

junction with bones it will have the same effects as with the farm-yard manure, and in this way we would recommend it. It will be necessary that you pound and break the guano fine, and pass it through a fine screen, in order to distribute it evenly; cover up immediately, and sow the seeds next day.

REMEDY AGAINST VERMIN IN HORSES.—"A Subscriber," Johnstown, "wishes to be informed of the surest remedy against vermin in horses."—To destroy vermin in horses wash with strong tobacco water, or rub with train-oil.

SOWING AND MANAGEMENT OF HEMP.—"F. H. C.," Cloghnakilty, writes—"I have a piece of ground prepared for hemp as I would for flax, but do not know the quantity of seed requisite for one-fourth of an English acre; neither do I know the sowing or after-management of it. Perhaps you would oblige me, as also your numerous readers, with some knowledge of the sowing, steeping, and dressing of hemp."—About three pecks of hemp seed will suffice for a quarter of a statute acre, sown broadcast, and the sooner the better, as it is getting late, the land should be rich, clean, and of fine tilth. It bears male and female flowers on distinct or separate plants; the male plants ripen sooner by a fortnight than the female, which may be known by their tops turning yellow, and should be pulled first. Its after-management is much the same as that of flax.

We would recommend your top-dressing your moor-land with the compost of lime, gravel and clay, and letting it stand over in grass for two or three years. By breaking it up then and putting it through a proper unexhausting system of tillage you can lay it down with every probability of success, but *not after a second crop of oats*. Soda ash is the best thing we know of for destroying the wireworm, sown in the proportion of four bushels per acre. Rolling is also an excellent practice. We never knew lime to kill them, having found them as active in limed soils as any other. We can see no objection to your picking the stones off your land if they abound too much, and unless there may be any fear of the porosity of the soil being injured, which cannot happen unless your land is a very stiff clay, we would continue to pick them off if they abound to such a degree, or are of a size to impede the perfect pulverization of the soil; if not, we think it is incurring unnecessary expense removing them, but probably they may pay for their removal as draining materials.—*Farmer's Gazette*.

PROPOSED NEW APPLICATIONS OF AMMONIA.—While I had it in contemplation to produce muriates of ammonia in such large quantities, I set on foot inquiries to determine to what new uses this salt could be applied. I ascertained that, if sold at a cheap rate—that is, under £20 per ton—it would supply a great desideratum for

washing sheep and wool, taking the oil out of woollen clothes, cleansing all greasy articles—as furs, skins, and hides—applied in this way. The muriate of ammonia to be mixed with a sufficient proportion of lime, and confined in a close vessel, having a pipe leading into water. A little heat applied will drive pure ammonia into the water—and thus a liquor of ammonia of any requisite strength, could be readily produced for all of the above purposes. At the time I now refer to, guano had not been imported into this country. As the active agent in artificial manures, the consumption of muriate of ammonia may be said to be unlimited. My idea of using this salt as a fertiliser of land is, to allow some cheap, abundant green crop to remain upon the land at the end of autumn; to be then ploughed in with lime; and at the first dry weather in spring to sprinkle muriate of ammonia over it. The land would then be charged with all the elements of the purest stable or farm-yard manure.—*Mining Journal*.

THE DAIRY should now be in full and profitable operation, great care is requisite in the management of dairy stock, amongst which is clean milking, which is a certain preventive to sore udders; teats are often lost in this way, by which many valuable animals become useless to the dairy. Cows that have once slipped their calves should be got rid of, being subject to the occurrence again. The utmost cleanliness should be attended to in every thing connected with the dairy. Constant scouring and rinsing the dairy utensils is absolutely necessary, but we have found nothing so effective in extracting the stale, curdy, or oily particles out of the pores of the timber, as having a boiler large enough to hold the tubs, keelers, &c., and give them a good boil.—*Farmer's Gazette*.

DOMESTIC FLORA OF CHINA, No. 4—Cemeteries—I have before commended these articles. From the present one, the "outside barbarians" might learn something from the *inside* ones. Reading this account of the Chinese manner of disposing of their dead, brings up anything but pleasing reflections upon the burial places of this country; and almost makes me wish that I had been born to die in a country where my last resting place would have been in a grove of flowers, upon the bank of a gently murmuring rill, or on the sunny side of some repose-inviting hill. "The flowers which the Chinese plant on or among their tombs, are simple and beautiful in their kind." What a contrast between those of our country, covered with mayweed, mullein, hoarhound, burdock, and smart weed. And often located upon some waste piece of unclosed neglected land.

"Ye living men, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie,"
and say which are the greatest *barbarians*, ourselves or the Chinese?