

as damp renders it liable to decomposition and the loss of ammonia; and it should never be brought in contact with quicklime, which, as has been remarked, drives off the ammonia; but guano may be used on land that has been limed a short time before, and the lime well mixed with the soil, particularly after heavy rain. Bone-dust and gypsum are too well known to require any remark. The burned gypsum is the best—costs about 30s. per ton. Sulphates of soda and magnesia can be got, the former at about £3 10s. per ton, the latter from £6 to £7 per ton. In using guano for Potatoes it ought to be applied at the rate of three cwt. per acre, either sown by the hand in the drills, or broadcast just before the drills are formed, and 18 cubic yards of dung spread below the Potato cut, and the whole covered in the usual manner; the Potatoes set, as they are cut, being first dusted with gypsum in powder. Or the guano may be mixed as follows:—3 cwt. guano, 1 cwt. gypsum, 1 cwt. sulphate of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. magnesia, and 1 cwt. of common salt, sown broadcast as above mentioned, and 18 cubic yards of dung in the drills. This last mixture appears, after repeated trials, the best for potatoes, and to give a larger crop than 40 or 50 cubic yards of the best farm manure; and the after-crops, as far as can be judged of from trials for the last three years, do not seem to be inferior, and in some cases are better than when farm-yard manure had been used. The same mixture as for potatoes answers well for turnips with a little dung; but a cheaper one without dung seems to answer as well, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. bone dust 6 cwt. or 15 bushels, and of gypsum, common salt, and sulphate of soda, 1 cwt. each, to be sown broadcast on the land, which is immediately to be formed into drills in the usual manner, or with the double-mould plough, and the turnip seed sown with the barrow.

MANAGEMENT OF CORN.—Numerous experiments have been made showing that corn is injured by topping soon after it begins to glaze, as was once the practice. The leaves perform an important office in absorbing food for the plant, and the preparation of it into suitable juices for the growth of the plant, and the perfection of the seed; therefore any mutilation of this plant is injurious.

When the kernel is well glazed, or so far ripened that the stalks may be cut without injury, then the whole may be cut up at the ground without injury. And if this be done, and the corn carefully shocked, the butts as well as tops will be superior by being cut in season; and we prefer this mode of harvesting corn; for besides the superior value of the fodder, there will be less labor required, and in cases of late corn, and early frosts, the corn will escape injury by cutting it when there is an appearance of a frost, and if only in the milk, it will ripen and make good sweet bread.

Another advantage is, the corn may be moved off the land, in case the land be wanted for other purposes, such as sowing in fall grain or ploughing. And when turnips are sown among corn, the crop may be improved by cutting up and shocking the corn on the ground, or removing it.—*Boston Cultivator.*

DARLINGTON FARMERS' CLUB.—At the monthly meeting of the Club, held on Monday last at the office of Mr. Dixon, Land Agent, the Secretary; in the absence of Henry Chapman, Esq., Chairman, Mr. Walton, Vice-Chairman, presided. The subject for discussion was the comparative advantages

of stall and pasture feeding for draught horses and other cattle during summer; with the best and most profitable green fodder for soiling or stall feeding. The chairman, on introducing the subject, read a short but very interesting essay on the merits of soiling cattle with green food during summer, wrote by Mr. Davidson, in which the matter was very ably treated. A very animated discussion ensued, during which the whole subject was brought under full review in all its bearings, and as regarded draught horses, the members were of an unanimous opinion that soiling in the house or yard during summer, was, in most respects, decidedly preferable to turning them out to pasture; but more particularly in consequence of their being able to feed in a much shorter space of time on green tares or clover laid before them than they could do if turned out to pasture, they would also escape being teased by insects, and would, by this means, obtain a good deal more rest, and thereby keep in better condition. A much less quantity of land would also keep either draught horses or any other heavy cattle, when soiled in the stall or yard, than what would do if pastured upon the land, a much greater quantity, as well as a better quality of manure, would also be produced by soiling, as under the old system of pasturing the cattle droppings during the dry weather of summer, are so much dried with the sun and wind, that a great portion of the soluble matter evaporates and is lost, whereas the manure produced by soiling in-doors, can be preserved of superior quality, and applied to the land at suitable seasons. As to milk cows and feeding beasts, the Club were not so unanimous with regard to soiling during summer, and further experience seemed to be wanting as to the real merits of soiling heavy horned cattle; some doubt were also expressed by some of the members as to the suitability of green tares or clover for milk cows, they believing that this kind of food produced light and oily butter, also that green tares produced thin milk and poor in quality; however, the majority were in favor of soiling all heavy cattle during summer, believing by that means that a much greater number of cattle might be kept on a farm by soiling than what could be done by pasturing, and consequently the farmers' profit increased. With regard to the best and most profitable kind of green food for soiling, the unanimous opinion was, that winter tares and spring tares, in conjunction with clover and a little Italian rye grass sown amongst it, were the best and most profitable for soiling in this part of the kingdom, but that clover, so far as it could be made available, was preferable to tares, it being generally believed that draught horses fed upon clover, stand their work and keep their condition better than when fed upon tares; whilst, at the same time, tares are believed to exhaust the land more than clover.—*Lon. Far. Jr.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LARGE AND SMALL TURNIPS.—We have frequently alluded to the fact, that the ruta бага is the only cultivated root, that increases in nutritious properties as it increases in size. Sinclair found, on analysis, that a root of the common turnip measuring seven inches in diameter, afforded only seventy-two grains and a half of nutritious matter, while the same quantity of a root which measured only four inches afforded eighty grains, or double what the large one gave. The largest root of the Swedish turnip afforded 110 grains, while the middle sized or smaller roots gave but 99. The Swede is stated to have grown to weigh 60 lbs., exclusive of tops and tails, in Van Dieman's Land.