

in Upper Canada or the New England States, and we see reports, that from the severity of last winter, fruit trees have been killed in the latter country. Much depends upon the skill and industry of the farmer to overcome to some extent the difficulties and disadvantages of adverse seasons. We do not say that it would be possible to overcome them altogether, but skill, attention and industry will go a great way in securing favorable results, that without their exercise might prove very unfavorable. At this season of the year it is the custom of some Canadian farmers to clear their farm yards of all the manure, and place it in cart-loads upon the unploughed land until the fall, when it is spread and ploughed in. In the first place, there is generally three times the quantity of manure applied to the acre in this way that would be necessary if properly applied, and it is left exposed to the great heat of the summer until this large quantity of manure is reduced in actual value to less than one-third or one-fourth of what it was worth when put out. If this same quantity of manure was mixed in a compost heap and kept until the fall, and then ploughed in, five or six acres might be manured, and perhaps more, with the same quantity of manure that is now put out upon one acre. It is no doubt put on now with a view of improving the land, and preventing its becoming too hard for ploughing, but the small portion of the field that is thus protected and manured, is very trifling when compared with the whole, and hence the manure that might improve amply, ten acres of land by proper management, is wasted perhaps on one or two acres, and its best qualities evaporated before it is ploughed in. Top-dressing meadow lands in spring is sometimes unavoidable, but at that time the weather is not so hot and dry, and the grass soon grows up and shades it. Top-dressing meadows should, however, be done in the fall, or if in the spring, very early, immediately on the disappearance of the snow. Compost answers best for top-dressing, whatever time put on, and on grass land a compost, which may have only a small portion of farm

yard manure in it, will answer a good purpose. Clay or any kind of soil, mixed with bog earth, salt, lime, ashes, and liquid manure thrown upon it constantly, and all mixed up and turned over once or twice, makes excellent top-dressing. This application of liquid manure, we conceive to be the least expensive and judicious employment of it. It would be a good plan to have a hollow place made in a convenient central situation in the farm, to answer as a general reservoir for all the weeds, wastes, soil, manure, &c., that could be collected during the summer months. When there would be such a place it would induce farmers to collect all manuring materials, when if there was not such a reservoir, they might never think of it. The wastes of the house are often lost instead of being collected, to be employed as manure. In cities and towns, the waste of excellent manure is a great general loss to the country. Manure is employed in making streets and filling up waste places, that would be of great value in the country. If this manure was collected together, farmers would be found who would purchase it at a fair value; but it would not pay them to collect it on the streets and cart it several miles, before the water would have drained out of it, and a degree of fermentation would have taken place in it. This waste of manure, that is so much wanted in the country, is a general injury to agriculture that supplies the materials which make this manure. The consumption in towns is chiefly supplied by the country, and all the wastes of the towns should be returned to the country to keep production in a healthy state. These matters do not receive the consideration and attention they deserve, and the inhabitants of towns act as if they thought they could live and thrive independent altogether of the country. For every cart-load of manure that is wasted or injudiciously employed in towns, the country is robbed of so much that actually belonged to it, no matter who is to blame for it, the fact is so, because production cannot go on unless the waste of production is replaced. In the city of Montreal alone, there is as much manure