

of early cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, celery and tomatoes, and in either case, we believe, that in well-constructed greenhouses not only is work better done, but that the saving in labor in three years will more than offset the greater cost of the greenhouses.

Lands, in some gardening localities, have become actually surfeited with manure, and for this reason vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, and celery, do not now average as good as those grown where land is cheap enough to allow one-third to be put down annually with some grass and clover crop. I believe that, in a garden of fifteen acres, if one-third is laid down to grass each year, and the balance kept under the plow, the gross receipts will be greater, and the profits more than if the whole fifteen acres were under tillage; for less labor will be required, and manure tells better on sod land than on land under tillage.

I can tell you nothing new on the subject of manure, except that the use of dried peat moss, now being used in the cities for bedding, is likely to be of great value to the market gardener, if it can only be had in sufficient quantities. We have had it in use in our own stables for about a year and find it not only more economical than straw for bedding, but its absorbing qualities make it of great value for fertilizing purposes. We can buy ordinary straw manure in our vicinity for \$1 per team load; but we are buying all we can get from stables where the moss is used at \$2 per ton, but is yet quite scarce.—PETER HENDERSON, at *Farmers' Institute, Jamaica, N. Y.*

MANURE FOR ONIONS.—For twenty years an onion specialist in Fairview, Pa., has raised his onions upon an acre of ground adjoining his home; he placed but little faith in commercial fertilizers, for the one year previous to this one, that he used proved disastrous to his crop, and seemed to fairly burn the onions to death; but that year was an excessively wet season and the substance was literally washed out of the ground. But last spring, when he plowed his land again for onions, he made up his mind to give the fertilizers one more trial, as the soil was becoming impoverished by continual cropping. He accordingly procured four hundred pounds of phosphate and spread it over the ground before sowing his seed, and the result was an enormous crop of onions, equal in quantity and quality to twenty years ago. Another man in an adjoining town, plowed up a clover field and sowed it to onion sets, for his grain and clover always lodged there and he would lose a good share of them, being near a building and under a high state of cultivation. The crop was harvested lately, and yielded at the rate of 450 bushels of sets to the acre. This shows beginners that old ground requires phosphate, and new ground clover sod.