

fit a clay soil, owing to its adhesiveness, by which the manure is baked up as it were, and prevented from exerting the fertilizing influence it otherwise ought, and would, until the soil is loosened up and made friable by deep cultivation. So, on the other hand, manure fails to benefit a sandy soil, as it otherwise might, because of its porous nature; here the reverse of the treatment required by a clay soil is demanded—compactness being what is needed; and plowing in of green crops, rolling, &c., help to produce this. An admixture of clay with such soils would seem to be the remedy indicated, and may be more sensible and profitable for the time being, than an application of manure.

It should be borne in mind, therefore, that a clayey soil should be made less, and a sandy soil more compact, before they will give the greatest return to the farmer for labor and manure expended. A little more attention given to this matter by farmers, would render soils of such natures much more productive than they usually are, and far more profitable; but it is not an easy matter to produce the proper changes in such soils. Plowing clayey soils in autumn, in ridges, produces excellent results, from the action of winter frosts; and the plowing in of green crops, as clover and buckwheat, freely, with the addition of an occasional dressing of manure, tend to give to sandy soils a firmer nature, and to render them much more fertile.

#### PREPARING FIREWOOD FOR WINTER.

AM glad *The Farmer* has called for essays on this subject, as it is one that needs agitation, and has never been referred to as its importance demands.

I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that not one farmer in ten takes pains to provide fuel in a suitable, or rather the best form for consumption during the cold of winter.

Every farmer who is not ambitious to be behind hand in his work, will be pretty sure to see that enough fuel for spring, summer and autumn use is prepared during the last of winter, or the leisure days of early spring, but the same provident man will in nine cases out of ten, burn green, wet wood all through the winter. He lets the supply run out, or thinks that winter being the natural wood-cutting season, to him, it is well enough to burn it as it comes from the forest. This should not be so, and it need not be so. Let him take as much

pains to see that his wood is cut and housed for winter as well as summer use, and he will thus rob winter of some of its cold by having the wherewith to heat up his house at any time, at short notice.

There is always a season in the fall and just before the early rains come on, when there is leisure for getting together enough wood to last through the coming cold term. Everything is dry at this time, and wood of poorer quality, which if wet would be valueless, can be drawn together and housed, making good fuel. This season is also a good time to go through the wood growth and pick up the fallen trees, limbs, and decaying trunks, and thus save much which could not be got after the snow falls.

This latter item is worthy of notice, for the time has to come to most of us when wood is becoming scarce, and we must economize, to be sure of having sufficient fuel, and nothing must be allowed to lie on the ground and decay, which can be put to a good use. If it is housed while dry, it will remain dry all winter, and even the smallest and comparatively poorest is good kindling.

So brother farmer, don't burn green, wet, wood, another winter. Fill up your woodsheds in the fall, and my word for it, you will be repaid by the added convenience and warmth, not to speak of the good temper of your cook and housekeeper. E. B.

#### MANURE FROM DIFFERENT KINDS OF FEED.

THE following table was prepared by Prof. Lawes, from actual experiments made in England, showing the comparative value of a ton of manure made from various kinds of food given to cattle:

Decorticated cotton	Indian corn.....	\$6.65
seed cake... \$27.86	Malt.....	6.65
Rape cake.... 21.01	Barley.....	6.32
Linseed cake... 19.72	Clover hay.....	6.64
Malt dust..... 18.21	Meadow hay.....	6.43
Lentils..... 16.51	Oat straw.....	2.90
Linseed..... 16.65	Wheat straw.....	2.68
Tares..... 15.75	Barley straw.....	2.25
Brads..... 15.75	Potatoes.....	1.50
Peas..... 13.38	Mangolds.....	1.07
Locust beans... 4.81	Swedish turnips..	.91
Oats..... 7.40	Common turnips..	.86
Wheat..... 7.08	Carrots.....	.68

Barn yards should be well supplied with straw, if you have plenty. It will absorb the liquid, which would otherwise be lost. It will be a pleasure to know that your animals are comfortable.