

covered and drilled in similar manner. Thus the corn stood in single stalk, 6 inches a part every way, and 2 feet 9 inches clear between the rows.

It is evident that planted in this manner, more stalks would be placed on an acre than in almost any other way, but nothing short of the most heavy manuring would carry through such a crop. We have found by experience that in very dry summer, close planted corn suffers far the most, and if too near, is a total failure. We once planted a piece 2½ feet by 18 inches in the rows, intending 3 stalks to the hill. The corn was manured in the hill. The growth was very rapid and promising until the ears were about setting, when a drought of some weeks occurred, and the result was not more than half a crop. The year in which Messrs. Pratts' crop were grown, were of the most favorable kind, and the crops, under their course of planting and culture, most astonishing.

In 1835, Mr. Brewster of Oneida county communicated to Judge Buel an account of a crop of corn and potatoes raised by him in that year. He says, "I had a ten acre lot of stiff strong sward, that had not been ploughed for many years; this I intended chiefly for Indian corn. In one corner of this I measured off one acre for corn, and by the side of it another acre for potatoes. I drew on about twenty loads of yard manure to the acre on each, turned it over, followed the plough with the roller, harrowed and furrowed three feet apart from north to south, and put down about the same quantity of manure that was turned under. Commenced planting the 20th of May; seed soaked, rolled in tar and water and plaster, put 4 grains in a hill, one foot apart. The first day planted one-fourth of an acre, which came up well; the other planted on the 22nd and 23rd, did not come up well, owing, as I thought, to the seed lying too long in the hot sun after being soaked, and we replanted it on the 2nd and third of June." From the ¼ acre first planted Mr. B. had 26 bushels & qts., or 105 bushels to the acre; the other ¾ did not do so well, and he only got 94 bushels and 2 quarts of shelled corn from the acre. The potatoes were planted on the 1st and 2nd of June, furrows three feet apart, and the seed all whole and large, dropped one foot apart in the rows. One good dressing was given them with the plough and hoe, which was all the attention they received. At gathering, by measure he had 519½ bushels, by weight, 560.

Several years since that excellent farmer, Mr. Keybold, of Delaware, on a field of 22 acres, raised 2216 bushels of corn, or 100½ bushels per acre. Seven years previous to the crop, he put on 60 bushels of lime per acre, and planted it to corn; in the following spring he put it in oats; in the fall put on 40 loads of barn yard manure per acre, and sowed it to wheat and timothy seed, and the ensuing spring with clover. It remained in grass some five years, and received one top dressing of 40 loads per acre of manure. It was mowed four or five

years and gave from 2½ to 3 tons per acre. In the spring of 1835 he gave it another dressing of 40 loads per acre of long manure, allowed the grass to start through it, and then with a furrow 10 inches deep, turned the whole under. The corn was planted in shallow furrows 3½ feet each way. The plough was never used in the field after planting, the cultivation being performed by the cultivator and hoe; and no hilling was allowed. Three good stalks were left on each hill. When the corn was glazed it was cut up, and put in shocks. On this statement, Judge Buel remarks: "The management which led to this extraordinary product of corn should be deeply impressed on the mind of every farmer. 1. The ground should be well dunged with long manure. 2. It was planted on a grass ley with one deep ploughing. 3. It was well pulverized on the surface with the harrow. 4. The plough was not used in the after culture, nor the corn killed. 5. The sod was not disturbed; nor the manure turned to the surface: and 6th, the corn was cut at the ground when it was fit to top."

We had marked several other crops as worthy of note, but have room for only the following, which we select as showing what crops of corn may be grown on the very northern verge of its culture, and what the treatment was that produced it:—

The soil was gravelly, dry, had been cropped seven years in succession, and manured each year. In the spring of 1838, the hills of the previous year were split, a good dressing of manure put on and ploughed in, harrowed, and with a light plough opened into drills 2½ feet apart. On the 19th of May, 1½ bushel of seed corn was put in a tub, and hot water poured on it; till too hot to stir with the hand. It was steeped two hours, then dried by rolling in plaster, and planted the same day in hills 16 to 18 inches apart, and from 5 to 7 kernels in a hill. On the 5th of June it had come up; on the 11th a small plough was passed between the rows lightly, turning the little mold raised to the middle, and care being taken to stir the whole surface of the ground. It was harrowed and hoed the next week, and again the week after that, the owner believing that the maturity of corn may be hastened some two or three weeks by frequent hoeing, while the plants are young. In hoeing, the earth was left nearly flat. On the first of September the corn was cut up, and husked out the last of the month. The crop when shelled, fell a few pounds short of 150 bushels of corn per acre. It should be stated, that though plenty of seed was used, only three stalks were allowed to remain in a hill, the best being selected for this purpose.

*To prevent the Bleeding of Vines.*—If a piece of moistened bladder be folded over the end of the vine which is cut, and then bound tightly around with wrapping thread, it will effectually prevent bleeding.

## ON RAPE CULTURE.

The cultivation and use of this crop is but little understood in this country, especially by the native Canadians. It is principally grown for food for sheep; and on rich clay soils, or such as are rich with vegetable substances, may be cultivated for seed, with large profits. Forty bushels of seed per acre is frequently raised upon soils of this description. As we deprecate the practice of making naked summer fallows, where the soil is tolerably free from wild grasses and other foul weeds, we would recommend our readers to make the experiment of sowing a quantity of Rapeseed upon their fallow grounds. When it is intended for a smothering crop, four pounds of seed per acre will not be found too much. It might be sown at three different periods, between the 10th of May and the 20th of June, and the sheep might be put upon it about the 1st of August: By the 1st of September the whole should be eaten off, and the ground ploughed for wheat. With this management, two ploughings, and no manure further than the droppings of the sheep, will give a larger average crop of wheat than almost any other system of cultivation. Few plants are less liable to failure than this: it merely requires the land to be in good heart, and the cultivation attended to, to remunerate the husbandman liberally for his toils. In a country like this, where the pastures are very apt to get short in the months of July and August, every farmer should grow more or less rape upon his fallow grounds, for soiling. Almost every description of stock are partial to it. It is, however, worthy of remark, that a luxuriant plant of rape, with a thick stem, is more palatable for stock than a thin sickly growth, and that such plants can only be grown upon land of the richest description.

## MANGEL WURZEL.

This is a species of the beet-root, and may be cultivated as a field crop, to a limited extent, with much advantage. Horned Cattle are very partial to this root. The culture is so nearly similar to that of turnips, that very little further detail than what should be given for the latter is necessary. The ground, as for turnips should be drilled, and it should be ploughed very deep, and heavily manured, with a rich vegetable compost. The most usual, and perhaps the best method of sowing the seed is to put it in with a dibble, upon ridges twenty-four inches apart, each seed being deposited one and a half inch in depth, and twelve inches distance in the drill.

The advantages which this crop possesses over the turnip are these:—It is less liable to receive injury from the fly, or grub: it will produce more weight of tubers from a given piece of ground: it is off the land earlier: it is a better spring food for stock, and will produce