

**NEGLECTED MANURES.**

An old adage says waste not, want not. This maxim can be applied to nearly every farm yard. It is lamentable to see with what carelessness manures of all kinds abound on every homestead, and the little use and care paid to it. Were greater attention and longer time devoted to this, the backbone of all good farming, we should hear and see less of light crops, exhausted and worn out soils would become an exception, and the agriculturist would find his exchequer replenished abundantly as a reward for his extra labor. A celebrated scientific English farmer recently said that putting in crops without or else with poor manure, reminded him of a person eating a slice of dry bread upon a slice of dry bread, or in other words bread upon bread, and no butter. Manure to your land is what butter is to your bread. It cannot be expected to produce or be fertile, unless it is encouraged and aided by stimulants to support it, and that too frequently. It was never known to be injured by judicious manuring; common sense will show, that the successive cropping robs the soil of the very natural as well as chemical elements that are required to nurture and sustain them. These must be replenished in order that the land be kept up to its producing status. Moreover the value of manure does not consist in its quantity, but the quality is the thing to study. We go in yards in the winter time and perceive the cattle ravenously tearing and munching away at the straw stack, destroying more of this article than they consume, which with the little droppings from the animals, aided more by the snow and rain, gets after a time reduced to a rotten pulp, and is termed and thought by the uninitiated to be manure. but had they a little simple knowledge of chemistry to analyze the component parts, it would be found that nearly two-thirds would be water, which gives it a weight in being carted; but on exposure to the sun and wind evaporates, leaving the ground work, which is nothing but chewed straw excremented by the cattle on this article, and cannot be properly classified as a fertilizer. Hay, straw, grain, and the general produce of the farm given to animals, should be fed to them in good warm sheds—in stalls, with a proper quantity of straw under them for litter. These articles then by the process of nature become amalgamated, and should be carefully collected, and put into a shaply square heap, at least six feet deep. The various gases contained, then come in contact with each other, causing it to ferment and heat, and this will increase its ammoniacal qualities, consequently its strength. All scrapings of gutters and ditches should in the autumn be carefully collected together to form a bottom for the dung heap. It should then be taken from under the cattle,

and well strewn all over it, being careful to collect all dead leaves and vegetable matter of all kinds; strew these generally over the pile, and above all collect all the urine, and throw over it in addition. The dung pile should then be turned over three or four times during the winter by a man with a fork, beginning at one end, it should be cast back, heaping up as high as he can. This has the effect of generally mixing and incorporating it together, the fermentation causing it to decompose and rot, and it then becomes in the best possible state to put on the land. Wood ashes in its natural state, contains little in itself, but is valuable to be mixed with the dung heap, as it is an absorbent, and has the power of catching and retaining the ammonia evaporated by other articles in the air. Caution should be used to have the dung heap, so that rain shall wash it as little as possible, and endeavor to secure what does drain or wash away by putting down a barrel in the ground, and then returning its contents occasionally to where it came from. If our readers will act upon our suggestions which are simple and inexpensive, they will find that they can make a good mixed compost, which, when applied to the land, will be found to act on it at once, and in a state to incorporate itself with the production whatever it may be, and the ultimate result will be good crops, soil not robbed, and what is more encouraging, a stronger material will be required to make their pockets out of, in order to carry back from market the extra proceeds of their industry and attention.

**PRIZE SEED DRILLS.**

Messrs. Maxwell & Whetlaw of Paris have long been celebrated for the manufacture of their Prize Seed Drill which has been giving such entire satisfaction. Not one has been returned although ten days are allowed for trial. This drill has taken six first prizes and six diplomas, and three second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition during the past nine years. It was only awarded the second prize last year. The Empire drill was awarded the first prize. This is an American machine, constructed at a lower price and has an attachment for measuring the number of acres sown.

Messrs. Maxwell & Whetlaw are now manufacturing the Empire drill. They will not recommend them until they have been fairly tested in the country, but will guarantee the Paris drill. They are warranted to sow well any kind of field grain, sow it evenly, and any reasonable quantity per acre. If any of our subscribers are wishing to procure a really good drill they can do no better than send their orders to us, as we are appointed Agents for both of the machines, and our orders will be first attended to. If credit is required a certificate of reliability from the

Reeve of any township is all that is necessary, but that is not required where we are acquainted with the parties. Seven per cent interest is charged if credit is required, and if the machines no not prove satisfactory they may be returned within ten days. The buyer would only have to pay the freight. See prizes in advertisement.

THE CANADIAN DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION will hold their annual meeting at Ingersoll in the Town Hall on the 3d instant at 10 o'clock A. M. X. A. Willard will deliver the address on the important subject of "How to Preserve the Flavor of Cheese." The last year has been a successful one in point of increase of numbers under the able management of Charles H. Ellewith, President, and James Noxen, Secretary. Let all interested attend.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—During the present year we do not design confining ourselves to illustrations strictly pertaining to agricultural matters. We shall not neglect the Youth's Department, and as a sample of our devotion to its interest we present the beautiful cut of the hare-brained team. We will continue these pictures during the year, trusting the increased expenditure will be recompensed by the approbation of our patrons.

**SEEDS.**

The season will soon be here when seeds of all kinds will be in demand. Many varieties that the careful farmer has saved, will answer his purpose as well as the best he could purchase, and often much better, as they are sure to be fresh, and that is a very great consideration. We strongly recommend farmers to raise more of their own seed. We have felt the great loss that has accrued by using inferior seed, and having purchased the best, we are using every means in our power to adopt a system of disseminating the best procureable. To do this as it should be done is a great undertaking, far beyond what our present capital will permit us to expend in the undertaking, however we have not been negligent since last season in testing varieties ourselves, and have also various varieties tested in other parts of the Dominion. The following gentlemen are aiding us in this branch of our undertaking—Mr. Fox of Olinda, Mr. Lepere, of Paris, Mr. Eggleston of Cobourg, Mr. Marr, of Westminster, Mr. Eccles of Yarmouth, Mr. Mason of Morpeth, Mr. Leslie of Toronto and several others.

We have also made arrangements with Messrs. Dawbarn & Co., of Toronto, for packing and supplying seeds for us. We have now command of a good supply just imported from the most reliable seedsmen in England, and to be perfectly sure that the seeds are good Mr. G. Leslie is now testing hun-