

							Lbs.
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	404,786,362
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	402,294,685
Decrease this year							2,491,667

*Total Yield of Land.*

							Lbs.
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,276,925
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,406,738
Decrease, lbs.							870,187

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MANAGEMENT OF A SKINNED FARM.—*Editors Country Gent.*—I have a farm of 120 acres, one and a half miles from the one upon which I reside, with no farm buildings upon it. About 30 acres is bottom land surrounded entirely by water, and in spring the greater part overflows; consequently it is safe to plow it only in the spring. The grass is mostly run out. As I make no manure upon the farm, how shall I manage to make it produce a paying crop? I think its fertility needs to be increased. I can obtain swamp muck convenient for the bottom land, but not for the higher, which is gravel and gravelly loam. What system would you pursue to increase the fertility of the last named, and what course of cropping would you follow? Lime has to be hauled near forty miles. As the upland is naturally dry, what mixture of seed would you use in seeding for pasture? An answer from yourself or some of your subscribers, will much oblige,

E. R. R.

For seeding, use clover and timothy for the upland, and timothy and red-top for the low-land. There are so many circumstances in relation to the low-land of which we are not informed, that we cannot give definite advice. If it is sod-bound, plow and re-seed. If it wants vegetable matter, &c., plow in green crops. If the reverse, dress with ashes and some yard manure. If the overflowing leaves no sediment, or is by clear water, top-dress the grass with an inch of soil.

For the upland, plowing in green crops will doubtless be very useful. These crops may be clover, buckwheat, or thickly sown corn; or all. Some manure occasionally would help much—also, ashes and perhaps plaster on the clover.—The rotation to be chosen will depend entirely on the nature of the crops it will grow, and on markets

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## SAW-DUST AS A MANURE.

We are pleased to notice an increasing attention to the subject of agriculture, especially in this State. Scientific labor is being applied to almost every branch and it is producing the desired results. Next to drainage, we think the most desirable object to be attained by our New-England farmers is a sufficiency of manures to keep the land in heart. Nature has evidently provided for herself, and if man would follow out the teachings of nature, he would find that her generosity knows no stint, if rightly taken advantage of.

We noticed, in last week's *New England Farmer*, a query propounded by an intelligent farmer of Orange, in this State, as to the value of pine saw-dust for the purposes of bedding cattle, and we feel tempted to give our experience. In the years 1855 and 1856, while residing on the homestead in the town of B—,