

## A NEW MANURE.

In a report of experiments with different manures, contained in a recent issue of the *North British Agriculturist*, we observe that one of the manures used was saw-dust steeped in chamberlye for six weeks. This, like the other manures reported, was employed as an application to a crop of turnips. Nothing is said about the manner in which it was dried and made fit for sowing, whether by exposure to air and sun, which, we think, would rob it of some of its most valuable properties, or by mixing it with some dry and pulverulent substance. Should any of our readers try this new manure, it would be well to employ some absorbent of ammonia, as charcoal dust or seasoned muck, in the reduction of it to a dry state. Neither is the quantity which was used mentioned, all that is said under this head being that it was "sown with a good handful along the drill." The effect of this manure upon the turnip crop is about equal to that of four and a half cwt. of Peruvian guano, costing about \$16; the produce of the plot manured with the soaked saw-dust, being at the rate of 17 tons, 8 cwt. of turnips per acre, (white globe,) and that of the plot manured with Peruvian guano being at the rate of 17 tons and 18 cwt. per acre.

We presume that this new manure will be tried by many both in Great Britain and this country during the coming season. The individual who reports upon it, says that the saw-dust steeping was an idea of his own, and that it will be tried next year on a more extensive scale by several farmers.—*Country Gentleman*.

## COST OF GROWING A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

A correspondent in Bucks county, Pa., says—I have been making a calculation of what it costs me to raise a bushel of wheat. The result I enclose you, and would like to know whether it costs others as much as it does me.

Plowing, say $\frac{1}{2}$ day,.....	\$1.25
Harrowing three times and rolling,.....	1.25
One-half cost of 25 loads manure,.....	12.50
Hauling and spreading,.....	3.00
Plowing and harrowing, $\frac{1}{2}$ day,.....	1.25
Harrowing, rolling and drilling,.....	1.25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush, seed, cost in 1857, \$1 75 .....	3.06
Rolling, .....	25
Interest on \$1000, 6 per cent, .....	6.00
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	\$29.81

Yield 25 bushels, or about \$1.19 per bushel. Weight of wheat Sept., 1857, 63 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per bushel.

The estimate I think is rather under than over the mark. The interest or rent of the land I have charged at six dollars per acre, but land that will produce 25 bushels of wheat per acre, is held in my neighbourhood at from \$125 to \$150, which would make the interest \$7 50 to \$9. I have often noticed that when a farmer's attention is called to the price of an agricultural product, his reply is—"Oh! you must not charge the cost of your own labour, at the same price you would have to pay if you hired your work done—farming would never seem to pay if you did that." That is, you must allow less for your own labour, than you pay your hired men. Is this a correct way of showing farming to be profitable!—*Country Gentleman*.

VARIETY OF FARM PRODUCTS.—A celebrated French agriculturist, Gasparin, speaking of the advantages of cultivating a variety of farm products, eloquently says:—"We write upon our flag, *Variety*! That's my device. That rapid locomotion which explores the world, which interrogates all climates—that spirit of investigation which is the characteristic of our age—all will concur in concentrating upon our soil the young productions snatched from rich countries, and which we shall find means to naturalize. The most humble table shall be covered with new gifts: like that of the rich, it shall enjoy a diversity of food, which is the pledge of health, strength and contentment. Uniformity, whatever may be the scale that we assign to it, is the worst of conditions: It is the spleen of the North; it is the misery of Ireland; it is the rule and the chastisement of convents, the home-sickness of the barracks."