

most fail. Clover is usually sown with timothy. Timothy is thought the more valuable product of the two, and so the crop is cut to suit that, and usually it is left rather late. That is to ruin the clover. It is too old. The leaves dry like a crisp, dead leaf, or like burnt paper; and hence the dusty character of clover hay, which has excited so much prejudice against it. Cut in early blossom, and cured, not dried, clover hay is the best hay that can be had, even for horses. Beside the yield of hay from clover, there is the crop of seed when it can be harvested and threshed. Ripening the seed not only doubles the profit of this crop, but increases the fertilizing value of the old clover leaves and root. It is a marvellous thing that farmers and dairymen grow so little clover. Surely they would go into it largely if they only knew its rare and wonderful properties. I wish the farmers in my own county would grow fewer turnips and more clover. There is in my neighborhood far too much attention given to turnip-growing. I confess I cannot see the wisdom and profitableness of turnip-growing. It is a costly crop to grow and feed, involving a vast amount of labor. When you have got it what is it? Ninety per cent. water at least—some chemists say ninety-two. But say ninety. Then in a bushel of turnips of 60 pounds, you have 54 pounds of water and six pounds of solid food. That solid food is no better than six pounds of the solid constituents of well-cured clover hay; and that water is no better than good spring water. Will any man tell me where is the use of growing, teaming, storing, and feeding water in the costly manner we do by the system of turnip-growing? You can water stock cheaper than by growing it inside of a turnip rind. Get the water supply somehow into your cattle stables, and grow first-class clover hay in the place of turnips. The cost of a clover crop is a mere bagatelle compared with a crop of turnips; and the trouble of feeding clover hay is next to nothing. I will guarantee that with a water supply always accessible and all they want of clover

hay, cattle will do quite as well as they will on turnips according to the usual method. Then turnips are, somehow, a very exhausting crop. It is a constant mystery to the practical farmer what becomes of the manure he puts into a turnip field. Well, I suspect that the plaguey turnip leaves give off the ammonia and scatter it in the atmosphere, while the wondrous clover leaves gather and store the ammonia of the atmosphere. Again I say, let us grow fewer turnips and more clover.

Mr. Arnold—I would like to ask Mr. Clarke if he can raise clover indefinitely on one piece of ground without making the ground clover-sick after a while? If there is so much of the manurial elements in the soil which red clover pumps to the surface for other plants to feed upon, why cannot he raise that crop year after year?

Mr. Clarke—There is a truth which underlies the whole agricultural system which demands a rotation of crops, and it is only as true of red clover as of anything else. Some of you will soon find that you cannot raise milk year after year on the same piece of land any more than you can clover. With a proper rotation—with that rotation which nature demands from all other crops—I will guarantee that the land will never become clover-sick.

TURNIPS.

Mr. Casswell—I would like to ask Mr. Lossee to give his experience with turnips.

Mr. Lossee—I am growing less and less every year. At one time I raised from two to three thousand bushels per annum. Now I do not raise any. My experience goes to prove that turnips impoverish the land, and you can never raise a good crop of anything else after growing them. I never could see any great merit in turnips.

Mr. Casswell—My reason for calling on Mr. Lossee was this: As a buyer I have