texture, with a free descent, and a porous subsoil, was ploughed eight inches deep on the 6th of May, 1854. It was rolled, and then thoroughly harrowed, and struck off into furrows four feet apart, the furrows being three inches deep. Commencing on one side, I deposited half a gill of guano in each hill, the distance between each hill being three feet, and having levelled it, drew over it about half an inch of soil, and then dropped my corn, six kernels to the hill. The corn was covered with the common hand hoe, and, as nearly as I could calculate, one inch deep. Six rows of twenty hills—making *one hundred and twenty in all*—were planted in this way.—The next six rows were manured with poudrette, and the quantity used was the same; so also were the details of dropping covering, &c. The third six rows were manured with super-phosphate of lime, (Du Bourg's,) a *table-spoonfull to the hill*, the other details being the same as in the previous cases. The next six rows were manured with half a pint of unleached wood ashes, salt, plaster and pulverised charcoal, in equal quantities, i. e., one glass each, to the hill, and the corn dropped directly upon the mixture. The next, and *last* six rows, were planted with no manure

The corn all came on well, as the weather was genial, and very favorable from the time of planting, till the spires appeared above the surface. The whole piece was worked three times with the cultivator and hand hoe, and great care taken to keep down the weeds through the season. Now for the result. The six rows manured with guano, yielded thirty quarts, or just half a pint to each hill; the six rows, manured with poudrette, produced twenty-five quarts, the third six rows, manured with Du Bourg's super-phosphate, produced thirty-four and one-fourth quarts; the six rows on which the ashes, charcoal, plaster and salt mixture was bestowed, yielded twenty-seven an a half quarts; and the unmanured six rows, twenty quarts. The weight of stover on the several compartments, was very nearly in the same relative ratio as that of the corn, and the ripening about the same in each case.

J. B. R.

Burlington co., N. J.
Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

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SAVING MANURES.

After the hay harvest is over farmers have leisure time enough to attend to the making of composts. Stable manure must not be suffered to lie long in heaps without mixing it with much other matter. That from horses, in particular, will heat to excess in a very few days, provided it lies light and admits the air to the head.

But even this kind of manure will not heat in case it is trodden down hard so as to exclude the air. Let a horse in a stable, twelve feet square, stand on his manure and tread it close and there is no danger of heating. It is on this principle that when we want to prepare manure for the field, early in the Spring, we overhaul it often and throw it up as light as possible.

This is a good time to gather weeds and sods and peat mud to increase the compost heap. All the scrapings should be gathered, for all will be wanted for September seeding, or for spreading on grass lands in October.

As to the barnyard, that may be ploughed before the compost matter is carried out. But we doubt much of the propriety of the practice of ploughing often in the summer in barn yards. We only expose the strong portions of the manure to evaporation. And if the cowyard in the Spring was well covered with loam or other matter, it may lie till September to be enriched by what is dropped by the cattle.

We object not to the use of a plough in the yard a few days before carting out to the field, for this makes the labour of shovelling easier and also serves to mix up the ingredients. It is a good practice to cover all the fresh manure by throwing on a little loam each morning. Have two or three heaps of loam in different parts of the yard, and use a shovel instead of a plough.—*Massachussets Ploughman.*

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TURKISH WHEAT.

There have been received at the Patent-office one hundred bushels of Turkish flint wheat, produced by the United States dragoman at Constantinople from the foot of Mount Olympus. This wheat has already been tested in Virginia and Maryland, and has proved both hardy and productive. It possesses in a remarkable degree the quality of long keeping, as was indicated by a sample shown us which was brought to this country by Captain Porter, of the navy, four years ago. We learn that the Sultan takes a lively interest in the affairs of this country, and has intimated that there are other wheats in his dominions which would be highly desirable for our government to obtain.

A plan has been suggested which would undoubtedly prove highly advantageous to the agricultural interest of this country—of importing large quantities of wheat from the shore of the Mediterranean and Black Seas for supplying our farmers with seeds at about the cost of the original purchase, freight, etc. It has been proposed that the store-ships of the navy, which usually return from the Mediterranean in ballast, be freighted with seed-wheat, purchased by government, and sold to agriculturists at a nominal rate, on condition that they shall cultivate the same, and report the result to some proper authority, by whom the excess of cost may be refunded to them.

We understand that wheat of an excellent quality can be purchased at Constantinople, under ordinary circumstances, for less than half the usual price in the Atlantic markets and in the United States. If this be true, it would be cheaper and more profitable to the farmers in the end to sell his own, and purchase his seed-wheat from abroad, as the change of soil and climate would often cause his crop to mature earlier, and give an increased yield.—*New York Life Illustrated.*

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MULCHING.

This process, although known and practiced for many years by a few cultivators, has become extensively adopted only at a very late period. It seems peculiarly adapted to our hot and dry summers and operates chiefly in preserving the moisture of the surface, and in preventing the growth of weeds. The moisture at the surface of the earth from rains and dews, is quickly dissipated under a hot sun; and if this surface is allowed to become covered with a dense growth of living grass and weeds, these pump out of the soil and throw off into the air a much larger quantity of moisture than is evaporated by a bare surface of earth only. But if this surface is covered with a few inches of old straw, hay, or leaves, the moisture is retained in the soil, and the growth of weeds prevented. As a general rule, we have found it most advantageous to leave the surface bare and keep the soil well mellowed till near mid-summer, and then to apply the mulching. For a covering of litter, while it promotes the humidity, also prevents the heating of the soil, in and in this way may retard early growth if applied too soon. There are exceptions, however; one in the case of large, deeply-rooted trees not affected by nor needing mulching, and the other which are removed in summer, need the careful and constant retention of the earth. We have succeeded, with, scarcely one failure in fifty, in transplanting the strawberry drought and heat of summer, by simply giving the surface a mulching of two inches of barn manure and on which the watering was poured when necessary. Indeed, there is nothing that better prevents the ill effects of baking by surface watering, than a covering of this sort of a moderate depth. Mulching will, however, promote moisture in the soil, even when neither artificial nor natural watering is given, simply by arresting such as rises upwards through the earth. In one instance a striking illustration of this effect was furnished during a very long season of drought which injured and threatened to destroy a row of newly transplanted apple trees. Their leaves had already begun to turn yellow, and growth had ceased, but on coating the ground about them with a crop of mown weeds, a change was soon effected, and in three weeks the leaves had returned to their deep green hue, and in some instances growth had recommenced. But on no kind of tree is mulching more necessary than on newly transplanted cherry trees. Thousands of these are lost every season, after they have commenced growing, by the drying heat of mid-summer, and the evil is sometimes increased by superficial watering. A deep mulching will generally prove a complete remedy if seasonably applied.

Some interesting facts on this subject