

practice for—say three weeks. On or about this period, the ribs of each of his three teams, when in single harness, will probably form a very respectable representation of park pailing. At this point it is time to pause, and seriously ask himself the question, whether is it wise for a man actually to facilitate the waste and destruction of produce which it cost him much money to gain, and the economical management of which will produce more money. That which we have imagined it probable for a farmer to do with his horse-food is not a bit more unwise than the practice of some slovenly farmers with respect to their manures. What oats are to his horses, manure, and especially the liquid and gaseous portions of manure, are to his fields. Every atom of earth which comes in contact with the dung, preserves for it some of its fertilizing virtues, yet he keeps it for a year uncovered with mould. Every breath of air that passes over it becomes the vehicle for carrying the volatile grasses, in which the plants delight, from the farmer's dung yard to every body else's field; yet he keeps it for a year uncovered with mould. Every drop of rain which falls from the heavens dissolves some of its most valuable portions, and conveys it away to loss; yet the good man never thinks of sinking a tank, in order to preserve a substance every pound of which, Liebig tells, us will suffice to grow a pound of wheat. Nothing can show more clearly than this national waste, the necessity of men being made acquainted with the laws of nature, which can never be transgressed with impunity; which combine to ruin every man that regards them not;—whilst there is not one law amongst them, which, if understood, may not be made the ready and willing instrument of his will.

A careful and accurate farmer in Scotland found that while 14 head of cattle would make six loads of solid manure, the liquid would saturate seven loads of loam, rendering it of equal value. He had repeated the experiment for ten years, and found the saturated earth fully equal to the best putrescent manure. How many dollars worth are thus lost annually by farmers of this country? —*Colonial Farmer.*

SOIL UNDER BUILDINGS.

Whenever soil is covered for any length of time by buildings or objects which prevent transpiration, nitre or saltpetre is generated, and this is greatly accelerated if the building is occupied by animals, especially by the horse,

This soil is of great value in compost, and will well and amply repay the farmer for removing and applying it to his soil. In compost it is highly useful; as a top dressing, few articles are more efficient, and when applied in sufficient quantities to all light soil, and in conjunction with lime or wood ashes, it acts with great vigor, and secures a most healthy and luxuriant growth. The percentage of alimentary matter contained in grass, manured with nitrous earth, has been exhibited to be greater than that supplied by an equal weight of hay grown on land manured with putrescent substance simply. It is also more palatable, much more elastic in the fibre and foliage, and consequently less liable to loss, as well as more easily cared. The soil under tie-ups, lintels, barns, wood-houses and stable-floors, should be removed every three or four years, and replaced by muck or some other substance which will be transformed into manure.

TURNIPS.

It has been remarked, that turnip culture has effected as great and beneficial a revolution in British husbandry, as the introduction of the Steam Engine and Spinning Jenny effected in British manufactures. No Agriculturist ever deserved better of his country, than he who first cultivated Turnips in the field. No plant is better adapted to the climate of our country, no plant prospers better in the coldest part of it, and no plant contributes more to fertility. In a word, there has not been introduced, for two centuries, a more valuable improvement.

Turnips are divided into various classes, in each of which there are several varieties. The Swedish Turnip, or Ruta Baga, belonging to the most valuable class, has a manifest advantage over all other varieties as food for cattle, as the texture of the largest is finer and the specific gravity consequently greater, than in the smaller ones; the reverse being the case in the smaller turnip.

All kinds of turnips require a light, dry soil, and the Ruta Baga in particular requires a rich one; but at the same time there is no soil but will bear turnips when properly prepared. To bring the land into suitable condition for this crop, it should be plowed in the fall so as to give complete access to the frost, and well plowed and harrowed in the following spring. The soil should be drawn up into drills or ridges, about twenty-seven inches apart, into which the manure is spread. The manure being covered by "splitting"