

Accordingly, last spring, I planted four rows of equal length, side by side, with two varieties of potatoes. In one row, I planted only the "seed ends," so called, or those containing the most eyes, which included about a third of the bulk of tubers, and in the next row the "stem ends," the parts of the tubers which were connected with the roots. The two varieties were the "Pink-eyes" and the "Peach blows."

The yield of the four rows was as follows:

	POUNDS.
Pink-eyes, stem ends,	217
Pink-eyes, seed ends,	179½
Peach blows, stem ends,	226
Peach blows, seed ends,	189.

The potatoes raised from the stem ends were much larger than those from the others, and appeared to be from a week to ten days earlier. The result corresponded with my former experiment; and had the whole field been planted with the stem ends, the additional yield would have been more than 500 bushels to the acre.

I also planted two rows next to those named above, one with large potatoes, half a tuber to each hill, cut lengthwise, so as to divide the eyes of the tubers as nearly as possible, and in the other row small uncut potatoes, one in each hill. From the former, I dug 181½ pounds, and from the latter 134½ pounds. I would add that the average yield of the field was about 180 pounds to the row, and that large sized potatoes were generally used for seed, cut lengthwise, with half a tuber to each hill.—*Patent Office Report for 1855.*

The above statement is all the more interesting, for the reason that it stands directly opposed to the popular practice of the past and present.

#### SLUGS.

Procure a gallon or two of wheat bran, or brewer's brains, and on a mild evening just before or after a shower, place a little patch of it about your garden in all directions, especially near box edgings and similar places of retreat. About 9 o'clock at night, provi-

ded with a good lantern and candle, armed with a pot full of air slacked lime he must visit the little patches of brain in succession—he will probably be astonished at the vast number of his enemies congregated and feasting at his expense; when with his pot he can give them such a dusting as will prevent them from ever again troubling him.—If this plan be persevered in for a short time, it will effectually clear the garden of slugs. I have applied the remedy for many years, and have never known it to fail.—*London Field.*

#### PARSNIPS FOR HOGS.

Parsnips appear to be nearly the only root good for swine in an uncooked state. Turn a herd of swine into a field containing field beets, rutabagas, carrots and parsnips, and the question will be very soon settled which they like best, and which consequently is the best for them—the parsnips being wholly devoured before the others are touched.

A FARMER in Germantown, N. J., claims that he makes \$7000 a year clear profit from twelve acres of land. He raises principally early vegetables for the markets, and uses about \$2000 worth of fertilizers on his land. From a patch 16 feet by 180 feet he sold \$50 worth of pie plant, this season, and can sell more from the same patch.

#### STEAM CULTIVATION.

Five different methods of steam plowing are now in the course of trial this season in England, and we hope the question of its economy in comparison with animal power will soon be fairly solved. It is not a question of practicability for steam plows do operate well, but hitherto their expense has been more in plowing per acre than by horses. The five systems embrace the traction engine, the stationary engine and stationary windlass, stationary engine and traveling windlass, rotary cultivator and a digging and forking steam plow.—With regard to the tract engine, [which moves over the field dragging the plow,] the London "Engineer" says: A vast