

For this reason, and farther that millet leaves no aftermath I advise D. C. S. to try clover in its place. The spring rains, that prevent the sowing of millet give clover so much of a start that it ripens six weeks earlier than the former, and in advance of an almost invariable summer drouth. Besides, clover will give him a second crop, which will come in first rate for fall pasture if he does not want to cut it. Taking into consideration the first and second crops, the product will be as heavy as that from the millet. Then, again, clover will last for several seasons, improving the land each year and leaving a sod to be turned under for the benefit of future crops, while millet will draw upon his land so severely that D. C. S., if he wants a good yield of any other crop on that same land the following year, will have to go deep down into his pocket for the fertilizer to produce it. I have found this out.

F. B. S.

## IN VIRGINIA.

I have grown German and Hungarian millet (and pearl also to a limited extent), and I prefer German millet. It requires very rich, moist land to make a full crop, and on such will make 4 to 5 tons cured hay to the acre. It should be sowed early in May, and harrowed in lightly, and better still rolled; and out when in early bloom. If allowed to ripen it makes coarse and poor hay. On rich land and in a good season it will grow shoulder high and very thick. I cut and cure it as I would a very heavy crop of oats, allowing the gavels to lie on the ground and sun a day before tying up. A light crop can be cut with a mower and cured like timothy hay. It dries out well in the shocks or cocks, and resists rain well, being long and lying close like timothy. It is such a very exhausting crop that I do not think it pays to grow it except to tide over a time when you have no hay to cut for your horses. For cows I prefer corn ensilage, as making more feed and being less hard on the land. Millet, however, comes off the land early and thus enables you to make a good preparation for winter oats and timothy, and to seed them early, and thus (if they are well fertilized) almost insure a good crop of oats and catch of grass. If the land is not rich and moist, millet is very apt not to pay for the cultivation.

J. R. B.

## The Michigan State Meeting.

**EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**—The Michigan State Horticultural Society held its winter meeting Feb. 26th and 27th. at Lapeer. A paper was read by Dr. W. B. Hamilton upon the vegetables to grow for a family of six. He thought the proper size for a garden is half an acre, and he would have it laid out in the shape of a parallelogram, six rods wide and thirteen long. All perennial vegetables, such as asparagus, rhubarb, &c., should be placed along one side. Next to this he would plant three or four rows of strawberries; then a row of beds, about six feet wide, for peas, lettuce, salsify, beets, onions, &c. He would sow beets thickly, so that some might be removed for greens.

He considered the pea to be standard among garden "sauce," and he would allot to it a generous space, and sow at different times, so as to prolong the season. If sown too early, peas might decay. To remedy this he would take an old tin pan and sprinkle in a layer of earth, then one of peas, then another of earth, followed by another of peas, and so on until the pan was full. This he would keep in a warm place until the peas sprouted, when he would improve the first warm day by sowing them in the open ground. He said that corn might be treated in a similar manner. Upon the opposite side of the garden he would plant two rows of early potatoes; next two rows of Stowell's evergreen corn, and next to the corn two rows of wax or butter beans and Lima beans. Among the

rows of corn he would plant Hubbard squash. The centre of the garden he would devote to tomatoes, cabbages, cucumber and other vines, but would plant the hills in rows so that the cultivator could be used. To allow for the turning of the horse, he would leave a space of six feet in width at each end of the garden. He thought that one-fourth of the cost of living might be derived from such a garden.

Prof. Tracy, formerly of the agricultural college, stated that in the main he agreed with Mr. Hamilton. He would advise the same size and shape, and the placing of perennial plants on one side of the garden. He favored raising two or more crops upon the same ground in one season. Those that mature first he would plant at one side of the garden, next in order those that would mature next. Those that would be left in the ground until the next spring, such as parsnips and salsify, he would have at one side of the plot, and the next year he would have them at the other side, thus securing a rotation of crops. He very strongly urged the sowing of everything in rows, so that a horse cultivator could be used. Only in this manner can a farmer secure a good garden at the least cost. If the hired man should come up a few minutes before noon, and is instructed to cultivate in the garden until dinner is ready, he could probably go all through the garden before noon. If told to put out the horse and hoe in the garden, he would probably find that the harness needed fixing, or some such excuse would keep him from the garden until about three minutes before noon. He advised the selection of a good location near the house, and not in the orchard where the trees would shade the ground, and the heavy manuring would injure the trees. If rightly managed, he thought the half-acre devoted to the garden would be the most profitable half-acre of the farm. Dr. Hamilton said that farmers who have plenty of land could put the rows in their gardens far enough apart to allow the use of a horse and cultivator, but the land in city gardens is too costly.

Prof. Tracy said that the White Plume celery is nearly all that is claimed for it. It is white without bleaching, hardy, fairly productive, and of good quality. He considers it a "sport," and said it is a diseased condition of the plant that causes the unnatural whiteness of the leaves and stalks. If people expect to find it possessed of that fine flavor that is the result of blanching, they will be disappointed. To destroy the larvæ of the cabbage moth, Prof. Satterlee said that at the agricultural college they found Persian insect powder effective. They put a teaspoonful into a pail of water and sprinkled the plants. Prof. Tracy said that pains must be taken to secure fresh, unadulterated powder, and he prefers to apply it with an old-fashioned bellows. He would put the powder inside the bellows, and eject it in a cloud by short quick puffs. He had also found kerosene oil excellent. He would mix it with twice its volume of sour milk, put the mixture into a jug and shake it until an emulsion was formed, which he would dilute with water at the rate of one part of the mixture to five or six parts of water.

Genesee County, Mich.

W. S. HUTCHINSON.

## A CONVENIENT BARN.

The barn on Fenton Brook Farm, near Great Barrington, Mass, the property of J. L. OBERLY, was constructed in the summer of 1882, after he had made a thorough inspection of all fine stock barns in the vicinity of New-York City, and in the East. It embodies what he considered the best qualities of these, and was constructed by day labor in the most careful and durable manner. It is 133 feet long by 40 feet in width. The frame is made of heavy, well-seasoned white oak, hemlock, and chestnut timber, sawed to the proper dimensions. The weather-boarding is tight, matched pine