that the husk or palea was of so firm a texture that it was a protection to the grain from the deposit of the egg of the midge.

BUCKWHEAT STRAW.—J. A. Hubbard, writing to the *N. E. Farmer* from a locality in Maine, where this grain is extensively grown, says that buckwheat straw "is injurious to young pigs, and if they lay in it, it will set them crazy, and they will finally die. It is hurtful to hogs and young stock to run through it when green, making their head and ears sore and itch very much."

DEEP TILLAGE.—In 1852 an article went the rounds of the papers, stating that Robert Buist, the well-known accomplished gardener of Philadelphia, had asserted,—“That with proper cul-

tivation, ten acres would yield as much as tilled in the old way; that nothing less than tons of hay, thirty-five bushels of wheat, bushels of corn, and from four to six bushels of carrots, parsnips and mangel per acre, should satisfy us.”—He said, many years since I was favorably impressed with the benefits of sub-soil plowing, the past season put a climax on all my former experience; land that was sub-soiled was moist; the crops of a better color and more uriant, so much so, that I have determined to double plow ten or more acres of my land year.”

Gorticultural.

Garden Memoranda.

The practical hints contained in our last issue are also applicable during the remaining part of the month, in regard to keeping down weeds, hoeing and stirring the ground, earthing up plants, tying up plants, &c. The sowing of seeds being over, or nearly so, there is not much to do at present except to give such attention to crops and plants as is required, the details of which we have given.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Green Houses will need daily care at this season. Let them be well watered every evening in dry weather. Geraniums that have done flowering should be pruned, in order that the size and appearance may be improved. As soon as the heat of the summer is past, which is generally by the latter end of this month, or early in the next, preparation must be made for repotting with fresh compost, and re-potting such as are intended to be cultivated through the winter in a green-house, light room, or frames.

Those who may have a number of various sized pots, should provide a few of a size larger than the largest in use, the largest plants being shifted into the next sized pots for the second year, and by pursuing this plan until the whole are done, the smallest may be left for such plants as have been in the course of the summer.

The shifting of plants requires close attention and judgment, as some plants in too large pots, will sustain considerable injury: therefore, in such cases, where the roots have not spread around the pot, more is necessary than to rub off a little of the outside mould, and then to substitute a fresh pot for the roots to run in.

Such plants as may have become pot-bound and whose roots are matted around the