

and keep well, 1 yoke of cattle, 7 cows and a horse, 10 head at 6 dols. each 60 00

Produce worth to feed to stock\$575 00

Mr. Grant's estimate of the expense of cultivating each of these crops is drawn up with great minuteness, and a careful examination has convinced us with a close approximation to the truth; but our limits oblige us to omit the items, and we only give the aggregate of the expenses, which, on the whole 100 acres, amounts to..... 454 80

Leaving a nett profit on the large farm of.....\$120 20

Statement of the produce and expenses of 20 acres of rich land :

Four acres of mowing, 5 tons to the acre, at 2 cuttings ;

20 tons of hay, worth to feed to stock 7 dols. per ton...\$140 00

Two acres of wheat, 30 bushels to the acre, 1 dol. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 60 00

One acre of corn, 90 bushels, at 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel..... 45 00

Four loads of corn stalks, 3 dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ load..... 12 00

One acre of sugar beet, 800 bushels at 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 134 00

One acre of potatoes, 400 bushels at 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 67 00

Half an acre of ruta bagna, 450 bushels, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 56 00

Half an acre of carrots, 440 bushels, at 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel..... 73 67

The mowing and cultivated crops take up 10 acres, leaving 10 acres for pasturage, which will keep, and keep well, 7 cows, a yoke of cattle, and a horse, 10 head, at 6 dols. each..... 60 00

Produce, worth to feed the stock 647 67

As before, Mr. Grant's estimate of the expenses is made for each crop, but we omit them, with the exception of the corn, which we give as a specimen, and to show that he has not omitted or underrated any important point.

Cost of cultivating an acre of corn :

Carting and spreading 30 buck loads of manure.....\$6 00

Ploughing turf once..... 2 00

Harrowing thoroughly..... 1 00

Planting 2 50

Hoeing three times..... 10 00

Gathering, husking and shelling..... 8 00

Labor in cultivating one acre of corn.....\$29 50

The aggregate of the expenses on the 20 acre farm, including labor, seed, repair of fences, &c. is..... 206 14

Nett profit on small farm.....\$41 53

To our western friends it may seem somewhat strange to see the product of 20 acres of grass put at 20 tons of hay, and that as well as the other crops on the 100 acres may appear to them underrated. To us, however, who remember the average crops of common farms in the New-England States, Mr. Grant will seem very near the mark, and his estimate of crops under the old system, a liberal one; and we have seen no estimate which places the results of good and bad farming, of applying capital to land, instead of drawing it away from it, in a more forcible, and as a whole, indisputable manner than Mr. Grant's. Those of our readers who have the Genesee Farmer, or the last volume of the Cultivator, will see that we have always been the strenuous advocates of small farms, not so much for the reason that it would keep our young men from going west, but because we believe it would add most essentially to the profits of agriculture. The most profitable part of every man's farm is his garden, and Mr. Grant's 20 acres is but a garden on a large scale. —Cultivator.

THE WHITE DAISY.—Under the title of Dictionary of Terms, &c. in the last October No. of the Cultivator, you denounce the white daisy as one of the greatest pests of the farmer, when permitted to get possession of the soil. I was once of your opinion and, therefore, spent many a weary hour in eradicating some scattering plants on my land. But experience, I think, has taught me better. I now consider the white daisy on my land a valuable grass. My mowing land, and most of my pastures, are a thin cold soil, not swampy; and the meadows, when well manured and in good condition, produce a good crop of excellent hay, principally timothy and clover. I give them a good top dressing of manure, if to be obtained, once in three years. When the meadows are in good condition, the daisies, where they have got strong hold, can hardly be perceived, but when the influence of the manure is much lessened, the daisies appear to be almost the only grass, and pro-

duce a middling crop in quantity, of the first quality of hay & cattle and sheep, if mowed while in the blow. I get no hay that consider as valuable for cattle and sheep as daisy hay, cut in bloom. It is true, it does not yield a great crop, for the reason that other grasses take its place when the land is in a condition to produce a great burden. But on my mowing land, I consider the crop worth more than I could get of any other grass, with the land in a like condition. I have, therefore, no longer any war with white daisy and the only weapon I ever use against them, is a good dressing of manure. I consider them equally good for pasture on the same kind of soil, but should be kept fed down, so as not to be too old.

Yellow daisies, or crow-foot. I have none on my land; but where I resided when young, they were plenty in low lands, and I thought farmers considered them, if cut in the blow, as good for cattle as sown clover the first year of mowing. I presume the same remedy, that is, a good manuring, will answer for them as well as the others.—Correspondent of Cultivator.

THE SUGAR BEET.

We make the following extracts from a communication by Mr. P. Diehl, of New Oxford, Pa., in reply to Mr. Guthrie's remarks on the Sugar Beet—

“In this neighbourhood persons, feeding the beet to their cows readily procure two cents more per pound for their butter than their neighbours, not using the beet, can for theirs. My Hogs wintered solely upon beets and kitchen slop, and I assure you, gentlemen, I have never yet heard them “squealing for more, although filled with them;” nor do I know of any one who has better conditioned hogs than myself. I have also fattened, solely on beets, Beeves which, when sold, were pronounced by the buyers to have been the best they had killed for five years preceding that time. I am at present feeding a lot of cattle with beets, which are absolutely in better condition than a lot purchased at the same time by a neighbour, and fed high upon corn. So much for feeding; let us now contract the probable amount of profit to the farmer, per acre, from a crop of beets, with that from a crop of corn. Allowing, then, the average crop of beets to the acre to be 1000 bushels, which is a moderate crop, it will be perceived that that quantity will fatten eleven head of steers in ninety days, at a bushel per day. And allowing the crop of corn to be 50 bushels per acre, which, in all conscience, is high enough, it will be found to fatten only one and a-half head in the same amount of time feeding at the usual rate of one and a-half pecks per day; leaving a balance in favor of beets, fractions aside, of about 800 per cent.” Cultivator.

This statement, though much nearer the truth than Mr. Guthrie's is not entirely accurate. Seven pounds of Indian Meal per day if well scalded is sufficient to fatten a cow of ordinary size, and any considerable increase would sloy and sicken the animal, but horned cattle are fed with cracked corn, not boiled, they can bear much larger quantity because the greater part will pass through their bodies undigested. We publish these contradictory statements to shew the utility of ascertaining by well conducted experiments the relative value of the different roots given to cattle. The Mangel Wurtzel, here, gives abundance of milk of a good quality and answers well for cows who cannot bear potatoes; it is, however, necessary to give a large quantity of this root. The Sweet Turnip produces fat rather than milk. Carrots are good for milk and fattening. If some of our farmers would make a fair trial of these different roots in feeding stock, both for the dairy and butcher, and send us the result for publication, they would confer a benefit on their brother agriculturists.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The want of convenient implements of husbandry is conspicuously apparent among the many deficiencies which characterize agricultural establishments of New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia and although our farmers complain incessantly of the shortness of the seasons, and of the insufficiency of labour performed, compared with the price which they give for it, still very few put such tools into the hands of their workmen. Some of our farmers entertain an hereditary attachment to the awkward implements wh-