

&c., will have abundance of grass at that time, and will continue to feed during the Spring and Summer months. More than double the usual quantity of sheep may be kept on the same land, and in higher condition by this grass than any other crop, and if partially house-fed on turnips and hay, so much the better. There is a peculiarity in the cultivation of this grass, which must be strictly attended to—if the seed is sowed even in abundance, and covered deep in the ground, it will not grow; the lighter it is covered the better. If the ground is loose and free, simply rolling after sowing, will be quite sufficient. This we do on our Spring wheat and oat crops, and find it to succeed best.—A bush, or very light narrow must be used, if such be necessary, and the ground rolled afterwards. We have known many instances of failures of this crop, in consequence of using the heavy harrow, and covering deep. All the grasses and even the trefails, are injured from the same cause. We have before stated, that the habits of the Italian is to rise up, not to spread and tiller; therefore the seed must be sowed in abundance. We never sow less than three bushels to the statute acre; sometimes, and at late seasons, more; and if the seed has been properly saved and cleaned, a bushel will weigh from 16 to 20 lbs.—We always clean our seed in the winnowing machine, and if we sow clover, from 10 to 12 lbs. of the English to the acre; if permanent pasture is to succeed the Italian, 12 or 14 lbs. of white trefoil ought to be sowed at the same time.—*Shillin's Science and Practice of Agriculture.*

NEW PATENT FOR A METHOD OF INCREASING THE QUANTITY OF CREAM PROCURED FROM MILK, AND PRESERVING MILK.—M. Bekaert, of Brussels, has taken out a patent for the above purposes. He proposes to increase the quantity of cream by adding, to every two quarts of new milk, a tablespoonful of a liquid, made by dissolving in a quart of water one ounce of carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of a solution of curcuma or turmeric, and three drops of marigold water. The addition of the solution of soda he states, causes a larger quantity of cream to rise to the surface of milk than is procured by the ordinary method. The other ingredients are for the purpose of improving the colour and quality of the butter made from the cream. The second invention consists in adding a tablespoonful of a solution of soda, of the strength already mentioned to a quart of new milk, placed in an ordinary quart bottle, only space sufficient being left for the addition of the soda liquid. The bottle is then corked, and a piece of string put round the cork to prevent its flying. He then places the bottle so filled in a boiler, containing cold water, which is gradually brought to the boiling point.—The vessels are then withdrawn from the fire, and the boiler and bottles allowed to cool together.

SULPHATE OF LIME.—Mr. Majendie submitted to the inspection of the Council a sample of sulphate of lime—a substance which in its native mineral and impure state is well known to farmers under the name of gypsum or plaster of Paris, but which is an artificial and pure compound of sulphuric acid; and the lime is known to chemists as sulphate of lime. He stated that this sample of sulphate of lime was obtained as a refuse by the tallow-chandlers in their process of making the "composition" candles, and was to be purchased at a cheap rate. Its peculiarity consisted in the minute state of division to which its parts were reduced by that chemical process, an addition which it was conceived would greatly accelerate its action when applied as a dressing for the clover crop. Professor Way had made for Mr. Majendie an analysis of this substance, and found it to be composed as follows:—

Sulphate of lime.....	66.40
Free sulphuric acid.....	3.81
Accidental water.....	17.01
Combined water, and a little fatty matter....	12.86
	99.86

Mr. Majendie at a future meeting would report the price at which it could be obtained as an article of commerce. Professor Way, who was present, explained, that the tallow-chandler, in order to obtain from tallow the stearine, of which their composition candles were made, boiled the tallow along with quick lime, for the purpose of effecting that separation; and that the quick lime was afterwards precipitated by means of sulphuric acid, and formed the sulphate of lime in a highly comminuted state, of which a specimen was then submitted to the Council by Mr. Majendie. He regarded this sulphate of lime as bearing the same relation to the common gypsum as the super-phosphate bore to the common phosphate.

DIBBLING.—Dr. Newington a Member of the Society, residing at Knowle Park, near Tunbridge Wells, presented to the Society one of the Economic Hand-dibbling Machines of his invention, and favoured the member on that occasion with an explanation of what he conceived to be its peculiar advantages, as well as with a detailed statement of the satisfactory results, in the economy of seed, its regular and proper disposition, and the free and vigorous growth of the plants, which, in his opinion would be found to attend its use. He also called their attention to the practice of frequently stirring the soil between the rows of a crop, for the purpose of promoting the free ingress of atmospheric air, and thus accelerating the decay of dead vegetable matter as manure, and exerting a most beneficial influence on the growth and character of the living plants.—The thanks of the council were voted to Dr. Newington for his attention in making this present, and in submitting these statement to their notice.