

if composted. Green manure, if it does not injure the crop, will produce stalks rather than fruit. It should be composted to produce fruit, but if foliage is wanted may be applied green.

He believed in applying manure as fast as made; but would not object to spreading on snow, but would object to free spreading on frozen ground on a steep hill. He had seen water colored by manure washed into a hollow, when the crop did not show any more. He would apply manure on the surface, harrowing it in, but never ploughing in unless he ploughed a second time.

If manure is applied in autumn, and the ground is ploughed in spring, it brings up the soluble portion that has washed down.—*Discussions of the Mass. Hort. Society.*

COST OF RAISING MANGOLDS.

The great objection most farmers have to growing mangolds, is their supposed cost of production. Some writers on the subject say that the labor bill alone is more than the whole value of the crop. But my experience proves (to my own satisfaction at least) that the growing of mangolds is not only profitable, but that it is the most profitable crop for a dairy farmer to grow in this section of the country. This year I put in one acre on land that was in very poor condition, having been leased to a person for the last three years whose interest it was to take all he could out of the land before his lease expired.

I ploughed the land as deep as a good strong team could do it; put on three bags of artificial manure broadcast; harrowed it in thoroughly; ridged it up 26 inches apart; rolled the ridges with a two-horse roller; drilled in the seed on the top of the ridges, and then rolled it again. With this treatment I think every seed germinated. They

were hoed twice and cultivated three times. After the last cultivation the earth was thrown up to them with a double mouldboard plough. The yield was 26 tons of large solid mangolds, at a cost of \$1 33 per ton, as follows:—

Rent of land.....	\$4 00
Seed	4 00
Manure	15 00
Horse labor	5 00
Hand labor	8 00

Total\$36 00

Allowing 60 pounds to the bushel, we have 906 bushels, costing less than 4 cents per bushel. When we take into consideration the fact that half a bushel fed along with the usual rations, will increase the milk yield two quarts per day, besides keeping the animal in good health, we have, in my estimation, one of the best crops that can be raised for feeding dairy cattle in winter.—*Can. Country Gentleman.*

THE WEALTHY APPLE.

The Wealthy is a very thrifty but not very rapid grower, in this particular being much like the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the trees of the two varieties looking very much alike both in nursery and orchard. The chief reason for its rather slow growth is easily found in its early and abundant fruitfulness. Trees six and seven years set have often produced each a full barrel of marketable fruit. It is a regular bearer, and has fruit when any apple tree in the neighborhood has any. The Wealthy and the Duchess are about equally reliable in this particular.

As regards quality the Wealthy leaves little to be desired. It is a better dessert fruit than the Baldwin because it has softer flesh and a more delicate flavor, and for these reasons it is in the same proportion inferior for cooking purposes. In this it resembles the Fameuse. As to marketable qualities I never knew an apple to take the eye