

turnip, experiments are wanting to decide that point. It contains more nutritive matter than the turnip, therefore, an error is not to be dreaded if an additional dressing of the essential element is applied.

The varieties grown are the long red, and globe orange. The globe orange appears to do better on light soil, and is in better condition for use in early winter than the long red, this latter keeps well, they often cut perfectly good in July, and even in August.

It is not considered advisable to feed any variety of the beet to stock until it has been some time out of the ground. When milch cows are fed chiefly upon this root, they give more and richer milk for about a fortnight, after which they increase in weight, and the milk decreases. The above is not applicable to all cows, a good deal depends upon the condition of the animal, and, also the character as to her milking qualities; a good cow for the dairy will take all the food you have to give her, and look for more.

As winter food for store-pigs, these roots are preferable to boiled potatoes, if cooked, all that is required is a slight scald, using a little water, sufficient only to keep them from burning, as the juice is readily discharged on the application of heat.

"At one time it was a question whether cattle would thrive better on food prepared or cooked for them by means of fire. It was well understood that horses and pigs both fattened and continued healthy upon prepared food, and the experience of dairymen in large towns established the fact that cows gave a much greater quantity of milk on prepared than on raw food. Still it was believed that cattle would not fatten well on boiled or steamed food, from the opinion, that food given in a comminuted state to cattle, which are ruminating animals, the cud would be prevented from being chewed." The Highland and Agricultural Society, by premium, induced several farmers to put the matter to the test of experiment. The results of the experiments undertaken in consequence of the Societies premium were, that no profit attends the feeding of cattle on prepared food.

Turnips.—There is more interest attached to the cultivation of this root, at present, by our farmers than formerly. So much has been written and said with respect to the value of this root, that it need only be referred to. A desire to impress its value upon the minds of farmers here would be an inducement to dwell upon its merits, had we space, not with the expectation of presenting any thing new. It is one, the cultivation of which farmers are familiar with, although they appear not to fully comprehend its value as a substitute for more expensive fodder.

By carefully conducted experiments in feeding, it has been shewn that five bushels of Swedish turnips are equivalent to 1000 pounds of best quality of hay, which in the mow is valued at twelve dollars.

The average acreage in grass does not exceed three-quarters of a ton of No. 1 hay. In other words, the value of an acre of grass is not over nine dollars.

Turnips average 600 bushels to the acre—this is as near correct, as in the absence of definite information, is possible to arrive at. One acre of turnips, involving no greater expenditure than an acre of potatoes, will supply to stock nutriment equivalent to eight acres of grass when converted into hay. The value of eight acres of hay land and the

annual expenses accruing, interest, rates, and fencing, compared with one acre of turnips, or any other root crop, is a contrast worthy of consideration.

Few farmers in the vicinity of a good market feed their stock with hay worth \$12.00 a ton, indeed they cannot do so without experiencing a loss. A country that depends solely upon hay as a fodder must necessarily accommodate an unaccountable number of inferior animals. It is evident that a considerable portion of hay and meal is unassimilated when these articles are freely used. It is the use of roots, especially turnips which may obviate this, and render the business of feeding so unprofitable here, more remunerative.

These remarks may be not applicable to those sections of the country which are so distant from a market as to make their grass and grain crops of less value; but among ourselves with markets at our gates, and where these crops command a high price, it is evident that strict economy in their use is a first principle in good farming. A remark not uncommon with strangers visiting this county is, that they 'see no farming.' They see a beautiful country, with immense fields of potatoes, and rudiments of extensive orcharding, looking as if the country had been recently aroused from a protracted sleep, but an absence of that alternative system of agriculture, which is practised in other and less favored localities. Some of the objections to this crop are the want of suitable cellar room, sufficient to make it an object to enter more extensively into their culture. The labor of storing, the labor of carrying them from the cellar to the barn, is an insuperable difficulty. Insects also, arise in their might, consume, destroy, and reverse the order of things. These objections may be admitted, and they may be opposed to the labor involved in overhauling an equal quantity of potatoes two or three times during a winter season, not taking into account those in a forward state of decomposition. Some farmers willingly spend a forenoon in assorting out small and diseased potatoes for their stock, and dispose of the afternoon in watching to prevent loss from choking.

Carrots.—Heretofore, the raising of root crops and vegetables has been to a very great extent modified by the want of suitable labor adapted to their culture, no doubt exists in the minds of our farmers with regard to their profit as food, and the benefits they confer on stock, of all descriptions, when fed upon them. Carrots are beginning to come in for their share of attention as one of the staple products of the farm, and also a very considerable article for market purposes, in their cultivation they require more care, and soil in quality superior to that for the turnip, although, a single dressing of 400 pounds of Peruvian guano to the acre, on ground planted the year previous to potatoes, produced 900 bushels at 60 pound to a bushel. This season they are reported, in several instances, to have exceeded that quantity. One field which claimed our especial attention gave the gratifying result of 951 bushels, being equal to 28 tons—no guano used. The expense attending an acre of carrots including interest on land, in the present state of the labor market could not be much under 100 dollars. They can be grown on the same ground several years in succession without a diminution of crop, which reduces the expense of cultivation materially. In value they are,

in proportion to corn as one to four, and to the farmers for feed for his stock, worth 25 cents a bushel. The long orange and early horn are gaining in favor, as they can be grown closer and lifted with less labor. The early horn with a dressing of 400 pounds of superphosphate to the acre in drills 14 inches asunder, gave 6 bushels to the rod. An active boy with a two wheeled cultivator run by hand, will do all the weeding required on an acre in three days. In the ordinary way of hoeing and hand-weeding it will cost 18 dollars—the thinnings fed to cows will more than pay for the labor. Any man that is handy with carpenter's tools can make the cultivator, and as the machine is not patented it should not cost over five dollars.

Onions.—As to this crop there has been a partial failure, to what extent we are unable to speak with certainty, at least, one-third of the quantity usually grown. The cause of this failure is attributed to the extreme warmth in the early part of the season, soon after the warm days set in this plant began to fail. This was more apparent where guano was freely used than on those dressed with compost—an application of bone dust is preferable to guano on light soil, from 6 to 8 hundred to the acre. A rich mellow ground on a dry sub-soil is the most favorable to the growth of this plant, the quantity of seed to an acre is, if sown by a good machine, about 4 pounds. One of the chief points of success in its culture is in having the seed new and true to kind, no other should be used, it is better to pay a dollar an ounce for seed that can be relied upon than to accept as a gift that about which there exists a doubt. The more certain method is, for onion growers to make a selection of bulbs in the fall and grow their own seed.

The preparation of an acre of ground for onions will cost a hundred dollars, this is one of the barriers that prevents this crop from being more generally grown. This is one of the roots that improve by being grown, in successive years, on the same plot, the average quantity to the acre is about 160 barrels, deducting the cost of cultivation and other incidental expenses, they leave a profit of about 125 dollars per acre.

Fruit.—The season of 1873 may be noted as being unfavorable to the production of apples in Nova Scotia. Throughout the fruit growing sections there has been a diminution of two-thirds the average quantity usually produced. Trees, especially those recently set out, suffered from the excessive drouth in July—from that through the remainder of the season the change was very perceptible, the growth of fruit in October was most marked, and a daily change was apparent, both in size and color. The climate and soil of Kings, presents the best conditions for that state of farming that will yield great crops with no painstaking, and one of the great privileges is fruit growing. Of all the fruit grown in the county, apples are of the most importance. The demand for them is, and will continue to increase, their cheapness makes them indispensable to the comforts of every family. They are the human turnip. It is true the best kinds are not always grown nor the old practice of seeding the orchard to grass, altogether abandoned, but in the care of trees a general improvement is perceptible. Apple trees will grow and thrive on any soil except a wet one if one condition be complied with, that is, if the land receive annual cultivation. To obtain large crops of extra