hints on growing potatoes of a uniformly to five peas in each hill: they come up large size.

Upon a loamy soil, eight rows of potatoes were planted, the rows being ten rods long; furrowed out three and one-half feet apart, and all manured with green stable They were treated in the followmanure. ing manner, and the potatoes, when dug, were weighed with the following result:-2 rows manured as above, 172 lbs. 2 rows do., with addition of ashes, 182 " 2 rows " " 192 " lime, 2 rows " plaster, 191 "

The quantity of lime, plaster and ashes put into the hill was in all cases about a common sized handful. In addition to the above, I planted eight other rows, manured in the hill with stable manure (same as This last above) and no other dressing. experiment was in regard to preparing the seed, each in different ways, with this result :-

1. Two rows planted with seed eyes, had large tops, small potatoes, and yielded 162 2. Two rows planted with but ends, lbs. had few tops, large potatoes, and yielded 270 lbs. 3. Two rows planted with potatoes cut directly in two in the middle (lengthwise) had tops of medium size, potatoes average quality, and yielded 179 lbs. 4. Two rows planted with whole potatoes, had good tops, fair sized tubers, and the rield was 230 lbs.

By looking at the weight of the rows of potatoes mentioned above, it will be seen that the heaviest yield was that obtained from those planted with but ends, being forty pounds greater than those where the seed was whole when planted. The result of this single experiment led me to think upon the manner of preparing seed to obtain the heaviest return of the best sized potatoes, and since then I have followed this plan.

When preparing my potatoes for seed, the eye or seed end is cut off and used for the hogs or sheep; at any rate, it is not lanted. What remains of the potato is cut up in pieces, each containing from three to five eyes, and there are planted one piece in a hill, three feet apart one way, and eighteen inches the other. And let me say in conclusion of this part of my article, it your readers would grow potatoes of a large size, let the seed ends be thrown aside when planting.

It has been my practice to plant peas with potatoes for many years, and I have found them of great advantage to the potatoes, besides obtaining a good crop of

about the same time as the potatoes, are supported through the season by the tops of them, and when ripe are pulled and put in small piles to dry. I think potatoes are less liable to rot if peas are planted with them. It is a method which I earnestly recommend to all farmers-Boston Cultivator.

INDIAN CORN.

Of this crop, little need be said. It will stand bad management as well as any other crop, but it is exceedingly grateful for good cultivation and heavy manuring. It requires a warm, dry, rich soil. The motto of the corn-planter should be "good culture." In our experiments with various manures on Indian corn, gypsum or plaster proved the most profitable. Ashes had little effect, though this might not be the case on other Ammonia is what we need, but this coils. can not be purchased sufficiently cheap to render its use in the majority of cases pro-The cheapest source at present, fitable. with the exception of home manures, is Peruvian guano. If the corn is planted on a clover sod, it may be well to let the clover grow till just before planting, and then turn it under and plant immediately.

In our own experiments, the plaster was applied in the hill with the seed, at the time of planting, a little over a bushel per acre. This year, we shall try the effect of a larger quantity. The general mode is to scatter it round the plants when three or four inches high.

We have little faith in the various recommendations of soaking seed corn in solutions of ammonia, chloride of lime, copperas, etc. Soaking old, dry seeds in a solution of chloride of lime is said to facilitate the softening of the husk, and thus render germination This is propably true; but that the easier. small quantity of any ingredient that seed can absorb can materially help its after growth, is inconsistent with all our ideas of the nourishment and growth of plants. In the majority of experiments that have been made on this subject, it is quite probable that the result would have been just as good if the seed had been simply soaked in water alone for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Generally, this even is unnecessary .- Genesee Farmer.

Sowing Conn for Forder.-There are very few farmers who do not run short of good succulent pasture by the last of August peas with but little labor. I put from three or early in autumn. To supply this defi-