

1891 as will be shown in the bulletin to come after this one, although they were considerably below the average of Canadian lambs in quality and breeding.

2. Rape as a *catch* crop. The extent to which rape may be grown as a catch crop is only limited by the desires of the farmer and the nature of the season as to the presence or absence of moisture. It may follow any grain crop that has been reaped early and that has been sown with grasses or clovers. In 1891 we grew rape in drills on 2.18 acres of land which had already produced an extraordinary crop of wheat. 60 lambs were pastured on the rape grown upon it for 25 days without any additional food. The aggregate increase in live weight was at the rate of 179 pounds per acre, which at 5 cents per pound gives \$8.95 as the food value of the rape without considering the increase in value of the original weight of carcase.

3. Rape as a *soiling* crop. Our experience with rape as a soiling crop is somewhat limited, but we have found that when it is cut before the snow falls and put up in heaps of some size in the field it will keep for several weeks. It may then be drawn from these heaps when wanted and fed to animals indoors. Although milch cows cannot be pastured upon rape owing to the taint which it would give the milk we have good reasons for believing that if it is carried and fed to the cows after each milking the results will be satisfactory.

4. Rape as a *green manure*. Although our experience in growing rape as a green manure is limited, there need be no doubt as to its pre-eminent adaptability for that purpose especially when grown as a catch crop. The roots permeate the soil and the plants when not matured will continue to grow until the time of hard frost.

5. Rape as a *cleaning* crop. As a cleaning crop we have found none that will compare with rape in all round effectiveness. On soils suitable to its growth almost any of the more noxious forms of weed life can be eradicated in a single season, with wise management, except in so far as the seeds of the same remain in the ground without germination.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN GROWING RAPE. Cattle and sheep should never be turned upon rape when hungry lest they eat too freely of it. When sheep are put upon it they may be left there, but when they have free access to a pasture they will probably do better. They should have salt at will but usually do not require grain. On very frosty mornings, they should be kept off the rape for a time. The owners of pure-bred stock should use much care when pasturing valuable animals on rape.