

of it last year. On the third of May, I received one pound of Chevalier Barley from a Mr. Allmont, of Harnage, England, and on the 5th dibbled it in in rows ten inches apart, putting the grains four inches asunder in the rows. I planted on ground that had turnips in the year previous—a rich clay soil, rather too strong, for it fell down first as it began to turn yellow.

It stood out beyond anything I have ever seen throwing up from 12 to 50 stalks from a grain, although not that number of perfect heads, yet to look at it had the appearance of a thick crop. The hot weather ripened it as it did my other barley, a little too soon, but notwithstanding all that I threshed it, and have 135 lbs. of beautiful barley from the one pound of seed.

The Chevalier Barley is very white, and about eight days later than six rowed. I believe it grows longer in the straw and stands stiffer or less likely to fall than other varieties. I intend sowing the 135 lbs. on four acres this year. I am satisfied we generally sow too thick, and if I live to see it harvested will give you the result.

I am satisfied that one bushel and a peck of two rowed barley, and one and three-fourths of six rowed is seed enough for an acre, if the ground is clean and rich.

B. WEST.

Bondhead.

EARLY ROSE POTATO.

This potato is supposed to be the earliest large variety at present known, although there may be others equally as good in this respect, but they have not been generally disseminated. The general characters may be summed up as follows: Very early, and large; skin, smooth, of a pale rose color, almost white when fully matured; the eyes prominent, not deeply sunken as in many of the older varieties; form long, oval, slightly compressed; flesh, snow-white, and very dry and mealy, without any strong flavor as found in some of the large late varieties; it is also very productive, and the tubers keep well and retain their good qualities until spring, and in this respect the Early Rose is far superior to the Early Goodrich.

POTATOES IN RUSSIA.

The summer at St. Petersburg, Russia, is very short; still they manage to grow very excellent potatoes. Dr. Regel, director of the Emperor's garden, cultivated over seven hundred varieties of potatoes last season, and is still anxious to test a few more. A few specimens of the Early Rose potato are on the way to him, and we may expect that the Emperor of Russia will dine next year on this new and promising American variety. We have obtained a few very valuable varieties of apples from Russia, and we may find something among the potatoes that will be worthy the attention of our farmers.

Youth's Department.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

If, in the figure Euc. I. 47, the angular points be joined, the sum of the squares of the six sides of the figure so formed is equal to eight times the square of the hypotenuse. Give two solutions.

If in the triangle ABC, BC be bisected in D, AD joined and bisected on E, BE joined

and bisected in F, and CF joined and bisected in G; then the triangle EFG will be equal to one-eighth of the triangle ABC.

If from the three angles of a triangle, lines be drawn to the points of bisection of the opposite sides, the squares on the distances between the angles and the common intersection are together, one third of the squares on the sides of the triangle.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 21 letters.
My 17, 20, 12, is a kind of fish.
My 2, 14, 1, 8, is an animal,
My 14, 11, 18, 21, is a kind of grain.
My 5, 6, 8, 18, 17, 10, is a kind of conveyance.
My 3, 4, 15, 20, is an esculent plant.
My 16, 15, 17, is a frozen liquid.
My 13, 19, 3, is a title given to men.
My 7, 14, 4, 10, 20, is a river in France.
My 2, 6, 7, 12, is a water-bird.
My whole are what no localities should be without.

B. MCKINDRY.

For the Farmer's Advocate

CHARADE.

My first is welcome to the weary,
And some men wear as a mark of honor;
My second is a place where tea sellers stay;
And are away, their cash must pay;
My third has ravaged many a place,
Travelling at an awful pace—
My whole is heard on Briton's soil,
Far away on that distant isle,
In and out 'mong highland heather,
Blither than the hare or beaver.

KATE WADDELL,
Orono.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

RIDDLE.

BY ALFRED HOLLOWAY.

I am in and I'm out
All the days of the year,
There is not any time
That I do not appear.

All people love me,
But come not too near;
They can't do without me
Any day of the year.

I'm warm and I'm bright,
And useful as well;
I shine more at night,
Being more visible.

Sometimes I'm hidden
In curious things,
But when I rouse up,
The whole city wrings.

A touch is enough
To bring me to sight,
And I oft occasion
Burning and strife.

I create, I destroy,
I give comfort to all,
I reign in the kitchen
And shine at a ball.]

The sun is my sire,—
My brethren the stars,—
I'm soft as a cloud,
Yet can break iron bars.

KEEP YOUR WORD.

When you promise to do a thing be sure to keep your word, as well for the sake of truth as in justice to others. This very interesting story is told of a boy who was singularly faithful to his word:

He had borrowed a tool from a neighbor, promising to return it at night. Before evening he was sent away on an errand and did not return until late. Before he went he was told that his brothers should see the tool returned. After he had come home and gone to bed, he inquired and found the tool had not been sent to its owner. He was much distressed to think his promises had not been kept, but was persuaded to go to sleep and rise early and carry it home. By daylight he was up and nowhere was the tool to be found.

After a long and fruitless search he set off for his neighbors doorstep! And it then appeared, from the prints of his little bare feet on the mud, that the lad had got up in his sleep and carried the tool home, and went to bed again and knew it not. Of course, a boy who was prompt in his sleep, was prompt when awake. He lived respected, had the confidence of his neighbors and was placed in many offices of trust and profit.—CAROLINA FARMER.

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, or five bushels, or 10,752 cubic inches.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 14 inches deep will contain a half barrel, or 2½ bushels, or 5,376 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 16.8 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain one bushel, or 2150.4 cubic inches.

A box 12 inches by 11.2 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain half a bushel, or 1075.2 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8.4 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain one peck, or 537.6 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4.2 inches deep, will contain half a peck, or 268.8 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4.8 inches deep will contain half a gallon, 134.4 cubic inches.

Size of squares containing the fractional parts of an acre:

One sixteenth of an acre contains 2722½ square feet, and the side of a square enclosing that area will be about 52 feet 2½ inches.

One eighth of an acre contains 5445 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square will be about 73 feet 10 inches.

One quarter of an acre contains 10,890 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square will be about 104 feet 4½ inches.

One half of an acre contains 21,780 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square will be about 147 feet 7 inches.

One acre contains 43,560 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square is about 208 feet 9½ inches.

Two acres contain 87,120 square feet, and the side of the enclosing square is about 295 feet 2 inches.

The great curse of English agriculture, says Mr. Mechi, of Tipree Hall, after want of drainage, is deficiency of manure. My experience has taught me that land can never be too rich, even for wheat or other cereals, provided the manure has been applied for a previous crop. It is the sowing of too much seed that causes crops to be prematurely laid in well-fertilized soils.