

ble lower temperature, then followed again a few hot days, and shortly after the disease was observed in the haulm, herein I think lies the secret.—*Atmospheric change* is the potatoe de-Vastator. It is with deep regret we announce that the later crops of potatoe here have turned out on an average, to be only about half good. It is a singular fact that the potatoe should be the only bulbous rooted vegetable afflicted, we find the artichoke, turnip, carrot, and parsnip, and the roots of the dahlia and other globular rooted flowers appear to be sound and healthy in structure, and remarkably fine this year.—*English Paper.*

MR. INGLEDEW'S REPORT ON TURNIP CULTIVATION.—The mode which I adopt in the cultivation of turnips is as follows:—I take land from which I had previously taken a crop of oats, without manure, from sward; this I plough over in the Fall. In Spring, I plough across, and harrow thoroughly. I then run out drills two feet apart, into which I put thirty double horse-loads of barn manure to the acre; this I cover about two inches by opening new drills. On the top of these drills, after being a little flattened, I sow about 1½ lbs. of seed per acre, with a seed sower,—if by hand, a small opening must be made for the seed with a hoe. The seed should be sown when the land is dry, and shortly before rain, if possible. I have found the best time of sowing to be from 5th to 20th June. The best remedy I have found for the fly is thick sowing, although I understand that if bran be sown on the young turnips when wet with dew, they will suffer less. So soon as weeds appear I pass a cultivator between each drill. When the plants put forth the rough leaf, which is generally about the tenth day after sowing, I pass along the drills with a hoe, striking out all but two plants in each six inches. About ten days after, I thin out to six inches, filling up vacancies with the plants thus drawn. *On the last thinning depends much of the future growth.* It is done with both hoe and hand, the tops of the drills being nearly levelled, and the soil being well cleared away from the plant leaving the tap-root only in the ground. If the earth was not well cleared away from the turnip, it would not attain half its size, besides being more liable to be injured by grubs and worms. After this operation, the young plants will fall down and appear to wilt, but the inexperienced need not be discouraged, as in a few days they will start again with fresh vigour.

They may now be left to themselves for some weeks, until they begin to crowd, when they should be thinned to twelve inches apart—the drawn turnips affording an excellent food for cows, hogs, &c., as well as for market purposes. The hoe should then be drawn through between every plant and the cultivator passed up the drills. A light furrow might also be opened with a plough to carry off the water. They will seldom require more.

The expense of cultivating an acre of turnips after this mode, may be summed up thus:

Ploughing, Harrowing, and Drilling—	
4 days, at 15s.....	£3 0 0
Manure, carting & spreading,	9 0 0
Cultivation, one day in all,...	0 10 0
Hoeing and weeding,.....	0 15 0
	—£13 5 0

I estimate the turnips as worth, on the ground, 1s. per bushel, which is, 640 bushels,.....£32 0 0

—leaving nett profit,.....£18 15 0
—besides having two months' valuable feeding from the drawn turnips and tops.

Carrots are cultivated much after the same manner, with the exception that the land ought to have another ploughing, and about ten loads more of manure. The

hand is also to be used instead of the hoe in weeding and thinning.—*From the St. John Agricultural Society's Report for 1848.*

SMALL LOTS.—The editor of the Haverhill Gazette gives a very good and profitable account of a quarter of an acre of land, and says:

"We are great friends to manufacturers, that we may have something to send abroad to purchase the produce of the South and West; but after all we consider our own agriculture to be the solid foundation of our prosperity, and a few people are so much engaged in other employments that they cannot do something to increase the sum total of agricultural produce. A good garden does much to supply the wants of a family.

An orchard is an ornament—its fruit is a great luxury, and affords a great deal of nourishing food, and few enterprises and more profitable than cultivating fruit trees. Every traveller from here to Newburyport may see an orchard of a *quarter of an acre* by the side of the road, for which two hundred dollars have been offered and refused, and for the fruit of which at a single harvest, as it hung upon the trees, sixty dollars have been paid. We can show the lot of one-fourth of an acre, which affords space for a comfortable cottage, an abundance of garden vegetables, eight or ten bushels of potatoe, and six bushels of Indian corn for a year's crop."

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We have often remarked, says the Albany Cultivator, that the great benefit of agricultural associations, is the opportunity they afford for bringing together the people, with their animals, articles and products, by which all may be compared and the particular improvements possessed by each may be seen and adopted. Mr. Fletcher, in his address before the Windsor (Vt.) Agricultural Society, in speaking of their exhibitions says:—"It is very desirable that every improvement in husbandry, and the most successful systems of agriculture, which are known to but a few comparatively, should be generally known and universally adopted.—Here, the best agricultural products are exhibited, as an example and incitement. Here, we have an opportunity of viewing and comparing, the best of our flocks, and herds, of different breeds, to ascertain their relative value; and here, are exhibited, the most improved, the best specimens of agricultural implements. There, we see the rapid improvement in the mechanic arts, the handmaid of agriculture. Here, we may see the difference between the limb of a tree for a plow beam, with a knot to it for a coultter and share, and the fine plow of the present day. Here, we may learn from the modern implements how to save time and strength, and accomplish a greater amount of work. Here, the farmers of the county assemble once a year; become acquainted, promote kindly feelings; converse freely with each other, on those subjects most interesting to them. What can be better calculated to teach us to do well?"

ON THE PREPARATION OF CATTLE FOOD.—At the recent Smithfield Cattle Show, I promised to afford early and definite information relative to an experiment at Trimmingham between eight Scots, one-half fed, with boiled linseed, the other with raw.

Assured that you will readily afford the medium of your paper, I beg to state, that the bullocks, after three months feeding, were submitted to public inspection at North Walsham, on Thursday last, and that the superiority was awarded to the raw feed, by a great majority of farmers.

But, admitting the fattening properties of both systems to be equal, the cold must possess the greater advantages:—1st, because firing is dispensed with,—