

22,304,037 bushels! So that, after deducting the odd hundreds of thousands, for loss in harvesting and for possible exceptional crops in localities concerning which we are wanting in definite information, we may safely reckon the gathered product at *twenty-two millions of bushels!*—an amount with which we may feed the entire population for the year, and have a surplus of seventeen millions for exportation: which, at probable prices, will yield a revenue of at least *twelve millions of dollars!*"

DAYTON WHEAT.—Its Success.—Many of our farmers are much pleased with the Dayton wheat, and think it preferable, in districts where the mildew is feared, to any other variety. Our own opinion of it is quite favourable, as *Rural* readers are aware, and we are glad to hear encouraging reports from those who have just harvested the Dayton. A number of farmers have reported favourably, one of whom—Mr. L. A. Beebe, of Lima—writes us as follows:—"Last year I obtained of Elisha Harmon, of Wheatland, a few bushels of Dayton wheat, which I sowed, and the result is highly satisfactory. Some of it I sowed in the same field side by side with the Mediterranean, and I find it is quite as early, and I think it will yield one-third more from the same straw. It is a white wheat, resembling what the 'Scules' used to be. A head of this was found to contain thirty kernels, while the Mediterranean has only twenty. There is still another advantage—the Mediterranean is very apt to get down, the straw being limber, while that of the Dayton is stiff and seldom gets down. In short, I think the Dayton is the wheat for the times."—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTING MANURE.—During the bustle of harvest farmers are generally too careless about increasing the manure heap, although it is in the fall that a good foundation should be laid for the pile. We have seen the good effect of top-dressing meadows immediately after the hay crop is removed, and we would recommend our readers to try the experiment even on a small portion of their fields. For this purpose muck, saturated with liquid manure, is an excellent application, and the present is a good time for raising the muck and drawing it near the locality where it will be required next season. We do not approve of using the muck fresh from the swamp, as it requires to be exposed to the weather for a year and to have the roots and fibres it contains perfectly decomposed. When the cereal crops are harvested farmers should set about collecting manure in earnest, as by so doing they will increase the fertility of their land and their own prosperity. There are many solids and fluids suffered to go to waste, which might be made extremely useful in promoting the growth of various crops. Every farmer should have a liquid manure tank, as by this means several hundred dollars might be added to the annual profits of his farm. There can be no great improvement in the agriculture of any country un-

til the management and application of manure are well understood and properly practised! *Detroit Tribune*.

ADVANTAGES OF UNDER-DRAINING.—1. It relieves drought. 2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers. 3. It warms the lower portions of the soil. 4. It lessens the decomposition of roots and other matter. 5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil. 6. It causes an even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of the soil traversed by roots. 7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil. 8. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of roots. 9. It prevents grasses from running. 10. It enables us to deepen the surface, removing excess of water. 11. It renders earlier in the spring. 12. It prevents throwing out of grain in winter. 13. It enables us to work sooner after rains. 14. It lessens the effects of cold weather longer in the soil. 15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other acids, which induce the growth of weeds and similar weeds. 16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the finer comminates the earthy parts of the soil. 17. It prevents a great measure, the evaporation of water, the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil. 18. It admits fresh quantities of matter from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the deeper parts of soil, and given up to the necessities of plants. 19. It prevents the formation of a hard crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands. 20. It prevents the great measure, grass and winter grains being winter-killed.—*Farmers Magazine*.

FARMING AT SAULT STE. MARIE.—A. J. Mc Knight, writing from Sault Ste. Marie, June 20th, to a friend, says:—"In reply to your question with regard to the raising of grain at Sault Ste. Marie, I have to say that I have sown only winter wheat, but others who have been here the last ten years have never failed of a crop, except in one instance, and that was due to bad management, being put in the ground in September, and the season besides was unfavorable. Oats I have raised two seasons, in 1858, which was a good season, I got forty bushels per acre; in 1859, a bad season, I got twenty bushels per acre. Weighed thirty to thirty-five pounds per bushel, and sold for seven cents per bushel in the winter. Of peas, in 1859, I had thirty bushels per acre—sold for peas. Sold part for \$1 50 and part for \$2. Of wheat, in 1859, I sowed 2½ bushels of wheat, from which I got 50 bushels of plump berry, not worth over 90c, if a bushel. There being no mills here, I do not care to experiment in wheat on that account. Oats and peas are saleable at 6s. for oats and 8s. for barley. I have not been getting that price the two years (1858 & 1859).