

"Supposing you are growing 25 bushels of shell-ed corn per acre. You can by apply ng more manure with thorough cultivation, get 50 bushels of corn. This might be increased to 75 or 100 bushels per acre. What is there to prevent? You can easily test this. Select a small piece of land in your corn-field; plough it a few inches deeper than heretofore, manure the ground thoroughly, at the rate of twenty cords per acre; plant good seed, then keep out every weed, and the result will astound you. Gardeners understand this principle, and they plough nearly two feet deep and apply thirty cords per acre, besides using large quantities of commercial manures. For many garden crops the surface of the ground two inches deep should be one-fourth manure. In this way, by keeping the ground moist, lettuce can be grown that is tender, large and nice and so of other crops.

"The fact is we have too much land. Says one. 'I have so much land, and must cultivate it all. What would you have me to do with it; give it away,?' Better give it away than half cultivate it. Let it grow up to wood or use it for pasturage. Sell it. Perhaps that would be the best plan; take the money and improve the rest of the farm. A farmer has 100 acres in his farm and he keeps as much stock and cuts as much hay and raises as much produce as the farmer who has 200 acres. Which therefore is the best farm—the smallest or the largest? I think you will see at a glance that the smallest is the best. I don't say but what the larger farm can be made as productive as the smaller acre for acre; but this is not often the case. One man from an acre of strawberries will get from \$500 to \$1,200; while another man will work over a large farm and only get this amount. Use brains; these if rightly applied, will give large crops from a small amount of land."

CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT.

When buckwheat is sowed in the spring, or first part of summer, the hot weather which occurs when it is blossom, prevents perfect fructification. Consequently there will be numerous clusters of kernels that will be blasted. For this reason the seed should be sowed, so that the hottest weather will have passed, by the time the buckwheat is in full bloom. Cool weather or at least cool nights are quite as essential to a crop of buckwheat, as hot days are for Indian corn. The point to be aimed at in every locality is, to defer sowing as long as possible and allow it sufficient time to mature before an early frost will destroy the crop. This period occurs at different times in different localities. In the latitude of Central and Western New York, the proper time for seeding is about the first of July. We have known buckwheat sowed as late as the 16th of July, which produced a bountiful crop; but in that latitude there is a great risk on account of the frost, if it is not sowed by the tenth of July. Our most successful farmers in this latitude, calculate to have their buckwheat put in as soon as the fourth of July; and in some seasons even when sowed at that time, frost appears so early in the fall as to almost destroy the entire crop. In some localities it may be sowed the latter part of July, and escape frost. If the soil where it is sowed be well pulverized so that it will vegetate immediately, and if the grain is put in by the forth

of July or even by the tenth, a bountiful crop may be expected. When the ground is ploughed but once for a crop of buckwheat where the soil is heavy, it is often so dry and hard, and breaks up in such large lumps and clods, that many farmers in waiting for rain to moisten the soil previous to ploughing, are compelled to defer seeding until it is too late. But if the soil be ploughed in the spring, it will not become dry and hard by the time it is to be ploughed the second time, but will be moist and mellow; and the grain will vegetate soon.

Every intelligent farmer, who is located on a heavy soil, that is apt to plough up lumpy, understand the importance of ploughing it when it is just moist enough to turn up mellow. Buckwheat cannot be expected to vegetate in time, and flourish luxuriantly, and yield a remunerating crop when the soil is a mass of dry lumps.—*American Agriculturist*.

BONES AND ASHES.

Bones and ashes pass through the housekeeper's hands every day. Wood is still the chief fuel in the farm-house and the value of the ashes is pretty well understood. They are prized for the use they yield, and if there is a surplus from the soap-making they help the kitchen garden at the back door. The bones are generally thrown to the dog and lost. Now if the careful housewife would save the bones as regularly as the ashes, she would practise a wiser economy and help her kitchen garden twice as fast. Bones are worth twice as much as ashes for manure, if dissolved, and the ashes will reduce them. Put both into a barrel in the cellar if you please, and after mixing them half and half, keep them constantly moist with soap-suds, the better the better. The suds should not be poured on in such quantities as to leach the ashes. In a few months the bones will be disintegrated, and the whole mass may then be mixed and will be an excellent fertilizer for the flower border or the kitchen garden.—*American Agriculturist*.

HINTS TO ROOT GROWERS.

Work your root land as early as possible.

If you are going to use manure this spring on root land draw out as early as possible, spread and plough in so that the weed seeds will start.

You will thus be able to fallow your land before June and July.

The great secrets of successful root growing are—through pulverization of the soil, and perpetual warfar upon a lousy plants.

Have the land leached before planting time, and it will be a very slight matter to raise a good crop of roots.

PREVENTATIVE AGAINST THE TURNIP FLY.

We quote from the *North British Agriculturist* the following recommendations respecting methods