FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Ensilage.

The enlarging experience in regard to the practical value of ensilage is gradually bringing public opinion to a point. This point is "the verdict of the animals" which the greatest agricultural chemist of the present day, Sir J. B. Lawes, says must be accepted before "will that chemistry has to say upon the subject." Chemistry says some remarkable things on this subject, for Sir J. B. Lawes states that 26,511 pounds dry matter of clover and oats put into silo lost 2070 pounds of dry substance, 60 pounds of nitrogen, and 90 pounds of ash substance. This was all lost in the fermentation. It is not explained how 90 pounds of mineral matter was consumed, and this is one of the inexplicable circumstances which environ the subject as regards its chemical features. But, on the other hand, a well known farmer, who has used silos for several years, declares that "he can keep many cows on his land and uses less purchased feed than he did before he built the silos." Moreover, he says, "the converts gnom hodge, useless at a time when it is always dry dust, into provender, extremely palatable at a time when provender is scarce." What more can be asked of six farm gnostics than this?—*New York Times.*

Celebrating Red Clover.

Professor S. A. Knapp in a letter to the Iowa *Homestead* notes that the feeding position of red clover is similar to that of cow's milk and he further celebrates the plant by adding: "It is rich in nitrogen, appetite, flavor and food value."

Clover has a wonderful feeder it greatly flavours beyond all measure and cattle and lambs have a special liking for gypsum. A gram feed it is not necessary to feed it better. Fifteen pounds of red clover when about seven weeks old make a meal, besides a small bunch of alfalfa, mixed grass, Bermuda grass, timothy and blue grass, sheep and pig to finish the question of relative palatability of feeding the pigs and sheep only the refuse first, and it needs only a glance to see the point. An acre of good clover will produce in three cuttings four tons of green food, containing 160 and 1 pounds of dry matter, equal to 80 bushels of corn and more than a ton of protein for feed. If cultivation young hogs have natives rare of corn to very when clover is fed in connection with it. Clover is also a valuable crop for grazing young animals. As the plant spreads rapidly by the roots, the whole field and the aftermath can be pastured, but the rapidity of growth renders it necessary to keep the animals on the field constantly, or else to cut the crop and feed it green.

How to Have Sweet Butter.

Professor Arnold, of Cornell University, in speaking on "Dairying" at the Farmers' Institute in Cortland, N. Y., said: "Sweet cream makes sweet butter. Sour cream makes sour butter. Cream that is neither sweet nor sour makes butter that is neither sweet nor sour. Cream should be cooled to 60 degrees as soon as it is taken from the cow, and kept at that temperature until it is ripened. Ripening cream is the process of developing the acid. Cream should be ripened at 60 degrees. Cream should be churned at 60 degrees. Cream should be churned at 60 degrees. Cream should be churned