

**Agricultural Emporium Seed Test.**

Nothing is of more importance to the farmer than the sowing of proper kinds of seed. We, as farmers, have lost more from the lack of knowledge about seeds, than in any other way. The testing of varieties is of great importance; it prevents the dissemination of inferior varieties. As far as we have yet heard, the Fall Wheats we have disseminated have given great satisfaction, but the Spring Wheats have not answered so well. In some parts they have given good satisfaction, but in others they have done no better than the old varieties. We are at a loss to know what kind to disseminate the coming spring.

**THE RIO GRANDE**

Answers as well with us as any. We found the Quebec Wheat to be the Rio Grande, but the change of seed from that distance has answered well, and the grain produced from the Quebec wheat appears to be better than that from our own Rio Grande. We previously spoke of an English Spring Wheat of remarkable length and well filled, that had been raised in this county for the past two seasons, but we do not know the name of it as the producer had not received it. We shall try and procure some of it to introduce among some of our most enterprising friends, if it should be but a few grains. It is very strange that hardly ever a wheat imported from England answers well here. If any of our friends know of any good spring wheat please inform us about it.

The Chevelier Barley yielded well; but the most important of last spring's dissemination has been the most wonderful productiveness of the

**HARRISON POTATOES.**

We never raised any potatoes that yielded so large a return. They are a fair table potato, superior to many varieties that are grown, but not equal to the Pink Eye, but on an average the yield is three times and often five times as large, and are not half as liable to the rot. Every person to whom we supplied them is highly pleased with them, and say they regret they had not purchased more. To every one of our subscribers we say: If you have not yet procured any, be sure to procure and plant some this spring. They will save you labor and yield you such a crop that your neighbors will require them of you. You can make money by getting them first in your section. We will warrant the crop to please you. We never disseminated any seed that has given greater satisfaction. There is a great saving of labor and land by cultivating the Harrison Potatoes. They grow in one place, close together; if in hills you can dig twice as many in a day, off the same quantity of land, as the kinds you now are growing. They do not spread their bearing tubers like the Peach Blow. In digging the crop, it makes a great differ-

ence if you have to move two or three times as much earth to find them.

**THE EARLY GOODRICH POTATO.**

You should, by all means, procure some of these potatoes. As an early potato they yield fully a third more than Meltos or Neshannocs, and are not half as liable to rot. We consider the Meltos and Neshannocs to be the same kind. They have been far too highly spoken of by seedsmen in this city. It takes a great many years for any kind of new seed or implements to be thoroughly introduced. Those that take agricultural papers, first introduce them into their neighborhoods, and about the time some of the slowest progressing farmers procure them, they are beginning to run out, or improvements are made in machinery that surpass them.

**THE EARLY ROSE.**

This potato maintains its high reputation as being highly productive and of its excellent table qualities, but it is as liable to rot as any, perhaps more so. Still on account of its earliness, productiveness, and quality, you should procure a small quantity, not more than a peck, to try them. The Dykeman we find an inferior potato; they grow to a large size, but become hollow in the centre.

**THE AUSTRALIAN POTATO**

Is as fine as any in quality, they yield but a very poor crop and are liable to rot.

**THE PEACH BLOW**

Is a good table potato, fair cropper, but they spread themselves over the ground more than some other varieties, and are hard to find in digging.

**THE GARNETT CHILLIES.**

Are of fair quality and good croppers, no potato less liable to rot.

**THE CALICOS AND CUZCOES**

Are fair potatoes. The London Whites had not a fair trial this year with us. The King of the Earlies, Flounders, Regent, Prince Albert, Flukes, Hansworth, Black Diamond, Singleton, Cotes, Worcester, Californian and numerous common varieties are raised by us. If any should be found superior, we will let you know about them. Do not neglect to procure the Harrison, Goodrich and Early Rose.

**OATS.**

The Norway Oat appears to be gaining in favor by the the numerous laudatory accounts we see about it in our numerous American exchanges. Mr. Herrington's crop, in Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, has astonished the natives. He is selling his oats at his barn to his neighbors that have seen the crop growing, at \$4 per bushel. We all know that \$4 per bushel will not be readily paid by a farmer, unless he can see \$8 in the measure; but there is some of his neighbors that have purchased from one to eight bushels each at that price. That speaks

more than a long list of testimonials. We have seen Mr. Herrington's sample. The oats do not look any better than our common oat, and are not near as pure. We noticed a grain or two of other oats, barley, wheat and wild buckwheat in them, and with these impurities they were cleaner than the samples we procured from the other side. We saw Mr. Herrington's receipt from Mr. Ramsdell, for \$50 for five bushels. Mr. Herrington found many foul seeds which he picked out. You should have a few of these oats and give them a trial.

Mr. Herrington says he has 100 bushels per acre, and the oats do not shell. They are harder to thresh than the common varieties. We have samples of them in the head and in the bag at our ware-room. We felt reluctant about disseminating them, last season, as we could not procure them as clean as we could wish. If Mr. Ramsdell, or any other raiser of them has any that are better than Mr. Herrington's, we should like to see them. We procured them last year from Mr. Washburn, of Boston, Mr. Deitz, Pa., and Mr. Fenning, Long Island, but none were as pure as they ought to be, and Mr. Herrington has spent days to make his as clean as they now are. We had only a small piece of land sown with them ourselves, not sufficient to supply others from. We can but disseminate the best procurable.

**THE CROWN PEAS**

Have given good satisfaction; they will yield a larger crop than the common peas. The great advantage they possess, is, that they can be cut with a mowing machine, and the straw being short they do not occupy so much space in a horn. They are only fit for well cultivated fields in good heart.

**THE EXCELSIOR PEA**

Is better adapted to rough land, and on poor soil will yield a larger crop than any other variety we know of.

**THE DAN O'ROURKES**

Are in demand; we wish to procure more of them. If any farmer will furnish us with accounts of any good varieties of field seeds, we shall be happy to give it to the public.

**THE WAY THEY MAKE BUTTER IN FRANCE.**—It is well known that cream may be converted into butter by simply being buried in the ground; but it is not generally known that this mode is in common use in Normandy and some other parts of France. The process is as follows:—"The cream is placed in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully secured and placed in a hole in the ground, about a foot and a half deep; it is then covered up, and left for twenty-four or twenty-five hours. When taken out, the cream is very hard, and only requires beating for a short time with a wooden mallet, after which half a glass of water is thrown upon it, which causes the buttermilk to separate from the butter. If the quantity of cream to be converted into butter, is large, it is left in the ground more than twenty-five hours. In winter, when the ground is frozen the operation is performed in a cellar, the bag being well covered up with sand. Some place the bag containing the cream within a second bag, in order to prevent the chance of any injury from the earth. This system saves labor, and is stated to produce a larger amount of butter than churning, and of excellent quality, and is, moreover, said never to fail."—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*