

very well when he said that it was a very dismal thing this taking lectures by moonlight.

"While night,

Invests the sea and wished morn delays."


Many of the students think that it would be more profitable for all concerned if two or at least one, of the regular lectures were dispensed with each day while the special course is in progress. This would in part relieve the the tension, and as we think the suggestion a good one we offer it to the faculty believing that they will at least give it their "most serious consideration."

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We must apologize for our late appearance this month, but owing to several of our staff being deeply engrossed in worldly cares, consequently upon exams, we were unable to go to press at an earlier date.

AGRICULTURAL.

Green Manuring.

HE practice of ploughing under green crops as a means of increasing the fertility of soil, is one to be recommended under some circumstances. Where the supply of available fertilizers is insufficient for requirements, and the farthest off fields are likely to suffer, a green crop might be plowed under with profit. When a farm has been purchased that is badly run down, green crops may be made to help in its restoration. One thing, however, which it is necessary to consider is the condition of the land as regards drainage. Poorly drained or naturally wet soil would likely be injured rather than benefited by such a process. But on all sandy and gravelly soils, on light colored clays, especially those having open subsoils, and in general, upon soils deficient in humus, green manuring may be practised with profit. Its effect on light soils besides increasing fertility is to increase the power of retaining fertilizers, and to minimize the baneful effects of a burning sun.

The plowing in of green crops may be made almost the salvation of worn out land, since rye and buckwheat will grow on almost any soil, and these turned under will enrich it sufficiently to grow so n e crops and eventually clover may be grown and plowed down, than which no better manuring for such soils can be given. Care should be taken not to fall into the error of sowing fall wheat on fields so treated, if the soil be naturally a loose and porous one, as the mechanical condition would most likely be disastrous to the wheat plant, since there would not elapse a sufficient time for the thorough natural and artificial compacting of the soil.

A very good plan is to sow fall rye early, cover this the following spring, when three or four feet high, and sow to buckwheat and plow this under when in bloom; or if desired rape may be sown in place of the buckwheat and pastured off. If the rape be well attended to the land should be in good tilth and heart for a spring crop. Where a crop of clover can be grown it may be pastured early in the season, then plowed under and thorough surface cultivation given during the remainder of the season. In such a case the following crop is practically guaranteed. On heavy clay lands such a practice as this is now being pursued extensively as a preparation for the sowing of fall

wheat and some of the best crops and certainly the cheapest are being raised by this method.

Hints on Horse-Shoeing.



HERE is no subject before the horse owning public to-day the opinion of which varies more than does the one of horse shoeing. Nearly every man who owns a horse has his own special and peculiar ideas about how his horses must be shod and I am confident that no member of any profession or trade can labor under more trying difficulties than does the shoeing smith who is compelled to follow the special instructions of each and every crank or otherwise with whom he is constantly in contact. Much has been written and said upon this subject, some with more or less common sense to support them, but in my opinion, no stated rule can be laid down to meet the requirements of each and every case and to be successful, each case must be dealt with individually, and I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when the public will demand that qualified men shoe their horses just as physicians must hold proper qualifications in order to practice their profession.

Commencing with the colt, he is taken to the shop. The Smithy asks his owner or trainer, "Well, how do you want the colt shod?" to which he receives the reply, "About ten or twelve ounces in front and five or six behind." Now, it must naturally follow in the majority of cases that the colt leaves the shop broken gaited, which will perhaps require years to balance him. Now, if nature demanded more weight in front than behind, I will guarantee that his front feet would have been heavier. To shoe a colt and shoe him scientifically put very light shoes on and every shoe the same weight. Then you have your horse balanced as perfectly as nature made him, and if pure gaited he can always be shod so, and if he is unbalanced a driver of keen observation will very soon detect it.

There are a few things that the public are continually asking for: one is how to stop a horse from forging, and the same answer is generally given, increase the weight in front and lighten behind, which will no doubt stop a few cases. A different and much better way is to put on a light rolling motion shoe in front, and behind shoe light, but make the shoe so as to project out in front of the foot from one half to one inch, letting the heels extend well back, and if possible weigh the outside of the hind shoe.

Much has been said about quarter cracks and their causes, &c. I contend that quarter cracks are caused by shoeing with a solid shoe. For every time a horse puts his foot on the ground it spreads, and if nailed firmly to a solid shoe, something must give way, especially in a trotting horse going at a rapid gait and striking the foot violently on the ground, and which may be overcome by shoeing with a jointed shoe.

Now, with regard to keeping farm horses shod the year round, no greater error could be made. It is both expensive and injurious, and only horses that are driven on such roads as wear their feet away faster than nature produces them should be shod, and one moment's consideration as to what a shoe is put on a horse's foot for will convince the most skeptical, and no man of sense will have his horses shod simply because his neighbor has his or tells him they ought to be.

J. SPRINGER.