

about 84s. to 90s. a load, or, taking the middle between the two, 86s., \$20.64 a load, more than three times what ours is selling for here, or, exactly,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as much.

*Charlock or wild mustard.*—Experiments on the best methods of destroying this noxious weed, that covers each side of the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. from Montreal to Vaudreuil with a carpet of gold, every June, have been carried on in England throughout the past summer. The result is, as well as we can gather from agricultural papers and magazines, that the sulphate of iron is useless for the destruction of charlock, but that wherever sulphate of copper was used a beneficial effect was observed, an effect measurable by the quantity and strength of the solution, and the age and size of the weed. The most approved application seems to be, to the acre, 40 gallons of water with 2% of copper-sulphate—about 10 lbs. of copper to the acre. This should be sprayed on after rain, on a sunshiny still day.

Should the mustard have been allowed to develop flowers before spraying, the solution must be made stronger and applied in more liberal quantities; 60 gallons of a 4% solution will not be found too powerful a dressing.

The man who uses the sprayer should walk down the drills, and a little practice will show him how many rows can be accurately covered at a time.

Lastly, never spray in windy weather; some drills would indubitably get more than their share and some less.

*Ploughing matches.*—At a ploughing-match held by the Agricultural Society, No. 2, of Terrebonne, the prizes in the first-class were given in *basic-slag* instead of in money, and a very good plan, too.

Many years ago, it was recommended, by the Legislative Assembly at Quebec, that prizes at agricultural shows should be given in the form of ploughs and other farm-implements. For, as the propounder of the resolution observed, many competitors at the shows only grew a few fine roots in the corner of their garden, or hand-picked a sack or so of grain, thereby winning a few dollars, but doing nothing to advance the improvement of agriculture. The sooner the above recommendation is put in force, the better.

*Dry turves or mould,* carefully dried before winter sets in, and stored in a shed, or under a cover of some sort, will be found a capital medium for absorbing the liquid manure of the stables and cowhouse. A load of either stuff will be enough for each head of stock. This, scattered about in the rear of the animals will answer as well as, or in our opinion better than, laying our money for plaster. Our friend, Dr. Girdwood, a farmer as well as a man of science, strongly recommends this practice.

*Turnips and milk.*—In Norway, two cows, in a pasture, were fed there on turnips and milked in the house. Later, the same cows were fed in the house, on hay and turnips and milked in the open air. This was done, of course, to find out if the turnips imparted any objectionable taste to the milk. Although the cows had as much as two bushels of turnips a day, no flavour of turnips was perceived in the milk. Hence, the conclusion was drawn that this flavour is only perceptible when the milk absorbs the volatile elements of the turnip.

The above, extracted from the "Experiment Station Record," is worthy of great attention, and the result is another confirmation of what we have often observed, that the stray turnips picked up by roving cows in the late fall, after the main crop has been stored, convey no ill flavour to the milk they yield.

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## H A R V E S T.

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There is no season so full of happiness to the good farmer as the harvest time; it is then that his labors will be rewarded, and not only is it a time for joy but for vigilance and activity.

The abundance of the crop will greatly depend upon the faithful and intelligent tillage of the land, and the careful manner in which the cultivator has performed his part; and now he will be called upon to secure it in the best possible condition.

If promptness in all farm work is necessary to success, it is peculiarly so in the harvesting of the crop, which must be carefully watched to note when it has arrived at the proper stage of maturity, and then every fine hour must be taken advantage of to gather in it, never putting off until to-morrow what should be done to day.