

an essay on Cutting and Harvesting Grain, published in the *Farmer and Gardener* says, in storing wheat in a mow, he commences on one side, places the sheaves in regular layers with the butts outside, tramping heavily on the butt of each as it is laid down. The next layer is placed with the tops lapping about half way over the first, care being taken to keep the heads or tops uppermost. When the entire space of the mow is covered in this way, common ground salt is sprinkled all over the mow on the top of the layer, at the rate of 4 quarts to every twenty dozen sheaves of wheat—a larger proportion of salt if the sheaves are very large. During the sweating the salt is dissolved and absorbed by the grain and straw. The effect of this practice has been, to make the grain brighter and bring two or three cents more per bushel, than that which was not salted. Millers say the yield of flour is larger and whiter. Cattle eat the straw freely. It is a most effectual remedy against the barn weevil. Experience has *proved* this to be a fact.

Items of Agricultural Experience.

A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer*, writing from Hamilton, Canada West, gives the following valuable suggestions:—

1. All soils are benefited by underdraining, unless the subsoil is gravelly or porous enough to form a good drainage of itself. But the benefit of drainage is most apparent when applied to soils of a clayey nature, or having a subsoil retentive of moisture.

2. After drainage, subsoiling and thorough pulverization are the chief means to be employed to secure good crops on clay lands.

3. There is no soil so poor and sterile but some means may be found to ameliorate it, and recuperate its wasted fertility.

4. Blowing sands may be made productive by spreading a thick coat of straw over the soil to remain a year or two, till decayed, and then seeding clover on the straw without plowing, and afterward pasturing sheep on the clover.

5. Lime is not beneficial as a manure when applied to strong clays.

6. Seeding land to clover and feeding off the clover by stock on the ground (sheep especially), is the cheapest and easiest mode of enriching the soil. According to Von Thaer, it adds 20 per cent. to its fertility each year.

7. Green crops plowed under are powerful auxiliaries in rendering a light soil fertile. But if this is done too often successively, it eventually renders the soil too carbonaceous—i. e., too full of vegetable matter.

8. The productiveness of the land depends greatly on the nature of the subsoil. If that is cold, wet and poor, all efforts to improve the soil will be labor in vain unless recourse is first had to under draining.

9. Lands naturally fertile soon loose their fertility by growing