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Notes by the Way.

Addresses.—The editor would feel obliged to all correspondents if they would address their communications to him as specified in the first paragraph of the first column of the outside page of the Journal, as more than one important enclosure has gone wrong during the last month owing to imperfect addresses.

The Robertson silage.—The mixture of corn, horse-beans, and sunflower heads has been tried at the Vermont station, and of the three the corn and sunflowers did well, but the horse-

beans seem to have been a failure, probably owing to their having been sown at an improper time of year. As we have said before, unless the beans are sown very early, they come into bloom just as the large black fly, called in England "the Nigger," is flourishing, the blossoms are cut to pieces, and of course, the pods never set. As the station cows "took sick" with tuberculosis, the trial goes for nothing; but the opinion of the experimenter is that, "under the conditions prevailing, the mixture did not in these cases appear superior to corn in feeding value." Well, if the beans, rich in nitrogen, and the sunflower-heads, rich in fat added, to the maize, did not make it better than pure maize, all the experiments of the past 50 years are worthless.

Soja-beans.—In another experiment at the same station, corn and soja-beans were tried against corn alone. Here the mixed corn and pulse caused the cows to give richer milk than the pure corn, but no increase in quantity was yielded.

When pease and oats, and tares and oats, both lots ensiled together, were tried against corn.

"Nearly 7 lbs. more butter were produced by 6 cows fed 6 weeks on pasture with ensiled oats, vetches, and peas than was made in the 6 weeks immediately preceding, on pasture, old silage, and fresh fodder corn, and nearly 40 lbs. more in the 6 weeks immediately following, when corn and rye silages were eaten.

"It is not claimed that this is a strictly controlled experiment, but it serves to show that oats and vetch, and oats and peas, ensiled, may be expected to produce at least as good returns at the milk pail and in the churn as will corn silage."

The mixture in the silo of vetches or tares, pease and oats is precisely what was tried by the Guévremonts at Sorel, 10 years ago, under our auspices, and proved, to use M. Pierre Guévremont's words, translated, "the best green food they had ever used for their milch cows." Only, people in general will not sow it thick enough: 2 bushels of oats, one of pease, one of tares, and a couple of pounds of rape-seed, are not too much for an acre.

Of the two mixtures mentioned above, the composition as compared with corn is worth attention:

Composition of green and ensiled material.

	Composition of dry matter.									
	Water.	Crude ash.	Crude protein.	Crude fibre.	Nitrogen-free extract.	Ether extract.	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric acid.	Potash.	
Corn fodder as put in.....	77.21	5.49	7.59	23.26	59.49	4.2	1.2	1.13	1.509	
Silage mixture as put in.....	74.91	5.87	10.53	21.36	6.07	6.17	1.68	1.49	6.12	
Corn silage as taken out.....	79.16	8.11	10.24	26.00	53.8	3.86	1.61	1.476	1.521	
Silage mixture as taken out.....	79.30	8.52	12.10	23.89	50.16	5.33	1.93	1.717	2.376	

Composition of green and ensiled soja bean and villous vetch.

	Composition of dry matter.									
	Moisture.	Crude ash.	Crude protein.	Crude fibre.	Nitrogen-free extract.	Ether extract.	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric acid.	Potash.	
Soja bean, green fodder.....	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.	Pr. cl.
Soja bean silage.....	75.36	12.16	20.19	22.53	11.56	3.46	3.24	0.709	1.775	
Villous vetch and soja bean, green fodder.....	80.30	14.85	21.46	22.82	15.16	5.68	3.43	1.745	1.407	
Villous vetch and soja bean silage.....	81.50	19.73	18.90	27.12	27.2	7.0	3.01	1.869	2.935	

Rearing calves.—A very satisfactory experiment on rearing calves was tried last year at the Minnesota station; but, the facts are so commonly known to every farmer in Europe that it only adds another to the innumerable instances of a useless repetition of experiments on matters that ought to have been received fifty years ago as finally settled.

Nine calves were used, one being fed on whole milk during a period of 60 days, while the other 8 were gradually changed from whole to skim milk and flax-seed meal. By the bye, we are glad to see that the wasteful plan of giving whole flaxseed, boiled never so long, is exploded. The time covered by the trial varied from 12 to 24 weeks with the different calves. The following is a summary of the results:

Summary of feeding experiments with calves.

	Length of trial.	Cost of food.	Weight at end of trial.	Gain in live weight.		Cost of food per pound of gain.
				Total.	Average per day.	
Calf No. 1, whole milk diet.....	61	\$13.88	245	160	1.90	9.69
Calf No. 2, skim milk diet.....	84	3.48	160	100	1.19	3.49
Calf No. 3, skim milk diet.....	110	5.07	231	179	1.28	2.88
Calf No. 4, skim milk diet.....	140	4.22	205	133	2.3	3.81
Calf No. 5, skim milk diet.....	140	5.10	235	150	1.07	3.51
Calf No. 6, skim milk diet.....	168	6.58	257	192	1.14	3.47
Calf No. 7, skim milk diet.....	168	7.32	420	338	2.01	2.40
Calf No. 8, skim milk diet.....	168	5.33	270	210	1.25	2.51
Calf No. 9, skim milk diet.....	168	6.55	265	193	1.14	3.71
Average for calves fed on skim milk.....					1.25	3.23

As will be observed, the cost per pound of food of gain varies from 9.69 cents in the case of the whole milk calf to 2.40 cents a pound in the case of the most thrifty of the skim-milk and flaxseed calves; the average cost per pound of increase in the 8 of the latter being 3.23 cents. We recommended this food; skim-milk and crushed flaxseed, to our readers at least 16 years ago.

Cotton-seed.—Some years ago, we mentioned in this publication that the late Sir John Abbott had lost several of his Guernsey calves owing, as he and his man supposed, to their having been fed on cotton-seed-meal. As this provender is of a very constipating nature, it is hardly ever given, even to cows, without a mixture of

linseed cake, which has the reverse effect. So, we were not surprised to hear that, at one of the stations in the States, of three calves fed skim-milk with from 1/4 to 1/2 a pound of cotton-seed meal—per head, per diem, we suppose—was added, not one survived longer than 6 weeks.

Anthomyia radicum, the root maggot, has been very destructive to the plants of cauliflower this season. The best safeguard is tarred paper, applied to the young plants when setting them out. No doubt "crushing the eggs by rubbing the stems of the plants with the fingers every few days, and hand picking the maggots, might prove effectual," but, as the writer of the article continues, "the amount of work required is hardly likely to

recommend the process' Carbolic emulsion, and violent poisons of that kind, injected into the soil, seem to have answered, but as they have to be repeated once a week, from planting till heading time, the market-gardener will prefer the simpler plant of not allowing plants of the cabbage tribe to succeed one another, except at long intervals.

The horn-fly, from what we hear, has not been so active this year as usual. Judging from what we ourselves saw, they were enduring, and the cows under our immediate observation did not fall off very much in their yield of milk. Spraying with kerosene emulsion, repeated occasionally and sprinkly fresh-slaked lime over the droppings, are good plans.

Apple-maggot.—It is really sad to see the damage done to our fine Fameuses apples by this wretched creature. The beast lays his eggs in the pulp of the apple, instead of the skin, and deposits them from July to frost, so that he provides a continuous succession of adult offsprings. All wind-falls should be destroyed; by hogs preferably; and lime, ashes, salt, &c., scattered over the ground to destroy the larva when about to change to the pupa. Of course, every sensible man uses some insecticide or other, and sprays his fruit-trees as a regular part of his spring and summer work.

A good lot of cows must be that kept at the Minnesota station, for the record for the year 1893 shows that the 23 milked there averaged 6,400 lbs. of milk, at a cost of 62 cents per 100 lbs. and turned out 365 lbs. of butter in the 12 months, at a cost for food, &c., of 10 1/2 cents a pound!

Effects of change from house to pasture.—Cows, at the Vermont station; a new herd after the old one had been destroyed by tuberculosis, we presume; ate, before and after the change,