Enough soap-suds must be made to "cut" the oil, and the emulsion is to be applied, with a common paint-brush, every three or four days. If it rains, the application must be renewed. An unfortunate Jersey bull here is a perfect mass of bones from the flies that appear to have a peculiar affection for him. The stables and bull-shed, being quite light and with no netting against the fly, the poor horses and the bull were suffering greatly before they were turned out to graze ; but since that time they have had a sad time of it. It would not cost much to put a wire fly-proof netting over the doors and windows of the stables, and our valuable, indispensable friends, the horses, would be all the better for such protection.

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"Turnips after potatoes.—The turnips sown at our instigation on the 17th July, have done wonderfully well, considering the long drought they have undergone. They were horse-hoed once, singled, rather too late, and are now, September 5th, quite large enough for market —just 50 days from seeding ! Not a good kind, we regret to say; but what can be expected from seed picked up at an ordinary chemist's shop ?

Quite a common mistake here is to set out turnips too far apart. Large turnips are objectionable, because they are always spongy in the middle, and have no "proof" in them. They are not like swedes, though even they are all the better in quality for being of a moderate size.

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" Manure." — Mr. F. Shutt, of the Experiment Farm, has been good enough to send us a copy of his evidence, on "Fertilizers and Food-Products," before the "Select Standing Committee on Agriculture" at Ottawa.

From Mr. Shutt's pamphlet we gather:

That, although rotting manure necessarily causes a certain loss of organic matter containing nitrogen, still, if the manure is kept moist and compact, the loss is not so very great after all, and is partially compensated by destruction of a large proportion of the seeds of weeds that are killed by the heat involved.

Nothing, too, better breaks down the litter and coarser parts of the manure, making it more uniform and more easy to mix with the soil.

The condition of potash does not seem to be in any way improved by the rotting of the manure. Mr. Shutt found the potash in recent or fresh manure as available as it was after rotting. But, as regards phosphoric acid, rotting under the best conditions "does" improve its availability in the proportion of 60 to 75.

After each month's turning, the mixen was carefully made as compact and solid as possible with ordinary means.

It seems, after all, to be enough to treat manure in the way in which every farmer in our part of England used to treat it 60 years ago; the manure was spread regularly, on a 9-inch deep bed of the heaviest soil in the field in which it was to be used, and each carload as it arrived was drawn over the growing heap and discharged in the middle of the bed, whence it was spread carefully at a regular depth. When finished, the sides were neatly trimmed up, and a layer of earth was thrown over the top of the whole heap.

About ten days before the manure was wanted, for turnips or other root-crops, the mixen was carefully turned over, all lumps broken, and the outsides thrown into the middle. A good heat was soon perceptible, the dung became fairly homogeneous, and most of the weed-seeds were; as the subsequent state of the land to which the dung was applied proved; deprived of their germinative power.

Mr. McMillan spoke of the our favorite system of "box-feeding," when the fatting cattle are kept in loose-boxes, about 8 or 9 feet square, sunk two feet below the surface of the soil, the feeding troughs being raised as the litter rose in the boxes. We have kept beasts in such boxes for five months at a time, and they did far better than those of the same age and with the same treatment that were tied up. The dung came out in perfect condition. The late Judge Ramsay built a lot of boxes, at St-Hugues by our advice.

The dung, according to Mr. McMillan, undergoes no fermentation, but Mr. Shutt very properly dissents from this opinion, as all man-