

not more than half an inch of earth should be used to cover it. The plants come up in bunches in these places. The intervals between the rows are horse-hoed; those between the bunches are hand-hoed, and the bunches themselves are pulled to single plants as soon as the leaf is the size of a child's hand; and the cultivation during the summer, by horse-hoeing and hand-hoeing if necessary, is continued as long as the leaves do not cover the ground. This, however, is work for June and July, when it will be referred to again.

The varieties of Mangel Wurzel include distinctions of shape and of colour. The globe-shaped are best for several reasons, one of which is that the globular form presents least outside in proportion to its quantity of contents, and so there is less exposure to frost or drought, and less liability to injury either during winter or the following summer. And as to the former, there is this special advantage of the globular over the Long and Tankard Mangels, that the former grow upright, and are thus sheltered against the early frosts under a canopy of foliage, while the long-shaped roots straggle over the surface of the ground, and are thus exposed in every direction to the sky, and the consequent frost of a clear autumnal night. This is no mere speculation, but was verified in the experience of many. The Globe Red and Orange Mangels are therefore to be preferred to the Long Reds and Long Yellows, notwithstanding that the latter might have been expected to yield the larger produce per acre. The greater facility, too, of removal from the ground, which one would expect in the long Mangels, from the greater hold which their shape enables to be taken of them, is in practice not obtained. The Globe has in our experience, pulled more easily than others which have had long and forked roots, giving them so much greater hold of the ground on which they grew. There are, however, many different sorts both of Long and of Globe Mangels, which have been selected for seed with varying degrees of care for various periods of time, and so exhibit in their produce various degrees of excellence and constancy to the type of the best specimens of each.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

### LONG PODDED RADISH.

Our attention has lately been directed to the newly-introduced LONG-PODDED RADISH, and the question of its distinctness from the old Madras Radish, which has been long known and little valued.—Botanically there seems no reason to doubt that they both belong to one and the same species—*Raphanus caudatus*; but in a practical point of view there is considerable difference between a pod 3

ft. 3 in. long, such as were shown by Mr. BULL last year at Regent's Park, and one of about 8 inches. At the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, as we are informed by Prof. BALFOUR, both varieties are in cultivation, and keep true to their respective characters. Both seem to be suited for salad, the short-fruited one being the more pungent of the two.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

### IMPORTATION OF RIGA FLAX SEED.

The Board of Agriculture recently imported, through Messrs. P. Lawson & Son, the Queen's seedsmen, a quantity of the best Riga flax seed, which has been wholly taken up at cost price by the following Societies and individuals, for experiment, viz:—

Bridgewater Ag. Society.  
Stewiacke Ag. Society.  
Wallace Ag. Society.  
Caledonia and Kempt Ag. Society.  
Mahone Bay Ag. Society.  
Barrington Ag. Society.  
Eastern Annapolis Ag. Society.  
Bridgetown Ag. Society.  
Chester Ag. Society.  
A. Longley, Esq., M. P. P. Annapolis.  
Capt. John R. Graham, Antigonishe.

### THE GREAT SECRET—HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

The sour cream makes the most butter, and the sweet that of the nicest flavor.—The old notion that cream cannot rise through a depth of milk greater than 7 ins., is believed to be an error. The Orange county farmers say they can get as much cream by setting in pails on the above plan, as they can to set the milk shallow in pans, and the cream is of better quality, because a small surface being exposed to the air there is not that liability for the top of the cream to get dry, which has a tendency to sicken the butter and injure its quality.

The great secret in butter making, it seems, consists in attending to the following points:—(1) securing rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds; (2) setting the milk in a moist, untainted atmosphere, and keeping it at an even temperature while the cream is rising; (3) proper management in churning; (4) washing out the butter-milk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain; (5) thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean, and well made.—*From Mr. Willard's address in N. Y. Agri. Society's Journal*.

### BROOM CORN CULTURE.

We understand that quite a number of persons have sown patches of Broom Corn in Nova Scotia this season. It is not to be expected that Broom Corn will become a profitable field crop here, yet small garden patches in favorable situations will no doubt succeed well in ordinary seasons. The following hints from the *American Agriculturist* may be useful.

"The culture of broom corn is usually conducted with profit, and attended by no greater difficulties, if so great, as that of maize. The remarks made in other articles in this number, with reference to the preparation of the soil for Indian corn, manuring, etc., are equally applicable to this crop. With regard to seed, it is a question we cannot decide as to which is best, the tall or the dwarf variety.—The testimony indicates that when the very best dwarf seed can be obtained, the crop is superior to the tall, (easier to handle and the brush finer and quite as elastic and valuable.) Yet there are many persons who have been greatly disappointed in changing from the tall to the dwarf kind.

Land which is very grassy should be avoided, for almost any weeds are preferable to grass, with this crop; and localities visited early by the frosts of autumn are most undesirable, as the earliest varieties are not secure from injury by frost, even in favorable localities. After plowing, harrow and bush the ground smooth, or roll it. Plant with a seed drill in rows three feet apart, dropping the seeds on an average two inches apart, depositing some fertilizer in the drill with the seed. Superphosphate mingled with an equal quantity of gypsum, at the rate of three hundred pounds to the acre, has done well. A good drill will sow both seed and fertilizer. May 20th to the 1st of June is a good time to plant broom corn in this latitude, (N.Y.) for it will not grow much until the weather is hot. Cover very lightly. Just after what is called "corn-planting time" is a safe rule, though in our practice we are inclined to delay this, so that it would be a little late for the broom corn. Cold, wet weather and frosts are more injurious to broom corn than to maize. After it is up a liberal surface dressing of ashes upon the hills or rows is often an excellent application."

WILL GOOD STOCK PAY?—The following statement of the receipts obtained from a thorough-bred Devon heifer, in one season, was procured from Mr. Thomas Guy, of Wydenham farm:—Last spring, I had a Devon heifer which produced a bull calf. At the Provincial fair, at London, both the heifer and calf were awarded the first prizes in their respective classes. They also won the first prizes