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The best way to plough.

In the correspondence entitled "Open Farm Papers," in the American Agriculturist for January, the writer gives his views on the often discussed question shallow vs. deep ploughing.

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An Experiment in Potato Culture in 1765.

We have before us a copy of the Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser, for May 12th, 1765. It is a very modest little sheet of 10 inches by 16 inches. There are no "locals," just two and a half columns of advertisements, and three sides mainly occupied with English news and accounts of the disturbances in Europe arising out of the French Revolution.

Small as the paper is, three columns are taken up with a report made to the New York Agricultural Society, giving an account of experiments in potato culture made in Ireland. The President of the United States had forwarded to the President of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, a pamphlet published in Ireland by the Rev. Dr. William Massell, requesting that the pamphlet be handed to Mr. De Witt to report upon. It is entitled "Letters on the culture of potatoes from the potatoe." It will be noticed that the method recommended is different from the usual way of raising potatoes now, by planting the roots containing more or less eyes—instead of which the shoots from the eyes are cut and used. The extracts will explain: "By the shoots are meant those fibres or branches which immediately grow from the eyes of the potatoe after they have begun to vegetate without being put into the earth. The following are the methods which have been generally used in planting them: 1st, Drills of about six inches deep and two feet apart from each other, are made in ground previously prepared in the usual way. They are then covered with earth about one inch under. 2nd, A furrow is made with a plough, some dug spread in it. The furrow is closed back with the plough and the shoots planted in it as you would do cabbage with setting sticks. 3rd, The shoots are laid down in any direction in the furrow at proper distances from each other, and covered with the plough. Which of these methods of planting, is the best upon the whole, does not seem to be clearly decided by the experiments. When the shoots appear above ground, keep earthing them up at least 18 inches high, leaving always about two or three inches above ground, 'for,' says the author, 'the higher you earth them the greater will be the produce; for the potatoe from the shoots if properly attended to, will not spread on the ground, but ascend to the surface as you may see them on dug out, growing to the stock as onions do to a trace.' The superior advantage of raising potatoes from the shoots instead of the potatoe themselves, are the following: 1st, The seed potatoe which is raised from the stock, is a clear saving. 2nd, The same space of ground will produce twice or three times the quantity. 3rd, The growth is more vigorous, the produce earlier, and of a better quality. 4th, The labor of cutting the seed potatoe into what are called sets, and scullions is also saved. 5th, It is probable they will not be so apt to degenerate as in the old way of raising them."

THE TULIP MANIA.

There are some four or five hundred tulips in the garden of a gentleman in Holland, who has been very successful in raising them. He writes, "I was in town last Sunday," he writes, "trying to sell chickens; and all I could get offered was 10c. apiece, no matter how fat they were. Steers are selling for 2c. and 2 1/2c. per pound live weight; but," he adds, "I am sorry to say there are very few to call for."

SELECTIONS.

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But when the wives stand in need of anything in that line—well, I don't know what they will do. That is their look out. But should it be any children in the family, and they should ever want clothes, I see no other way than to make them from their mother's old ones."

It would be a great help also if the wife would do the chores, such as milking the cows, feeding the pigs, making and tending the garden, planting and hoeing the potatoes, hanking the corn, driving the reaper and mower, helpstak hay and grain, and many other little chores that a woman who is all observing will notice, without having to be told about them every day."

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A VERY SINGULAR STORY OF A WRECK.

The following story was told to us as being a positive fact, the narrator professing to be one of the working men who witnessed the performance of the said vessel: A party of men were prying stone in a field, and found under a large rock a nest containing four young vessels, which they captured and put to one side. Upon the party of the old vessel, quite a scene ensued. She became very much excited, and very angry, and at once set off, but soon returned, and going straight to the little nest containing the four young vessels, she poured something in it, and was about to go off a second time, when she discovered her nest and young, all alive and unharmed. She then returned to the nest and continued jumping and pushing at it until it was overturned, thus saving the lives of the four young vessels to the destruction of her offspring.—National Agriculturist.

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Mr. Cusick, of Oregon, says: "Farming is generally carried on here (eastern Oregon) in a slovenly manner. Grain allowed in the spring, and the ground is usually too dry to bring it up in the fall. It is harvested with 'headers,' which leave all the weed seeds in the ground. Consequently farmers are running down. Land that produced 100 bushels of barley per acre ten years ago will now hardly produce 25 bushels."

A correspondent of the Ont. Farmer's Advocate, writing from Minnesota, gives the following ironical sketch of Minnesota's Marvellous Merit: "Winter never commences here before the middle of Oct., and generally before the first of May. This year it held off until Oct. 22nd. Now, Oct. 29th, we have good sleighing. And then the weather is so mild and unchangeable. The mercury seldom goes above 110 in summer, and not often gets lower than 45 (deg. below) in Winter in the shade. Agriculture pays better than any other business, all get rich that follow that vocation; but the most profitable branch of it is raising wheat. This you confine themselves strictly to raising it here, more than any man knows what to do with. Some complain that raising wheat does not pay very well. But, if a man comes here with money enough to buy a quarter section of land, and ready cash to stock with four good horses, a wagon, harness, cow, pig, rakes, mowers, and all things necessary for a prosperous farmer to have, including of course a good house and barn, he is a man with a constitution that will admit his working from four in the morning till nine in the evening all the year round, if he and his wife will both economize a little by going barefoot in summer, and when he must have something to cover his nakedness and keep him warm, in the place of going to the store and buying something for that purpose, let his wife go to his old bags (if he is fortunate enough to have some bags), and out of them make him a pair of clothes; if he will do this he will soon find he will be able to make both ends meet."

But when the wives stand in need of anything in that line—well, I don't know what they will do. That is their look out. But should it be any children in the family, and they should ever want clothes, I see no other way than to make them from their mother's old ones."

It would be a great help also if the wife would do the chores, such as milking the cows, feeding the pigs, making and tending the garden, planting and hoeing the potatoes, hanking the corn, driving the reaper and mower, helpstak hay and grain, and many other little chores that a woman who is all observing will notice, without having to be told about them every day."

If these suggestions are followed, I see no earthly reason why he cannot lay up money each year to pay his taxes, and buy his new calico dress for Christmas, and once in