

we now do. Far too many farmers get from one-fourth to one-half ton per acre."

A correspondent of the *Rural World* says that by placing any of the larger seeds on a hot pan or griddle, if the vitality is perfect, the grain will pop or crack open with more or less noise. Where the vitality is lost, it lies immovable in the vessel.

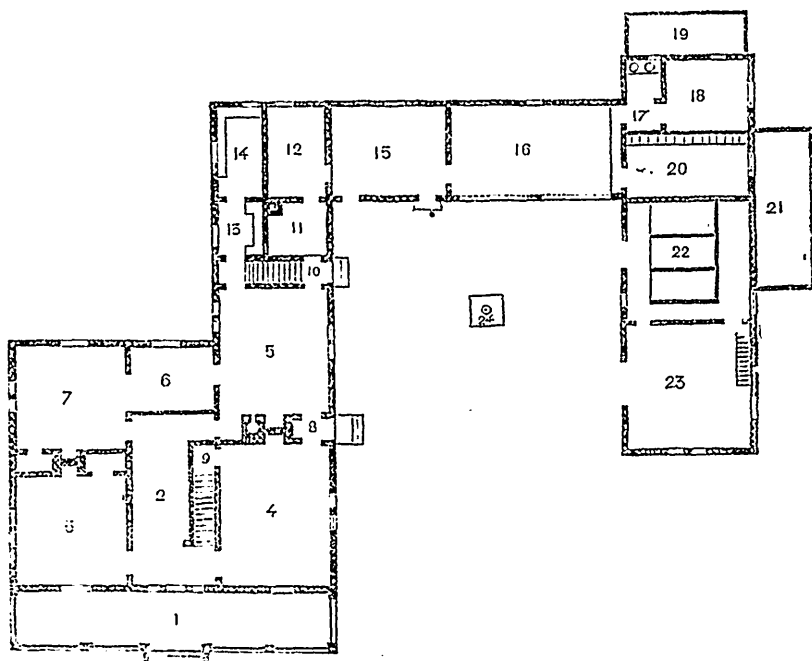
In his late "Walks and Talks," Joseph Harris says he has but very little faith in any improvement in farming until we drain our land and work it thoroughly and repeatedly to kill weeds, and make all the manure we can."

Hon. Judson Lee, who was raised a farmer's son on the Pelham, Mass., hills, but was afterwards Mayor of the city of New York and member of Congress once remarked, "My father left me an independent fortune—fifty cents in money and industrious habits."

choke. "This tuber contains starch, some saccharine matter, tannin, and perhaps phosphate, and is certainly equal to the turnip. It costs much less to raise it, and the crop is sure."

A New Hampshire farmer is reported to have threshed, with a flail, two bushels of wheat for seed. These two bushels were sown in the same field and with the same conditions as seven bushels of machine threshed seed. They were found to yield one-third more per bushel than the machine threshed. There is a very general opinion that machine threshed wheat is somewhat injured for seed. If such injury is to anything like the extent indicated by this experiment, it becomes a matter of great importance.

STONY FARMS.—I wish to call the attention of farmers on stony farms to the benefit they can meet with by using a scraper and plow. Make a



Don't let the moss gather on the roofs of your buildings. It may be ornamental to some eyes, but not very beneficial to shingles. They will rot fast enough by the moisture it retains; so sprinkle some fine lime upon them just before a rain, and you will be surprised to see how clean it can be taken off.

Horace L. Emery says in the *Country Gentleman*, that any ten average horses, will with five ploughs turn over twice as much land for ten hours per day as any ten horse power engine can do in the same time, field and soil, the engine to travel over the field and pull its ploughs after it, as the horses do theirs.

A writer in the *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture* says that the only root that can be recommended for Missouri, Kansas, and other Western States, fully adapted to the climate, never failing, yielding immense crops, requiring little care, and tolerably well liked by all kinds of animals, is the Jerusalem arti-

hole in the centre of the field, or as near as may be (in some low place is best); fill with stones; when filled make another, close to it, cover the first, and so on, as long as you please. No piles in sight or to make, when done—but dry land.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Mr. LAWES, of England, who has been conducting a series of experiments for twenty-seven years in wheat culture, has produced the following results: One piece has had no manure; another has had a plentiful supply of barnyard manure; and the third has had a liberal allowance of ammonia and other artificial manures. Each of these plots has been cultivated in wheat every year. The first piece, with no manure, produced in 1844 fifteen bushels per acre, and this year (1870) the yield was precisely the same. The second piece yielded in 1844 twenty-two bushels per acre, and in 1870 thirty-six and a half bushels per acre. The third plot yielded this