

"come to the hoe"; the former to supply food to the more advanced plant when, towards the autumn, the force of the superphosphate is exhausted.

And so, with the mangel; it having been discovered years ago, by Mr. Pusey, that nitrogen has a wonderful forcing power on beets of all kinds, no advanced farmer would think of growing mangels without adding a cwt. or so of nitrate of soda as a top-dressing.

As for grain-crops, a mixture of nitrogenous manures and superphosphate may sometimes be used for them, but only in the case of crops where the effects of dung applied to preceding crops may be supposed to have been exhausted.

Again, a writer advises the growing of more clover as an essential element in maintaining the fertility of the soil as well as increasing humus, so essential to all soils. He pointed out that "since a better knowledge of the value of clover has been attained, Britain has almost entirely ceased to use commercial or artificial fertilisers, relying on clover to supply their place."

This is one of the most marvellous statements we ever read! Never, since their introduction, were larger quantities of artificial manures used in Britain than are used to-day. If such statements are the fruit of the teaching of agricultural educational establishments on this continent, we are sorry for the prospects of the farmer who trusts to it. Why, years and years before the use of artificial manures was even dreamed of in Britain, even before bones were used in the North, the Norfolk, or 4-course system of rotation was in full play in England; clover was sown regularly every fourth year, the shift being, as most of our readers know; roots, barley, clover, wheat. The value of clover was most highly appreciated, until, as we have mentioned a dozen times in this periodical, its frequent repetition on the same land caused the plant to fail so frequently that its repetition was postponed to the 8th year; so that, we are speaking within bounds when we say that the number of acres sown to clover in England to-day is far less than the number sown 60 years ago. The 4-course rotation is now converted into an 8-course: roots, barley, clover, wheat; roots, barley, pease on light, beans on heavy land, wheat; and very few acres of roots are sown without a moderate dressing of artificial manures in addition to a fair coat of dung. Nay, more;

rape, and the later sown crops of white turnips, both to be fed off by sheep, are, we may say, invariably grown by the use of artificial manures, generally superphosphate, alone.

But, now, comes a statement of a very different kind, emitted by a writer who really seems to have studied practically the subject of which he treats:

Too many farmers, he maintains, leave their clover too long before cutting for hay. He recommends beginning to cut when half the blooms are out. "Cut without dew, turn at once in order that the blossoms, leaves and tender stalks be dried in the shade and the coarser stalks be exposed to the sun; rake and cock at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the mass is nicely wilted, not waiting until the leaves begin to drop off, put in small coils and when ready to draw in, turn the coils over to dry the moisture out of the bottom. Above all, do not store hay containing foreign moisture, dew or remains of rain."

Particularly good advice as to the turning the cocks upside down, instead of shaking them out; far more chance of keeping the leaf on by that treatment. If this plan of making clover-hay were strictly followed out here, the effect would be that the price of that valuable fodder would be higher by dollars per ton.

Very sensible, too, is the following article from *Farming*, on the sheep-worrying nuisance. Some years ago, Mr. Tom Irving, of Petite Côte, Montreal, told us that he had been obliged to give up keeping sheep entirely on account of the murderous propensities of stray dogs.

SHEEP WORRYING BY DOGS.

In last week's issue of *Farming* appeared a communication from J. H. Wooley, Simcoe, Ont., calling attention to the fact that at the last session of the Legislature sheep farmers were promised at the next session some better legislation in regard to the worrying of sheep by dogs than is now upon the statute books. Whether the present law is to blame or not there is certainly no abatement in the dog nuisance in connection with the sheep industry of this province, and it is time that something were done to remedy matters. If the law is to blame, and there is good reason for believing that it either does not meet all the