

of redeemed land, grow seventy-five tons to the acre of mangels! I ought, however, to say that it took two summers to bring the wet, foul piece of land sufficiently into subjection and order before it could be sown, and the enormous yield that the soil gave for some years afterwards was perfectly astonishing. In the next place it is an ascertained fact, by analysis, which will therefore admit of no doubt, that the saccharine and feeding properties of the mangel are at least one-third more than of the turnip. In the old country it was always kept in reserve to top up our stall-fed cattle with, unless we had sufficient potatoes for the purpose. These are decidedly preferable, but too costly. Then again, if the land is properly prepared, (highly manured and deeply ploughed) in the fall, the seed can be and ought to be sown by the middle of May, or earlier if the soil will admit of it, by which two advantages are gained—The first is, that your plant is thoroughly out of the way of the turnip fly, (a most important point gained) which will ravage the mangel as badly as it will the turnip plant if you'll only give it the chance. The next great advantage is, that your crop is cleaned and safely set out before you begin sowing your turnip land, for I do not wish it to be understood that I advise all the root crop to be in mangels any more than I would advise that it should all be in turnips. It is far better to have a portion of each kind, as it might so happen that the crop, if all in one kind, might be lost. The next consideration is, that you get rid of the objectionable flavor in your milk, cream and butter: no trifling consideration you'll allow. Then, again, you will obtain more milk, and of a greatly superior quality from the mangel than you will from the turnip. But there are other considerations which ought to weigh heavily in this matter, particularly where a dairy is kept. You can pull the leaves from the roots for at least three weeks before housing them, and beneficially to the roots, and feed the leaves night and morning, at milking time, to your cows. Then after cutting off the remainder of the top with a hoe, you can harrow up the roots as you would your turnip crop. By a liberal supply of leaves after the above fashion, I have found the milk considerably increased, and the quality greatly improved at a time when the grass pasture begins very seriously to decline. There are, however, other roots, even more beneficial and to be preferred to the mangel—I allude to the parsnip and carrot, of which you can, generally speaking, produce as large if not a larger weight than of turnips, as the rows can be made nearer together and the roots left almost touching each other in the row. I am quite convinced, after many year's experience and observation, that generally there is more room given to these plants than is actually necessary. They go deeper into the soil in search of food than either the mangel or turnip, if the culture will allow of their getting there, and as they have considerably less top than either of the last-named roots, they can be left closer together with impunity. Many farmers object to growing the parsnip and carrot on account of their requiring more labor in getting up, but if the right method is pursued, it is more imaginary than real. At any rate, any extra expense you may incur, will be far more remunerated by the real benefit secured. The most economical way to proceed is by topping them with a sharp hoe, as you do your turnips, and, after gathering away the tops, run the land side of your plough as close to the

roots as possible, throwing out the soil as deeply as you can get the plough in, and you can then pull and throw them into your cart with nearly as much expedition and ease as you do turnips. I was very much pleased some time back, in perusing the very able and satisfactory report regarding the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, wherein the physician of the institution (Dr. Workman), alluded in his address, to the value of the mangel over the turnip as food for milch cows. The worthy doctor said, "they found the milk increase in quality as well as quantity since they had been feeding liberally with mangels instead of turnips." I allude to this circumstance that it may, I hope, to a certain extent influence root growers generally to try the experiment. This, I think, with the quotation I am about to give as the result of the mangel over the turnip crop, at the Wentworth root match in the fall of 1863, will, I hope, have its due influence with the farmers of other counties, for sure I am that it is only a question of time when other roots will be more justly appreciated than is the turnip of the present day. With the hope and expectation that my wishes, in this respect, may be realized, I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

LEICESTERENSIS.

GUELPH TOWNSHIP, 15th April.

P. S.—Extract from J. A. Bruce & Co's seed catalogue of 1869:—

Report of Judges on the Wentworth Turnip Match.—Peter Grant, Hamilton, 1st prize. Weight of Turnip, 53,550 lbs., or 892 bushels—30 lbs. per acre.

Peter Grant, Hamilton, 1st prize. Weight of Mangels (Yellow Globe variety), 85,820 lbs., or 1,430 bushels—20 lbs. per acre.

Each crop receiving just the same treatment throughout, side by side, as told me by Mr. Grant himself. L.

ARNOLD'S HYBRID WHEAT.

A limited quantity of these new varieties of wheat, the results of Mr. C. Arnold's carefully conducted hybridizing experiments, will probably be in the market after next season's crop, and we have pleasure in publishing extracts from the report of the committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to examine the wheat. The committee consisted of Hon. D. Christie, Messrs. W. H. Mills and James Cowan, who state that in their opinion the wheats were "really new varieties—crossbred, and inheriting some of the valuable qualities of both parents; that is, they seemed to have the midge-proof character of the Amber Michigan, while Soules parentage had greatly improved the quality of the grain as compared with that of the Amber Michigan. Another important fact ought to be stated, viz: the ears of the new varieties were much larger than those of the parent kinds, while they had even more than the compactness of the Soules wheat. The yield per acre was large, being as Mr. Arnold says, 52 bushels per acre. This return was not the result of extra culture; the land was not better prepared than any good farmer would deem necessary for good crops."

A Committee appointed by the North Brant Agricultural society to examine these varieties of