

able to eat heartily, and fed some linseed meal with wheat bran and clover hay, will make manure that will be worth three times as much per load, as that from a cow that is fed mainly on straw.

We often see statements in farm papers, that the manure from a cow per year is worth nearly or quite as much as her dairy product when made into butter. But it must be a very poor cow, indeed, or one fed extravagantly, of which this can be said. Much of the manure of a cow that is at pasture, is scattered in the fields, and as it ferments, it is wasted in the air, doing very little good to the land whereon it falls. Instead of its being worth \$40 to \$45 a year, \$20 would be a liberal estimate for it. In most cases the addition of five dollars worth of phosphate and the same of potash, would more than double its effective value. This, however, will not be needed where the cow, in addition to her other feed, has had grain or meal that is rich in both nitrogenous and mineral plant food.—*American Cultivator*.

Good advice.—Dr. Grignon says that the farmers at Ste-Rose du Dégelé sow 3 bushels of grain to the arpent, equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to the acre. This is a great improvement on the absurdly small seedings generally met with; though it is about right for oats, it is too much for wheat, if the land is in good fettle.

More sheep should be kept, he says.

At St. Louis du Ha! Ha! the curé says he is trying to persuade his flock to sow more root-crops, such as mangels, swedes, etc.

Nitrate of soda.—A most extraordinary piece of advice, connected with the above manure is mentioned in the JOURNAL D'AGRICULTURE for September 22nd. "M. Grondeau advises farmers never to spread nitrate of soda on the surface of the of the land after the plants are up; it should be ploughed in at the last ploughing."

Probably M. Grondeau has spread nitrate of soda on a crop of young swedes or mangels in damp weather, and found the plants scalded. Dry weather should be chosen for this work. As for ploughing down so soluble a manure as nitrate of soda, practice and theory are both opposed to it.

STATE OF THE CROPS. FALL PLOUGHING, ETC.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

Dear Sir,—Now that the season is about over, we can see how the crops have turned out, summarize them and make comparisons. The grain crop upon the whole is a good fair one, in some sections better than usual, while in others not so good, prices are higher than for some years at this time of the year. Buckwheat has only been lately harvested and seems to be rather better than usual.

Corn.—This crop turned out fairly well, but how this grand fodder is wasted each year. This is now the end of September, and many of my neighbors have not got their corn cut yet, they may never cut it but turn the cattle into eat what they can, and tramp the rest into the mud. Corn should be cut early before the frost damages it, even if there are some few green ears; by saving the ears for seed that ripen first, in a few years you will have corn ripe fully 2 weeks sooner than if you pursue the usual way. When cut early, and properly stooked, corn fodder is really excellent, especially for milch cows, of course, the best way of all to save corn fodder is to put it into the silo.

Potatoes are an excellent crop far better than the average, and of very fine quality. It is about the only produce of the farm selling at a moderate price, selling in the market to-day at about 35 to 40 cents per bag, not much rot so far.

The other root crops will only be a fair crop.

Apples.—This crop is turning out much better than at first anticipated, the fruit is so large this year, that there will be a great many more apples shipped than was thought possible some time ago. Prices being high will also bring out many more than if the price were only half of what it is. Those who persisted in spraying last spring and took the pains to kill the caterpillars, will get something for their labors now. I had a practical lesson on the benefits of spraying: my neighbor, who does not believe in it at all—his apples trees are just on the other side of the fence and were not sprayed—you can find many apples spotted on his trees, while it is a rare thing to find one in mine with a spot on it. They were sprayed 4 times last season, I drew his attention to it, but still he is not fully convinced.