

value being exposed without being protected by lock and key, two night watchmen are kept on the premises. The former tenant on this farm was paid £130 a-year for taking away the dung and spent hops from the brewery of Hanbury & Co., who keep 120 horses; but a competition having arisen, the present tenant pays £50 yearly for the manure. The hops are little valued, and are mixed up with the dung, which they rapidly ferment, owing to their heat when carried away. The grains of the breweries are sold to cowkeepers principally, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter. No cattle except cows are kept on this farm, and the tenant sells the milk by contract to a public institution at 10d. a gallon—this being the usual wholesale price in the city—which is again retailed at 15d. The Londoners complain much, and not without cause, on the inferiority of the milk supplied to them; but this evil cannot be altogether remedied. Adulteration might, to be sure, in a great measure, be prevented; but, independently of the heterogeneous feeding of the cows, the grass evidently wants some of the properties requisite to produce really good milk, just as it is now ascertained that turnips grown in England are inferior in nourishment to those in Scotland. I was told by a suburban farmer that, the skimmed milk is so inferior that a great part is given to pigs, and, when sold, it brings a half-penny per quart.

GREEN VEGETABLE MANURE.—This has been used for upwards of 2000 years. In countries where the art of culture has been most attended to. Various crops have been sown with no other view than to be buried in when fully grown, to render the soil fit for crops of more importance. Every species of vegetable in a green state acts more or less as fertilizer, some probably more than others, according to their power of draining organic matter from the air, and inorganic from the subsoil. It is therefore, no detriment to the soil to be covered with weeds, providing they are not allowed to seed, and that they be dug into the ground, instead of being hoed down and raked off, which latter process is a direct robbery of the soil. Green vegetable manure is most effective on the light sandy soils, and least so on peaty lands. It is surprising how much valuable manure is wasted in gardens by carrying it to the compost heap, instead of at once burying it in the soil; and how much is lost or neglected in woods and waste places, from mere indolence, or from want of knowing that rampant nettles and rank growing plants, such as tansey, mugwort, prickley, comfrey, constitute a great amount of the food of plants. Tree leaves and the movings of lawns are valuable manures, and far too seldom turned to useful account. For using green vegetable manure it should be applied as soon as possible after it is cut. Many crops might be sown for the ex-

press purpose of being dug in when at their full size, and of all garden plants, perhaps there is none better than *brassica*, which yields a very heavy weight of crop before perfecting its seeds.—*An Amateur Gardener.*

STABLES, should invariably be made for a single row of horses only; as when double, the horses are apt to kick one another, to become overheated in summer, &c., and there is more trouble in getting the harness conveniently hung up. The stalls should be made from 5 feet 6 inches, to 6 feet wide, according to the size of the horses kept; the stall boards 9 feet long, and 7 feet high at the horses' heads; the beds 10 feet long to the strand or gutter; the passage behind 6 feet broad, and the height 9 feet to the loft floor, if there is one, or the walls 9 feet high if there is not. A recess should always be obtained if possible, for the corn chest, spare harness, &c., the manger should be 2 feet long, 1½ wide, and 1 deep, placed in the left hand corner, and if of cast metal with a bar across the middle to prevent the horse from throwing out the food with his nose, so much the better; the rack should extend from the manger in a line with it, instead of being placed overhead as is usual, and should be made of spars 3 inches broad, and reach within 6 inches of the ground, and being only 3 feet high, a horse is enabled to eat his fodder in the same manner as he grazes, and this is surely more natural than looking up to the hay loft, like the fox to the grapes, with hay seeds constantly falling in his eyes and ears. A few loose boxes should also be provided for in-foal mares, rearing stock and invalids.

Having the conveniences, &c., farmers may then proceed to breed and rear good stock, and it is of importance that they bear in mind the following ascertained facts—that foals receive *two-thirds* of their character from their sire, and only *one-third* from the dam—hence the importance of breeding from superior males. It is also well known that the sire from which a mare first breeds, gives his impression to all subsequent stock bred from the same mare by whatever horse. Old mares, i. e., mares over nine years, also breed more wiry and lasting animals than younger mares, and a large number of the great winners on the turf have been out of *very old* mares—therefore avoid young brood mares, and small boned animals—also *blood stock*, which is little better than gambling in the hands of a farmer, and never pays. Feed mares well while they are in foal; but keep them principally on scalded bran, boiled turnips, barley, or linseed, for some weeks before their time of foaling is due. Captain Apperly, the well known writer on horses under the name of "Nixxon," says, "one half a horse's goodness goes in at his mouth," therefore feed your colts