and that in order to produce good butter there should be a succession of fresh calving cows.

Such were some of the principal points attended to in the course of the evening; but before closing this section of our subject, there were some remarks made both by Mr. Coleman and the chairman which we cannot refrain from giving. Mr. Coleman said "that very few farmers paid people properly to look after the dairy;" that "unless the whole system of a farm were dairying, the work seemed never to be done in a proper manner, and hence it was that the dairy was so much abused and so frequently giving up;" and the chairman, Mr. O. Howard, referring to the great point upon which successful dairy management hinges, said:—

"Speaking as a tenant farmer, he would observe that the successful management of a dairy depended very much upon the ladies of the establishment. They might buy the best cows for milk that they could possibly obtain, and might also feed them with the very best description of food, but if the eye of the mistress was not directed to the dairy, very little good would be accomplished. On his talking over this matter with an old fashioned friend of his some time since, and asking him what system was pursued in his parish, his friend remarked, "There is very little dairying now—we have no dairy ladies." Now, he (the chairman) was at a loss to conceive how it could be beneath any young lady whose lot had been cast in a farm-house, to notice the diary. There was no more necessity for her in the dairy than there was for the husband on the farm to perform menial duties; but it was highly desirable that the mistress should have a practical acquaintance with and devote some attention to its management."

We omit the numerous and hearty "Hear, hears" with which these remarks were met; but, whilst they show that dairy farming is an occupation in which determined bachelors should not engage, they also show that a farmer's wife or daughter will never be demeaned in the estimation of sensible people when they take an active part in the management of what is really their particular department. And for the opinion of any other class of people farm-house ladies should not care "two rows of pins."

We now turn to the proceedings at the weekly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, where the cultivation of mangel wurzel was discussed. Mr. Freere had made what he termed "a slight experiment" to ascertain the comparative value of "Lawson's artificial guano" and ordinary Peruvian guano as manures for mangel. The season proved unfavourable, and the weight of the crop obtained only ranged from about 15 tons to 22 tons per acre. This "slight experiment" did not, therefore, afford information of any practical value, and the rambling and somewhat incoherent remarks with which he followed up his statement were equally devoid of interest.

Mr. Holland, M.P., was in favour of autumn instead of spring manuring for mangel, evidently referring to the use of long farm-yard dung; and alluded to experiments reported by the late Mr. Pusey, in an early number of the society's *Journal*, when the inference drawn was "that it is more profitable to use some artificial manures in conjunction with dung" in mangel cultivation "than to use either singly."

Mr. Cantrell had grown mangels on the same piece of land four years in succession, giving the land a slight dressing every year, "and every year the roots increased in size." Mr. Peel had grown mangels six years in succession, obtaining good crops all the time, and a friend of his had even "grown mangel on the same piece of land for 17 years in succession, and that land is now being sown with mangel again."

The Chairman, Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P., brought forward reports of two sets of experiments in mangel cultivation, which had been made by his farm bailiff, Mr. Horn, the one in 1856, and the other in 1860; and as those experiments are of considerable practical value, we gave them in full for the benefit of our readers:—

EXPERIMENTS IN 1856.

The following experiments were conducted on a poor gravelly soil, in order to ascertain the effects of artificials applied loosely on each. Crop sown the 21st of May, and raised the 12th of November, 1856:—

No	Manures per Acre.	Produce, tons c.
1.	20 loads well-prepared stable dung, and 4 cwt. of guano	23 16
2.	20 loads well-prepared stable dung, 4 cwt. of guano, and 5 cwt. of salt	30 12
3.	20 loads well-prepared stable dung, 1 cwt. of guano, 1 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. blood manure and 1 cwt. salt	25 10
4.	40 loads of dung	21 3
5.	2 cwt. guano, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. of blood manure, and 2 cwt. salt	20 0
6.	7½ cwt. guano	17 1
7.	12 cwt. superphosphate (Lawes')	14 1
8.	13 cwt. blood manure	15 0
9.	1½ cwt. guano, 1½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. blood manure, and 1½ cwt salt	19 1
10.	5 cwt. guano	12 1
11.	8 cwt. superhcsphate	11 1
12.	8 cwt. blood manure	12 1

This shows most distinctly, as has been described by different speakers to day, that a combination of farm-yard manure with some species of artificial manure is generally the best method of obtaining the greatest amount of mang