

burying, in the autumn, a heavy dressing of dung at the bottom of the first *spit*. In spring, when the land is thoroughly dry, dig in lightly as much rotten dung as you can completely bury, rake fine—as fine as possible—and then tramp down the soil as hard as a board. Land cannot be too finely pulverised or too firmly pressed for this crop. Sow thickly in lines a foot apart, on inch deep, and after covering in with the rake, tramp over the lines again. Our great Hertfordshire onion growers double plough their land, — one plough following another in the same furrow—and roll with Crosskill's clod-crusher, weighing about 3000 lbs.

A series of plots on the experiment ground was devoted to thick and thin seeding. The seed was sown quite thickly, and as soon as fairly up the plants were thinned to one, two, three, and four inches apart. Duplicate trials were made, and the results were the same in all cases.

Thick seeding gave the largest yield, in weight, but the onions were much smaller. The plots contained six rows, each six feet in length—the same size as all the other plots. Yellow Danvers was the variety used.

Distance apart in the row.	Yield.
	lbs. oz.
One inch .....	13 2
Two inches.....	11 7
Three inches.....	9
Four inches.....	8

The result, in spite of the unsatisfactory season, would seem to show that the onions yielded, in weight, in proportion to the less distance left between the plants in singling them.

I should be inclined to try a good mineral superphosphate,

at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre, with 150 lbs of sulphate of ammonia, and a few bushels of hard-wood ashes, in addition to the dung, for this crop. Onions yield so largely, when they give their minds to it and the soil suits them, that any reasonable outlay is sure to be repaid two years out of three at least. Hoe frequently, but shallow, and not too near the

bulbs—the Dutch—or *push-hoe* is the best for this purpose. Last of all, *sow early*.

**Fertilisers.**—I have received the list of prices of the "Standard Fertiliser and Chemical Company." The prices seem, about the same as they were last year, except that, whereas in 1889, the price of superphosphate—averaging 13% of available phosphoric acid—was \$26 00 a ton, the price this year is from "\$12 00 to \$32 00 per ton according to analysis": no percentage being mentioned.

*Trifolium incarnatum*, or crimson-clover, is represented at p.—It is rather peculiar in its habit of growth. Prepare the land well, pulverise it completely, and the trifolium will refuse to grow: sow it on a wheat- or oat-stubble, har-

row two or three times, and pass the roller over it, and it will do its best to content you. I had some seed over from England last summer, but the season was too late to risk sowing it. It ought to be in the ground by August 15th.

The Lucerne plant, at p.—, will give some idea of the depth this plant will reach if it meets with no obstacle in the shape of rock or water.

**Pease.**—I saw *four* inches recommended the other day, by a greatly renowned English gardener, as the proper depth for sowing pease! Rather different from our farm-practice of sowing on the top of the land and harrowing them once or twice!

*Hortense Dudley*, one of the regular contributors to the Country Gentleman, observes, in a late issue of that paper,



YOUNG DORSET HORNED RAMS.