

In Stables Salt should be used daily on the manure heaps. It will prevent the escape of ammonia and promotes decomposition of vegetable matter, whilst at the same time it checks too rapid fermentation. It also destroys the insects usually found in manure heaps.

Salting of Hay Should be more commonly practiced. It prevents moulding and checks fermentation.

Salt Applied to Gardens And orchards has been found to be highly beneficial. A good garden fertilizer is hen manure, ashes, plaster and salt, equal parts, applied either in hill, at surface, or broadcast. It gives most excellent results upon all soils and crops, and is in reach of every farmer.

Cabbage Takes kindly to salt. Many gardeners apply a small quantity to each plant to facilitate sound and rapid heading.

Peach Trees and Salt. Fresh facts of importance to the people of the Peninsula: "The unusual floods of last year, which resulted in great destruction of wharves and other property contiguous to the water course of Kent county, have resulted in a very important question being forced upon the attention of the Kent County peach growers.

During these floods, says the Baltimore Sun, hundreds of acres of farming lands were flooded and many peach orchards stood with their roots covered with the salt water of the overflowing streams. With scarce an exception, or at least in very many cases, the trees which were flooded by the unusual tides are the only trees in the country which this year have any fruit on them. A gentleman said that a portion of his orchard was under the tides, and that to the very tree which stood under water there is fruit. Anyone, he said, could mark the exact semi-circular outline of the water in his orchard,

by the presence of fruit on the flooded trees, and the absence of fruit on the trees which the waters did not touch. Similar results are reported, and these circumstances force the question upon peach growers: Do the trees need salt? An extensive peach grower proposes to try the covering of as much of his peach orchard as possible with the grass and vegetation which accumulates along the river shores in immense quantities during the late summer and fall, and says that he is confident of most satisfactory results."—From West Virginia Farm Reporter, January, 1895, published by the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture.

Apple, Quince and Cherry Trees show marked benefits from its use. The "Cultivator and Country Gentleman," Albany, N. Y., says: We will accept Prof. S. W. Johnson as one who is familiar with Agricultural Chemistry, and here is what he gives us on this point:—

THE ASH OF		PER CENT.	
		SODA	SALT
Hay	contains	7.0	8.0
Oats	"	4.4	4.4
Barley	"	1.7	5.6
Wheat	"	1.9	5.3
Rye	"	1.5	4.3
Clover	"	1.5	5.4
White Clover	"	7.8	3.2
Beets	"	14.7	6.6
Beet Leaves	"	21.0	11.3
Sugar Beets	"	9.6	2.0
Turnips	"	11.4	4.1
Carrots	"	22.0	7.1
Rape	"	10.3	12.4

These are specimen figures of common crops, and there is not one in the full category that might not be given if it were needed, to show that these two substances are indispensable to the growth of all plants, as must be the case, or there would be no animals living; for salt is essential to animal life, and animals feed on vegetables directly or indirect-