

pigs fed on pease, in another, three, fed on cabbage-leaves, frozen tomatoes, all the waste from the house, and a few dry pease. At the end of a few months, the three gave, each, 40 lbs. more pork than those which had passed too rapidly and without preparation, to a too fattening description of food.

A. VOICE.—What difference do you find between corn and oats?

M. CASAVANT.—Corn makes fat, to the neglect of other things, such as lean meat and bone. Oats give energy, tone, force. Vegetables build up the frame. If the frame is to be particularly well developed, milk is the food to do it.

I am in the habit of letting my sows pig before the factories open. I manage to have my piglings a few months old when the time to take milk to the factory arrives. Then, I take care that the second litter is dropped a month before the closing of the cheese-factory.

M. A. COUVRE.—What is the difference between oats and corn in price?

M. CASAVANT.—They are both worth about a cent a pound, but one pound of corn is equivalent to one and a quarter of oats. It pays, then, to sell oats and buy corn. Barley and corn are about the same as regards fattening properties. The best food for young pigs, is rye, very little grown in this country, barley, and oats.

Wheat-yield in Quebec.

I observed, in the Sept. No. of the Journals, that the quantity of wheat grown in this province in 1888, given in some of the papers as only 1,019,004 must be underrated. Mr. Barnard has sent me the real yield of wheat for the year 1881: 1,999,815 bushels of spring, and 19,189 of winter-wheat. As there were 224,678 acre sown to wheat, this would indicate all but 9 bushels as the yield per imperial acre, or nearly six pecks to each head of the population—1,359,027.

The wheat crop does not seem to improve in yield here, as I see, in the 1st No. of the Journal—1879—, that it was $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels *per arpent* then = $5\frac{3}{4}$ *per imperial acre*; but arpents and acres got so mixed up here that one rarely gets at the real yield of any crop.

A. R. J. F.

Extracts from Census of 1881, Province of Québec.

Population	1,359,027
Total acres under crops.....	4,147,984
do in pasture	2,207,422
do gardens and orchards.....	54,858
Total improved.....	6,410,264
Acres in wheat.....	224,678
Bushels of spring wheat.....	1,999,815
do winter wheat.....	19,189
Bushels of barley.....	1,751,539
do oats	19,990,205
do rye.....	430,242
do peas and brans	4,170,456
do buckwheat	2,041,670
do corn	888,169
Potatoes—Acres ...	123,869
Bushels.....	14,873,287

Bushels of turnips.....	1,572,476
do other roots.....	2,050,904
Hay-crop—Acres	1,495,494
Tons.....	1,614,906
Bushels grass and clover seed.....	119,306

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Box 109, Upper Lachine.—Sept. 10th, 1889.

Errata.—In the last number of the Journal, p. 119, last paragraph but one, I regret to find that I omitted a passage. After "have just decided upon," should follow: "You have heard the decision. The two best samples are those made from the fresher cream, with but one working of the butter; they are exactly those which have been submitted to conditions differing from those of last year's experiments." Again: in the third line of the last paragraph of the same page, the words "Hardly, for," should be omitted. I am much obliged to M. J. de L. Taohé for taking the trouble to inform me of these blunders.

Spring or autumn manuring.—In an article in the "Country Gentlemen" I read that: "Applied in autumn or early winter a good top-dressing of barn-manure should be given to the grass-sod of a pasture intended for corn. Intelligent farmers assure us that the difference between the effects of fall-spread manure and spreading in the spring, is about twenty-five per cent of the product in favour of the former."

I do not think the writer of these words had sufficiently studied the different points connected with his subject. Fall-manuring on meadows is a necessity, if they are to be manured at all; but, surely, except on grass-land, the sooner dung is covered up out of the way of sun, wind, and the washing caused by the thaws of spring, the better will its constituents be preserved. Again; manure made in autumn and early winter must necessarily be applied in a raw state, and not having been turned and allowed to heat, all the weed-seeds will infallibly grow, and the land will, in consequence, be foul. A case in point: on a large farm in this neighbourhood, towards the end of potato-planting, rotten manure ran short, and the farmer was obliged to use green dung out of the yard: the land in question is now one bed of weeds, the seeds of which are ripe, and when the potatoes are dug, the whole piece will be actually fouler than it was last autumn.

In parenthesis, I beg to remark that it is a pity the custom obtains so generally of leaving the potato-land to itself after the horse- and hand-hoeing are finished. A woman's time, occupied in pulling the seed-weeds after the haulm dies, which it did this year in August, would be well expended.

To return: I object to planting corn or any other hoed and manured crop on the back of a grass-sod, because it may be laid down as an axiom in farming that hoed and manured crops should invariably follow the last limb of the rotation, which is, or should be, a grain crop after grass, the land being then at its poorest and foulest. Lastly: we should do well to consider the advantage derived from the early sprouting of all seeds; this must take place more readily, one would think, when, as in the drill system, a mass of moist heated matter underlies the seed-bed.

Agricultural chemist.—My friend M. J. de L. Taohé informs me that the Quebec Cabinet has appointed the Rev. Messire Choquette to the chair of Agricultural Chemistry in