

blocks of wood to prevent the grating from separating. These are not shown in the cut.

(1) Movable gates sliding one to the side of the other, and kept in place by a board (2) fixed at the end of the divisions between the stalls, leaving the necessary distance for a passage between the two gates.

(3) A rack for hay or grass, with a box below to prevent the grass pulled out of the rack from falling and getting lost.

pretty much in the same state it was before. Had I a piece of old gravelly pasture that was what Mr. Blinn calls "bound out," by which I presume he means given over to couch-grass and other creeping weeds, I, provided always I could not afford time to bring it under proper cultivation, should proceed in something like this fashion:

For each acre, take ten bushels of quick-lime, turn them up carefully with twenty loads of earth, and early in the fall

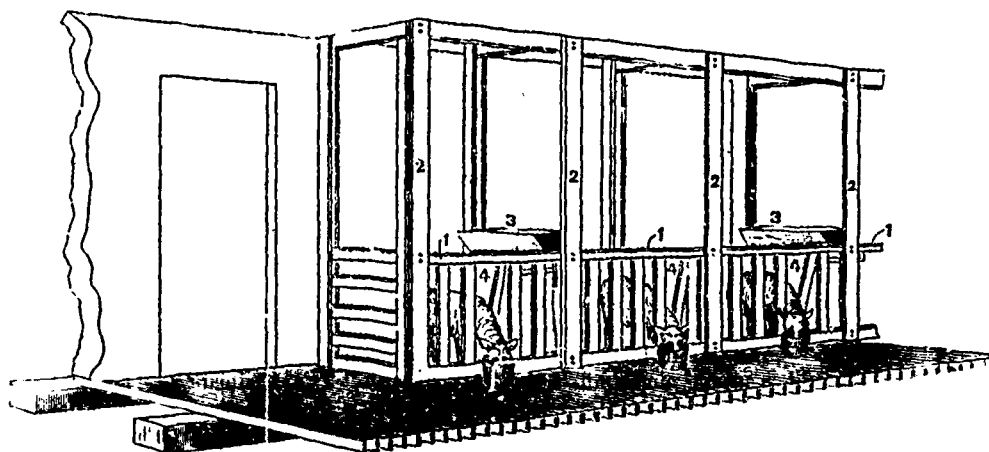


Fig. 3.

Roots, meal, &c., can be put into this box.

(4) A movable board which is lowered to allow the calf to get its head through to drink. The pail is placed in the passage so as to avoid being upset. (See article on this subject, December number, 1886, page 179.)

ED. A. BARNARD.

(From the French.)

*Vetches.*—I see that Mr. E. W. Stewart, in his book on Feeding Animals, states that, like clover, they will furnish pasturage on which sheep may be folded, at successive periods, during the whole season; v. p. 428. He may have seen such a thing now and then as a second growth of vetches, but as a rule it would not be worth moving the hurdles for. In all my experience, I never saw but one system pursued in England: the moment the sheep have fed off a part of the field long enough to admit the plough to work, their manure is turned under, and turnips, on light land, and rape on heavy land, are sown at once with a slight dressing of artificial manure. Mr. Stewart talks of sowing two bushels of seed to the acre. Three is the usual quantity, for winter tares, and when the large spring vetches are used, three and a-half. This is when tares or vetches are sown alone, which is seldom the case, rye being sown with them in the fall, and oats, or wheat when cheap, in the spring.

*Reclaiming old pastures.*—In another part of the Journal will be found a letter from Mr. Blinn, requesting advice as to his procedure in reclaiming an old pasture. He proposes to sow a mixture of permanent grass-seeds, and to harrow thoroughly with a Scotch iron harrow. He thinks ploughing would be beneficial, but dreads the expense of fencing.

Now, I have seen the above process tried several times on pastures like that Mr. Blinn mentions, but I never saw the slightest benefit derived from it, except that the harrowing certainly uprooted a good deal of moss. The seeds never grew, though many of them germinated, and the moss soon closed over the marks of the harrow-tines, leaving the land

spread the mixture over the pasture. This, I have tried with perfect success on land of about the same stamp as Mr. Blinn's, only very much worse, I should fancy, as it was a black pea gravel, or, what is called in my country, "chesil". After the

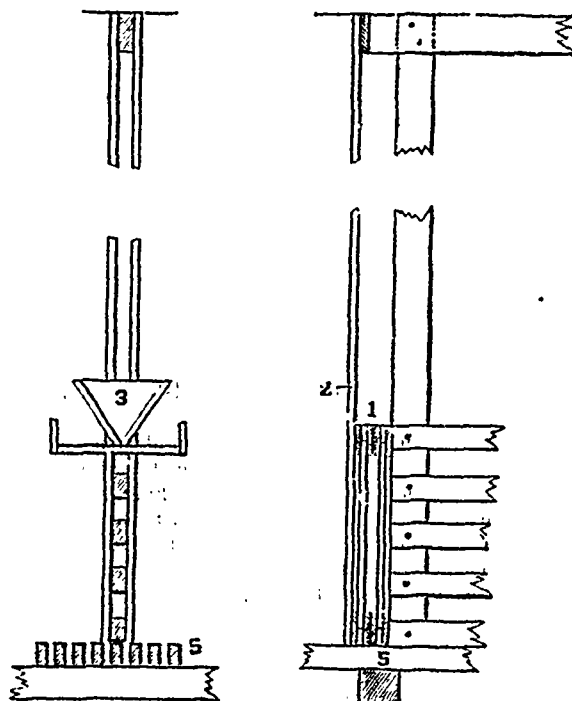


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

dressing, the moss disappeared, and the trefoil and white-clover came up as thick as the latter does, with a little encouragement, at Sorel—I cannot say anything stronger than that. If my correspondent will try the above plan, not by any means