

which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields are sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat had been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been gathered the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the meantime, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop, annually, about five hundred bushels—all of which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than *two thousand dollars* annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved.

Yours, P. W.

MAKING PORK.—Mr. Cornell, (page 33.) says he cannot make pork at \$3.50 per cwt., with corn at 50 cents, potatoes 20 cents. But if all should cease making pork under those circumstances, pork would rise and corn would fall. What is the remedy? for we want to know out here in the West, being in just "a fix." The price of pork at Chicago this winter has been from \$1 to \$2.25. A great portion of the hogs being of the landpike variety, being great consumers and small porkers, I do not think they have averaged more than \$1.50 per cwt. Corn in the same market, 60 pounds to the bushel, 25 cents. Oats, 18. Potatoes, I cannot say what at Chicago; but here, 40 miles from there, plenty at 12 cents; and corn, 16 cents; oats, 14 cents. Now at these prices, I am confident that every man who has put his grain inside of these long legged, lantern jawed swine, has lost money. But—and here I am "stalled." If it had not been for this immense "waste of grain," could it have been sold, even at these prices? It certainly does appear me that it would be a beneficial remedy to have a better breed of hogs more generally diffused through the country.

And I too am certain that we never shall be wiser by reading of such experiments as Mr. Cornell alludes to; but we should be wiser if several gentlemen would take a lot of pigs and measure and count the cost of every article of food from weaning till butchering time, and give the result to the public, as to the breed, age, cost, weight, &c.

I suggest to agricultural societies to offer premiums for such detailed experiments. It would be far more beneficial than it would be to publish to the world that Mr. Penitice owned the best bull or the best boar at the fair, while at the same time everybody knew that Mr. Stay-at-home had a much better one that was not there, and consequently could not get the premium. Let the premiums be—not for the biggest bull, for if that was not a bull, it would be a goat; but let them be for those who produced the most beneficial and useful examples for their fellow citizens to follow. In this way we would soon learn how many bushels of corn it took to make a hundred of pork, instead of hearing how much more an old sow weighed after she had drunk a bucket of swill than she did before. We want more facts and less puffing.—*Albany Cultivator.*

THE TURNIP FLY.—After numberless trials to prevent the ravages of the turnip fly, the only way which I found at all successful, is, to collect all the weeds I can on the farm, and lay them in heaps all round the field-sown with turnips; on the plants coming up and showing the least appearance of being attacked by the fly, the heaps to windward are set on fire, brimstone is put on the fire, and thus the strong smoke, which is very offensive to the insect, is wafted over the crop. If this is continued till the turnips get into

the rough leaf, they will be safe; but if before this the process is stopped for five or six hours together, in a fly-working day, the crop most likely will be lost; therefore I have not scrupled on a Sunday to have the fires lighted before the morning, and also before the afternoon service. I think the smoking plan might be serviceable to protect hops from the insects which attack them. The turnip fly commences, and ceases to commit its depredations, at such different times, in different seasons, that no one can with any degree of certainty fix the time for sowing, when the crop shall be least likely to be injured. The fly likes only the smooth seed leaf of the turnip, and if that is eaten, the plant dies. When they cannot meet the seed-leaf so they will eat holes in the rough leaf, but they cannot thus destroy the plant. When corn crops are mowed, they will then prey upon the young clover plants. No one has been able to prove where the fly is produced. Some assert that it comes out of the earth; others that it is bred in the seed. I made an experiment two years ago, which satisfied myself and those who I showed it to, that the fly comes out of neither. When my turnips were sown, I covered a piece of land with a large square of thin gauze, which I so fastened down, that no insect could creep under it. Under the gauze, the turnips were not touched by the fly; all around it, they were eaten and destroyed by it. Where the insect is generated is not known; it flies in the air like other insects, and although it may appear strange to us, it has the power to discover where is the food for it, as soon as the turnip leaf appears above the ground.—*From Hillyard's Practical Farming.*

METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE WHILE LIVING.—This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye, and by the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle. Take a string; put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth. Then with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore-part of the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the buttock, 6 feet 4 inches; length, 6 feet 3 inches; which, multiplied by 23, (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), makes 713 lbs.; and allowing 14 lb. to the stone, is 50 stone 13 lbs. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two feet along the back, which multiplied together makes four square feet; that multiplied by eleven, (the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth), makes 44 lbs., which divided by 14 to bring it to stones, is three stone two pounds. Again, suppose a calf, sheep, &c. should measure four feet six inches in girth, and three feet nine inches in length, which multiplied together, makes sixteen and a half square feet; that multiplied by sixteen, (the number of pounds allowed to cattle measuring less than five feet, and more than three in girth), makes 264 lbs., which divided by fourteen, to bring it into stones, is eighteen stone 12 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black-cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be exactly taken this way, as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal, and which every man who can get over a list of chalk may easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of one stone for twenty, from that of a fat one; and for a cow that has had calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.—*Cattle Keeper's Guide.*

TRANSPLANTING CABBAGES, CELERY, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.—Have at hand, when you pull up the plants, a bucket of water, considerably thickened with rich mould stirred into it, and dip the roots of each bunch of plants in this muddy water before you lay them down. Always cut off about half the length of Celery leaves when you transplant it. Many other vegetables succeed best when the leaves are shortened at the time they are removed. Swedish Turnips should have roots as thick, at least, as a penicil before they are taken up.