pearance of a new country by night, when this is going on, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. The fires light up the surrounding forest with great brilliancy; and one fancies that he is walking amid the aisles of some gorgeous, though unearthly temple. If upon the forest there be the drops of a passing shower, or of the dew, they glitter in the brilliant light like living diamonds.

And even by day these clearings have a picturesque and interesting appearance. When the air is still, and the blue column of smoke rises like a tall fairy shaft, up to the heavens, contrasting with their deeper blue, it seems as if it were a monument of praise to the noble pioneers who are thus willing to bear the heat and burden of the day.

The system of clearing by slashing as it is termed is not a good one. By all means avoid it. Girdling trees, leaving them to decay of themselves, and after they have fallen to burn them, is another poor way of clearing. It is practiced, however, in many places, and has its advocates.

Having burnt the logs and brush on the lands, the ashes that remain should be made into "Black Salts," (if there be a good quantity.) An acre of well timbered land will furnish from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty bushels of ashes. Every four hundred bushels of ashes will make a ton of potash or pearl ash.

When the land is fenced it is ready for sowing.

In a year or two the stumps that remain should be set fire to, in a dry time in autumn, to hasten their decay. If any young twigs shoot out from them, cut them off at once. Keep everything tidy; the fences in good order, and the greensward from being trampled on, either by man or beast.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

R. Youngs presented a statement from Geo. R. Underhill, made to the Glen Cove Farmers' Club, relative to experiments with potatoes.

Report to the Glen Cove Farmers' Club, of a series of experiments on raising Mercer potatoes the present year: The principal object of the experiments was to discover some remedy against the depredations of the wire worm. Another object was to test the value of Bruce's Concentrated manure, fish scraps, shell lime and wood ashes, compared with Peruvian guano. The last object was to determine the propriety of planting seed from large potatoes, or from those of medium size.

April 2d. Commenced planting a plot of 5½ acres, a portion of the ground manured with New York stable manure at the rate of 90 carman loads to the acre, another portion with the same kind of manure 125 loads to the acre, the balance of the ground with hog pen manure 30 wagon loads to the acre; the manure was all placed in the furrows, the seed dropped on the manure. A portion of the plot was left without any additional manure; immediately adjoining it on four rows Bruce's Concentrated manure was added at the rate of 1360 lbs. to the acre, it added nothing to the crop, and the potatoes were as much eaten by the wire worm as on the rows adjoining. The next four rows with Peruvian guano, added at the rate of 680 lbs. per acre; increase of crop half the value of the guano; did not check the worms. Four rows with fish scraps added at the rate of 2400 lbs. per acre' added to the crop two-thirds of the value of the fish, not more than two-third as many potatoes were eaten by the wire worms, as many potatoes were eaten by the fire worms, as in the previous experiments.

Four rows with fresh slaked oyster shell lime added at the rate of 120 bushels to the acre; no addition to the crop, and did not prevent the wire worm.

Four rows with fresh leached ashes; result the same as the last.

Eighteen rows with coal tar at the rate of 80 gallons per acre, reduced the crop one third, and did not prevent the aggressions of the wire worm.

Four rows with the addition of salt at the rate of 10 bushels per acre; there was no addition to the crop, but the potatoes were brighter colored, smoother, and not half as badly eaten as the others; probably if twice the quantity of salt had been used, there would have been none eaten.

All the ingredients used were placed on top of the manure, and in contact with the potatoes.

The yield was 1141 bushels of marketable potatoes, and 234 bushels of worm eaten and small potatoes, making the entire crop 1375 bushels, or 250 bushels per acre. The conclusions arrived at from the various experiments were, that from the addition of fish scraps there was the largest yield.

From salt the potatoes were much bet-