fident it will greatly reduce its ravages. And we must remember that once the worm is inside the bud, he is beyond the reach of sprays of any kind.

For the past two years Nova Scotia has been blessed with an abundant apple crop, while the world's crop has been light and the result has been high prices for our fruit and "no questions asked." We cannot hope for this to continue indefinitely, but must be prepared the coming season to compete with at least an average crop from the other apple growing districts. And the best way to prepare for this is to produce the best of fruit. The best fruit grown in Nova Scotia to day can successfully compete with that grown in any other section, and what we must do is to make it *all* as good as the best. Growers can do this if they will make a united effort for better practices all through the season, and nothing will help more to accomplish this object than thorough spraying. Will you do it?

Silage for Horses

When silage was first introduced, cases of sickness in horses attributed to its use were frequently reported, and the opinion that silage was not suited to horses came to be quite widely entertained. Evidence has accumulated, however, that good silage, used with proper care, is a safe and valuable food for horses.

In experiments at the Virginia Station with eight work animals (six mules and two horses), four of the animals were fed only hay and corn, and four were fed corn silage in addition, the silage replacing a part of the corn. During a preliminary period the animals were gradually accustomed to the silage, only a small amount being fed at first, but during the last six weeks of the experiment the animals were fed all the silage they would eat. The amount consumed varied from 52½ to 174½ pounds per week—less than "is readily devoured by cattle of the same weight." The animals remained in good health throughout the experiment and gained in weight, although constantly at work except in stormy weather.

As a whole, it would appear that silage would make a good roughage for horses when used in connection with hay or clover and grain, but that the animal should become accustomed to the food by degrees, and that this is as important as when changing from old to new corn, or from hay to grass. For some days, when beginning to feed silage, it is of the utmost importance to feed a very small amount at first, and increase gradually as the animal's appetite and condition of bowels may indicate.

A Small Farm Flock of Sheep

We have always advocated that every farmer should keep some sheep. If he is not prepared to go into the breeding or raising of sheep on a large scale it will pay the average farmer in this country to keep a few sheep. The following from the pen of John Jackson which we take from one of our American sheep journals fully endorses our views along this line, and points out how a small flock can be most economically kept:

"I find my flock of 25 coarse wool grades very profitable, and would hardly know how to farm without them. In the summer or fall if the pasture goes short, they are given a small daily ration of grain. They have daily access to salt and pure water the year round.

"The stable in which my sheep are kept during the winter is 14x40 feet, with a loft above for hay. It is built on one end of the barn. The mangers for feeding hay and grain are arranged on two sides, and about two-thirds the length of the stable; this gives plenty of room for the sheep so there is no crowding. The floor is first covered with dry straw to the depth of about six inches. This, with the ort from the clover hay on which the sheep are always fed during the winter, makes a comfortable bed which is always dry. The stable does not have to be cleaned until spring, when the contents can be drawn directly to the field where needed. The sheep are fed night and morning as much hay as they will eat up clean, and are kept in the stable until noon each day, when they are turned out for the remainder of the day for exercise and to drink, unless the weather should be very cold and stormy, in which case they are only left out long enough to get a drink at a near by well. If they show any symptoms of cold or catarrh, a small quantity of tar is applied to the nose which soon gives relief. As my sheep are always in good condition at the beginning of winter, no grain is fed with the clover hay.

"As soon as the ewes begin to drop their lambs, generally about March 1st, they are placed in a separate and warmer stable, where they are fed grain twice a day, and given tepid water to drink for a few days if the weather is cold. By this treatment the ewes and lambs both do well, and seldom do any of the lambs die. I continue feeding the ewes a small ration of oats until it is time to turn them out to pasture in the spring. In about a week after the sheep are sheared, if there are any ticks they will be on the lambs. The lambs are then thoroughly dipped, which kills every tick, so there is no more trouble from this source during the season. As it takes only a couple of hours to dip quite a large flock of lambs, nothing pays better, because no man who keeps sheep can afford to raise ticks."

Rape for Hogs

June 6th we sowed to rape about three fourths of an acre of land, the plat being a part of an old orchard that had been used for a feed lot more or less for twenty years. One corner of the plat had been fenced off and used two years ago for a feed lot for dairy cows, springers, in which to feed a lot of clover hay. The manure made was not removed till well rotted. Consequently this part of the plat was very rich. Another part of the plat was a clay point, quite thin.

The rape came on quite rapidly. As we did not need it for the hogs it was allowed to grow till about the second week in August. At that time it ranged in height from a few inches to three feet. We then turned on it a lot of lambs that in the course of two weeks stripped it of everything but stalk and stems. They were then taken off and the rape allowed to come on again. Early in October we put on it two brood sows with litters, one of the sows farrowing after being turned in. Also a third sow in farrow was soon turned in. Now we have on the plat three brood sows, fourteen shoats large enough to wean, an aged boar and two young sows. They have all their other feed, corn and slop, but we notice that they all are hearty feeders on the rape and are thriving first rate

A neighbor also sowed a plat of about three acres, and we think was rather disgusted with the crop for a time, but now he tells me his hogs are feeding on it at a wonderful rate. We notice that the sharp frosts we have had are blacking it some. The important feature we would call attention to is the length of time it will give green forage. From this plat we will have green forage four months at least, allowing seven weeks for it to start, which was longer than was necessary. Hogs do better on it than either sheep or cattle, as there is no danger of bloating. We shall probably grow it more extensively in the future. It can be made to play an important part in swine growing on most every farm for the reason that it can be sown any time during the growing season from April 1st to September 1st. It finds a place in small lots rich with manure that are usually allowed to grow up in weeds, and will yield a profit in such places. It revels in soil rich in manure, in fact cannot get too much. It is much more sightly in these small lots than a crop of weeds that furnish seed for the rest of the farm.—*John M. Jamison, in Stockman and Farmer.*