

bably need more than \$10 worth of manure to insure a full crop one year with another.

The clover crop will cost :

Seed	\$1.50
Cutting twice, raking, drawing, &c....	5 00
Total	\$6.50
Cr.	
First cutting, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.....	\$25 00
Second cutting, 1 ton.....	10.00
Total	\$35.00
Net value per acre.....	\$28.50

On corn land in this section the clover crop may safely be estimated as above for two years after seeding, and the soil will be in better condition to produce a crop of corn or potatoes when plowed at the end of that time than at its commencement. The increase in fertility will more than balance the difference in net value. Some of our farmers can investigate this subject, and put it to the test of personal experience with great profit to themselves. The feeding value of clover is nearly double that of corn fodder when fed green, and the relative value is the same when dried.

A bit of farm and family history with which I am acquainted may prove interesting to your readers, as bearing on the value of clover and also on the small-farm question recently discussed in this paper. A little more than fifty years ago, a mechanic, the owner of a small farm in Jefferson county, N. Y., sold out and removed to Onondaga county. The little capital that he possessed was expended in part payment for a 90-acre farm, with cheap buildings and poor fences, and in need of underdraining in many places. His family consisted of an aged mother, an invalid wife, and seven children all under sixteen years of age. None of the family ever worked out for wages, unless perhaps for a short time to accommodate a neighbor. The family was supported, the debt paid, the farm well fenced and underdrained where needed, a fine house and barn erected, and the entire place brought into a high state of fertility. His sons were assisted in purchasing neighboring farms, and several of his daughters established

in homes of their own. Later in life, the old farmer had money at interest. All this was realized from labor expended on less than one hundred acres of land. If the old gentleman had been interrogated as to his success, he would have answered, "It is all owing to careful attention to business, and clover." The farm products sold were wheat, barley, clover seed and some butter and beef. Grain and clover seed were the main crops, but 15 or 20 head of live stock, including horses, were on the place when I visited him 25 years ago. He told me that he had no land but what was rich enough for an onion bed, and the appearance of the fields as we walked over them confirmed his assertion. Some of the fields most remote from the barn had never received a load of manure, but had been brought to an excellent state of fertility under his four year rotation, or, what he termed, "two years

up and two years down." The system was about as follows : First year, clover sod plowed and cropped with corn, potatoes and oats ; second year, wheat and barley, and seeded with a peck of clover and a peck of timothy seed to the acre ; third and fourth years, clover. One field of clover was pastured until some time in June, and afterward cut for the seed the same year. The other field was cut for hay and then pastured in the fall. Nearly all the pasturing of the farm was done on the clover fields.

Under this system, his farm grew more productive year by year. How long it would have done so I do not

know. The old gentleman and more than half his family are dead, and the farm has passed into other hands. It was on visiting that farm that I first realized the value of clover, and what I then learned is still a source of profit. With a correct understanding of the value of corn-fodder and clover, and a knowledge and practice of the best methods of growing, curing and feeding the same, success is insured on a limited number of acres, if the soil is suitable for the production of these crops. (1)

Lewis County, N. Y.

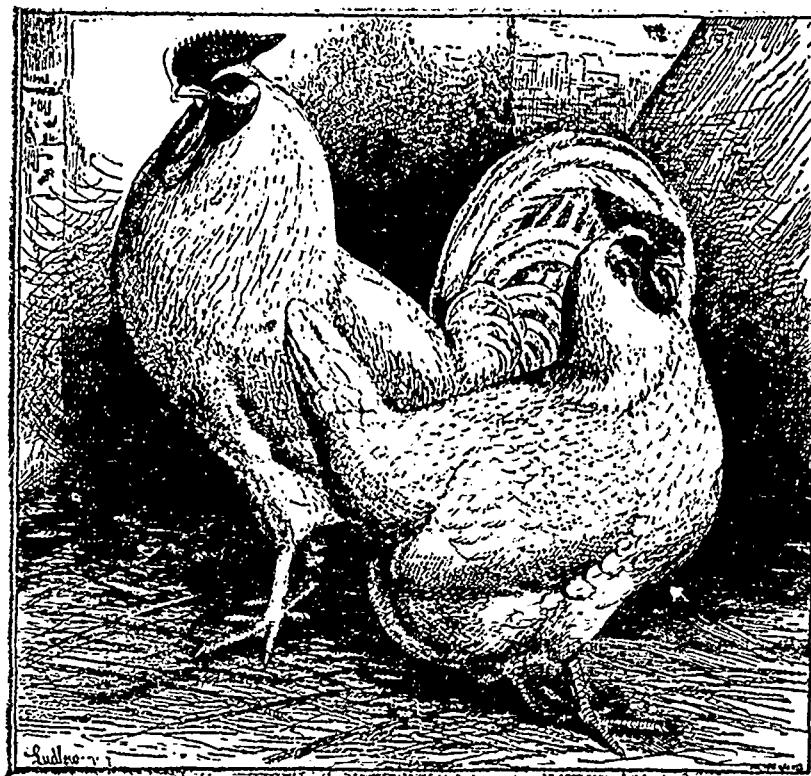
C. S. RICE.

How to Spoil a Cow.

The greatest drawback in dairy work is the difficulty in obtaining honest, faithful servants. So far as pecuniary mat-

(1) Good for a few rotations, but the land will in the long run become clover-sick.

A. R. J. F.



TYPICAL ENGLISH WHITE DORKINGS.