

The weight was here taken in so many instances because it was supposed that some mistake had been committed, the quantity of earth moved per acre by Fowler's cultivator certainly appearing to be very much greater than that moved by Howard, whereas, repeated weighings proved it to be actually somewhat less. The fact was that it was thrown about so much more roughly in the former case that it lay looser and appeared deeper than it was. And one result of these weighings is to prove the fallacy of estimates of work of this kind by mere measurement, however honestly performed. The quantity of earth moved per hour (per day) is of course very much greater in Fowler's case than in Howard's. The power employed was much greater—how much greater is probably inadequately represented by the nominal horse-power of the several engines. The reader has, however, before him, in the speed of the engines and the size of the cylinders and the pressure of the steam, the means of comparing pretty accurately the power employed; and, contrasting this with the work accomplished in the several instances, he will draw his own conclusions of the merit of the several machines at work.

It is proper to add, that the results of a racing trial do not necessarily represent the ordinary experience of the farmer, and that the above is to be taken as absolutely true only of the case here described, where ploughs and cultivators were employed on a clover stubble in a light sandy field for an hour or two last Tuesday. It is also fair to add that the clayey part of the field extended more and more towards the latter side of the field here described, so that Fowler's 8-horse power engine worked on lighter land, upon the whole, than Howard's 10-horse power, and this latter on rather lighter land than Fowler's 14-horse power engine.

We add the prices of the apparatus employed:

1. Fowler's 3-furrow plough, 800 yards rope, 5-tined rubber, and rope porters, two anchors	...	295	0	0
8-horse power engine	...	235	0	0
2. Fowler's 14-horse power engine, 4-furrow plough, rope porters, 800 yards rope, and anchors	...	875	0	0
7-tined cultivator	...	70	0	0
3. Howard's double windlass, 1,400 yards of rope and cultivator	...	220	0	0
3-furrow plough	...	50	0	0
10-horse engine	...	295	0	0

JOHN C. MORTON.

August, 1862.

ERADICATION OF OX-EYE DASIES.—Do you or any of your subscribers know how to eradicate Ox-eye Daisy? Part of my farm is becoming infested with them, and I want to get them out. *Ans.* They may be kept in check by sheep, they eating them so close that they will not seed. Sometimes they are kept from spreading by mowing them off with the scythe, while in flower, but they cannot be eradicated except by smothering with rotten wood or

straw, or by effective cultivation. J. J. Thomson as states in the *Country Gentleman*, that on a farm which he had lately visited in Pennsylvania, the Ox-eye daisy has been so thoroughly eradicated that not a plant could be seen through it is generally abundant in the neighborhood. The mode practiced for its extirpation is to plant two hoed crops in succession, usually Indian corn, both being well manured, to be followed by wheat and "seeded" to clover. The few weeds which show themselves are dug up.

Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES,

Made during a Tour in the British Islands and France, during the Summer of 1862.

It may be of some interest to a portion of your readers who have a taste for Horticulture, and the cultivation of flowers, to give a short description of some of the more rare and beautiful trees, shrubs, and plants, which I saw growing during my late visit to the Botanical Gardens of Ireland, England, Scotland, and Paris, during the past summer.

Having, in a former letter, given a brief description of the Botanical Gardens of Belfast, I shall pass over them, and commence with the Royal Botanical Gardens of Dublin. The gardens are beautifully situated on a rising piece of ground close to the Glasnevin Cemetery, within the immediate vicinity of the city. They comprise about 30 acres, tastefully and systematically laid out, and kept in the very best order; and are planted with every variety of trees, shrubs, and plants that will stand the climate of Ireland. The range of hot and green houses is extensive, all being built of iron and glass, and filled with a vast collection of rare and valuable plants. It may be interesting to describe a walk through these houses, and notice some of the rarer plants as we proceed:—The first house is the octagon, containing a large collection of the lone bearing or Pine Tribe Plants. I noticed fine specimens of the Norfolk Island Pine, Moreton Bay Pine, Brazillian Pine, and Chinese Pine. The next house we enter is called the *Victoria Regia House*,—where that magnificent water lily is grown, forming a magnificent object. In the same tank you see the *Nelumbium Speciosum*, the sacred bean of India. There are also other varieties of water lillies, natives of the Tropics; and rice ripening its grain. Leaving this we enter the *New Holland House*, filled with plants, natives of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope; fine specimens of the genera *Banksia*, *aracaria*, *Bidwilli*, all the New Holland *aeacias*, and many others that I took no note of. Proceeding on we enter the *Heath House*, containing