

The Chair decided the amendment out of order.

Pinkeye advocated improved cultivation; knew it to be a "harrowing" subject, but hoped always to be able to "come up to the scratch."

Kidney opposed the resolution; thought there were societies enough. Potatoes were doing well enough. He said that among all the hills that flesh is heir to, he was benefited by viewing them couleur de rose. Moved to "lay the resolution on the table."

The Chair thought Kidney might "go on the table" himself, and decided the motion out of order.

Mercer felt blue: was not mercenary, but wanted to please. A brother of his had fairly turned pale in his efforts to please, and was called an A No. 1 sort.

Mexican defended Early June, who was one of the driest of the family, and ought not to be told to "dry up." Such exclamations furnished food for thought, while potatoes that were thus abusive he considered were not fit "food for pigs."

Chair said Mexican was slightly persona'.

Mexican appealed, and the Chair thought Mexican would be peeled soon enough; adding, "Unless you are quiet, sir, you'll be dished."

The Chairman thought that members had expressed themselves sufficiently as to the resolution, and put the question as to the organization of the Society, when, in spite of the previous apparent opposition, the resolution passed—all eyes.—[Gen. Farmer.

Abuse of Manures—Salt for Potatoes

We once heard of an economical individual, who having bought a small phial of medicine, from which he took a single dose for a pain in the stomach, and then placed it in his trunk.—Sometime after he found it there, and as he said, he could not afford to lose it, he swallowed the whole of it; on

this occasion he had no pain in the stomach, until after he had taken the medicine; he found this excess quantity, however, produced the malady.

Sometime since a writer in the "Boston Cultivator" recommended salt for potatoes; the following season another correspondent of that paper reports, "that on two rows he manured his potatoes in the hill with plenty of fine rotten manure, with the addition of a handful of ashes, and then he used salt at the rate of about half a pint to each hill, and covering the whole with loam before dropping in the seed;" he then complains that "at hoeing time, the potatoes where the salt had been used were far behind the others, and that when he dug them in autumn, they yielded less than half as much as any part of the field;" he then asks, "can some of your subscribers, who favor the use of salt as a manure, explain the matter?"

Now let us see what was the quantity of salt used. Suppose the hills to be four feet apart each way, then the experimenter used at the rate of three hundred and fifty bushels of salt to the acre, certainly enough to pickle an ordinary crop of potatoes. If he had used six bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, after the potatoes were planted, he would have found them free from the attacks of the grub, and improved by the treatment. The dews and rains would have carried the salt evenly in the soil, and by the time it reached the level of the potatoes, if they were planted at the proper depth, say six inches, it would have been so evenly divided by dilution as not to prevent new growth, while at the surface, in its more concentrated shape, it would have destroyed many weeds, insects, etc.

Many soils are deficient of chlorine and soda, and in such soils salt is a valuable amendment, applied in the manner we have suggested; but where these ingredients are not deficient, salt need not be used.—[Working Farmer.