

ed three times daily, or until improvement is noticed.

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Note by the Editor.—We remember, some ten years ago, that Mr. Dawes, of Lachine, had the same fatality happen among his "Jersey" calves, as the correspondent of "Hoard" complains about. Mr. Tuck, the foreman, told me that, after trying all sorts of dudies, they were cured by a medicine of very much the same composition as the above.

"Green-manuring."—Mr. Shutt advises farmers to practise ploughing in clover as a manure, but only in the case of their not having stock enough to eat it. Mr. James formerly of the Guilph Agricultural College, but now, we believe, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture at Ottawa, recommends ploughing in the second crop of clover. The "English Agricultural Gazette," in reply to a query, says: "Green manuring is seldom practised here, because, after having grown your crop, it is too valuable for sheep-feed to be ploughed in." If the in-lamb ewes were kept during our long winters on well-made second-cut clover-hay—"with the leaf on,"—they would have more strength to support the "fetus" during pregnancy, the lambs would be thriftier at birth, and the ewes would have a better supply of milk to nourish their offspring. The grand desideratum of all parturient animals is nitrogen, and that can be secured more cheaply in the second crop of clover than in any product of the farm.

Now, here, we have the opinion of Mr. W. P. Brooks, of the Mass. Agricultural College, which agrees with our opinion, and of course "must" be right:

DOES GREEN MANURING PAY?

W. P. Brooks, Mass.-Ag'l College.

"There are undoubtedly conditions under which the practice of cultivating and turning under a crop for soil improvement is to be recommended. I believe, however, that in the majority of instances a crop

which has been grown will be worth more to feed in Massachusetts than it is for turning under.

Any crop standing in the field has a certain value as a manure. It has also a certain value, in most cases, as a food. It can be used as a food either by pasturing it off or by cutting and feeding in the barn. In either case under proper management the excreta of the animals consuming the crop possesses a manurial value. This value, in most cases, under proper management is only about one-fifth less than the full manurial value of the crop. If we turn the crop under, then in the one case we get its full manurial value; if, on the other hand, we feed and carefully save and apply the excrements, or if we pasture it off and so manage that the droppings are evenly distributed, we have the food value and four-fifths of the manurial value. The sum of these two will, in the great majority of instances, be greater than the full manurial value alone.

There are of course conditions under which the crop cannot be profitably fed, either because of the absence of stock necessary to consume it or because of the location of the field. In such cases the turning under of the entire crop may of course be wisest. My experience and observation have led me to the conclusion that neither the cowpea nor crimson clover is well suited for purposes of soil improvement in Massachusetts as certain others, though they have been recommended by speakers at farmers' institutes."

But Mr. Boden, of Mr. Reford's farm at Ste-Anne, together with several practical men whom we have met at different times, hold that it is good practice to plough clover in and to buy grain, pulse, etc., to replace it! It seems to us that such practice would cost more for the mere carriage, to say nothing of the seller's profit, than the farmer can afford to pay.

Here is a fact noted, that we have often mentioned, as to the quantity of oats sown to the acre by first-rate Scotch farmers: