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The Farm.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"Grass Experiments."—The drought of last season interfered with the operation of a number of experiments on grass land carried out by the Bath and West of England Society, and described in the Society's Journal. No summary of results, or of lessons to be derived from the experiments, is given; but the most striking result appears to have been the moderate success of basic slag in improving the herbage of the pastures, and especially in promoting the growth of clovers. In one case, at least, this manure also appears to have encouraged the growth of ryegrass, and to have caused a diminution of the undesirable Yorkshire fog grass. A more important set of experiments on permanent pasture is the series conducted by the Royal Agricultural Society in twenty-two fields in eleven English counties, which were of a very comprehensive character. They are described by Dr. Voelcker in the Society's Journal, and he gives a good summary of the results. Harrowing did a great deal of good to some bad pastures, while re-seeding or "renovating" was not successful. Lime benefited grass on land found by analysis to be deficient in that constituent, and not elsewhere. Bone manure was not generally efficacious. Similarly superphosphate proved valuable on land found to be deficient in phosphoric acid. Salt did no good where it was tried. Basic slag was generally effica-