

less in quantity than the other animals is one reason for their yearly manure being so much less in value. The value of the sheep's dung is the highest per cwt.

From this calculation, we deduce the fact that the value of the dung of farm animals in general is much greater theoretically than it is practically.

*Jerseys vs. Dairy-Shorthorns.*—Turning over some old agricultural papers the other day, we ran up against a report of two sales; in each of which the stock offered was the property of well known breeders. Mr. Trinder's herd of Jerseys averaged eighty dollars a head. Mr. Simpson's Dairy-Shorthorns, averaged one hundred and twenty-six dollars. Balance, in favour of the Dairy-Shorthorn, forty-six dollars; that is, the "general purpose" cow sold for 56% more than the pure dairy-cow, if these sales are any guide.

*The potato-beetle.*—Why on earth do not the farmers combine and try to exterminate the brutal beetle? Unfortunately, as long as poor people have, each, a tiny plot of potatoes and put their trust in their fingers and thumbs, instead of polishing the vermin off with Paris green up to the very last hatched egg, so long will the plague endure.

*Clover.*—Many hundred acres of second-cut clover are still standing uncut in the fields. Not left for seed, we fancy, but left with an idea of enriching the land. Well, if people have too much food for their stock next winter, and as hay is very low in price, perhaps the argument is that they cannot afford the expense of cutting and making; but we persuaded one man to try the second cutting, and all the labour incurred was: mowed by the machine; turned once; carried to the barn without cocking. Not a very costly job, was it? Farmers here, with the finest of climates, fiddle about with their clover thrice as much as an English farmer would do.

*Autumn stubble cleaning.*—What a splendid fall this has been for cleaning the stubbles! And yet we have not seen a solitary team at that work; some ploughs were at work last week, but the plough is not the proper implement for the work. A good grubber is needed, like the one shown in the engraving at p. 76, of the number for the 15th of August. The plough divides the couch-grass, besides burying it, and another ploughing is needed

to bring the grass to the surface again; whereas the grubber tears the rubbish up, roots and all, and keeps everything on the surface.

*Barley* for the English market seems never to be talked about nowadays, and so much the better, as, unless the treatment of that grain after harvesting is very much improved, our barley will never give satisfaction to the English maltster. There are two principal points that strike the eye of the maltster in looking at a cargo of foreign barley: 1. Is the grain equal in quality throughout the bulk? 2. Are there many broken grains in the cargo? As to the first point: if the grain has not ripened equally, the bulk will not grow equally on the floors; consequently, some of it will be ready for the kiln before the *acrospire* (which would come out as the green *plumule* unless dried off) is half way up the back of the grain. As to the second point: if there are any broken grains—and there are too often lots of them—they will turn mouldy on the floors, and mouldy grains of malt are inevitably the cause of a continuous fermentation in ales that cannot be stopped, and, consequently, ales brewed from such malt is never bright.

To Arthur R. Jenner Fust, Esq., Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Dear Mr. Jenner Fust,

As you desired, I have written all particulars with reference to preparations selling in this province for the Cure of Scab on Sheep and have in addition sent per express all expenses paid, a package of the Celebrated "Cooper's Dipping Powder" usually called "Cooper Sheep Dip" for which preparation Messrs. Evans & Sons, wholesale Druggists St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, are the wholesale agents for the Dominion. Any druggist can supply it in small or large quantities at short notice. It is used largely amongst the large flocks in the far west of Canada, and also the U. S., for the province of Quebec the sale is limited in consequence of the small flocks kept here and the habit of selling off a ewe to the local butcher as soon as anything is wrong with her *no matter what*. Very little care or medical aid is applied to sick animals on farms here, as you know.

Believe me truly yours,

HENRY R. GRAY.