

milk was bad. The reason why the pulp was sold so cheap is to encourage the farmers who receive it to raise beetroots for sugar making and to make its importance known. The total quantity sold at Cote des Neiges not 700 tons, but nearly 1,600 tons, and it can be sold in the fall for \$1.25 a ton to all farmers who will raise beetroots for the sugar refinery in question, and that delivered at all railway stations within sixty miles."

Sugar beet pulp.—At Sleath's woodyard, Montreal, the pulp of the beet used up in the factory, at Berthier is for sale at \$2.50 a ton! Mr. Buchanan, a Montreal milkman, tells me he has tried it but, barring giving the cows a smooth coat, it did not answer.

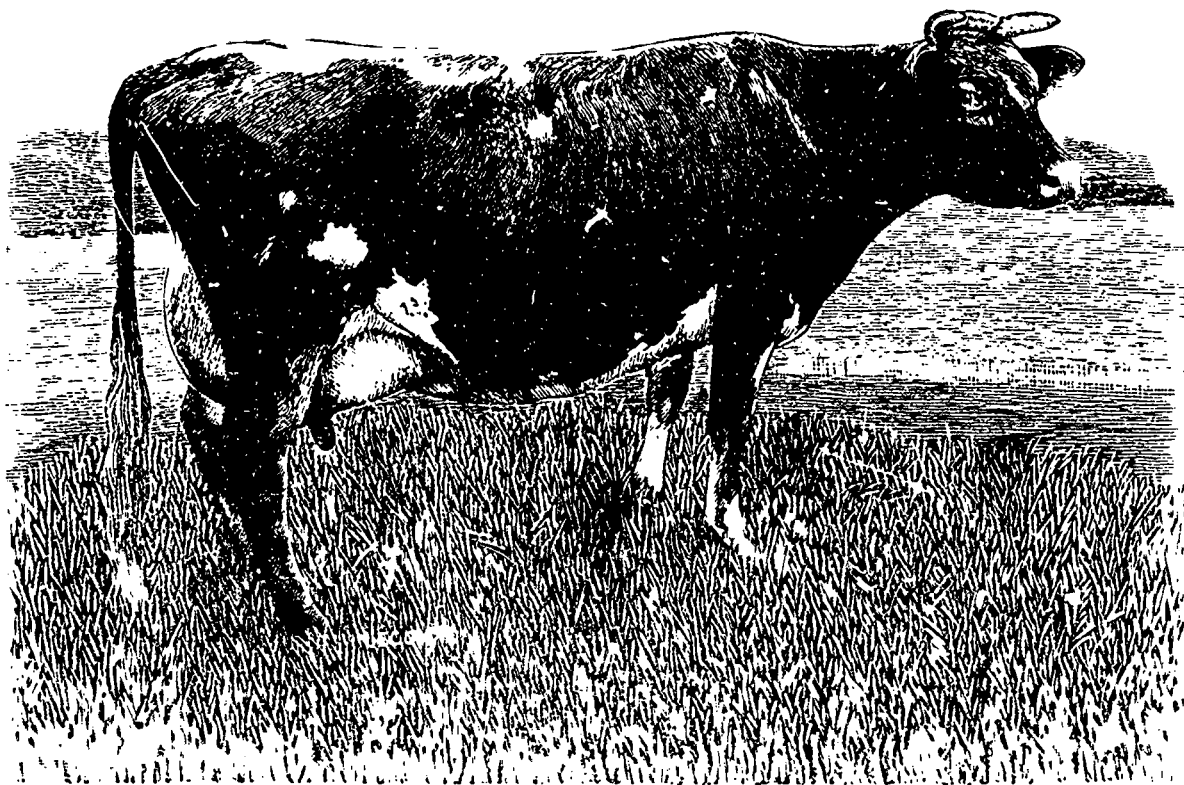
A. R. J. F.

In one trial with cows soiled on fresh grass we have received in increased milk and butter production and in saving of grass consumed barely enough to pay for the cost of the grain ration added.

In neither case has any allowance been made for increased value of manure when grain is fed, which would be considerable in amount, but exceedingly difficult to estimate with exactness.

We are still of the opinion that several repetitions of this experiment will be needed before the matter can be considered conclusively settled.

The failure of this experiment to prove anything is clearly to be derived from the fact that the grass on the pasture



GUERNSEY COW.—The Property of the Express Dairy Co., College Farm, Finchley.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

Arab mare and foal.—See Mr. Huntington's article.

Guernsey and Jersey cows.—See Prof. Sheldon's article.

The Lord Mayor's prize milk-cart.—See description attached. (Two first crowded out. A. R. J. F.)

The experiments at the experiment station of Cornell University mentioned above as to the value of supplementary food given to cows on pasture have resulted as follows.

Cornell University—Conclusions.—In two trials in two seasons we have received no return in milk and butter from feeding a grain ration to cows on good pasture

tenanted by the cows was so good and plentiful that no amount of additional food could increase the production of milk or add to its richness. But a repetition of such an experiment on such land, say, as the upper part of my friend M. Séraphin Guèvremont's farm at Sorel, would tell a very different tale. The practical advantage of extra food or heavily stocked second-rate pastures, has been too often proved in England by both dealers in milk and grazing-farmers, to need further confirmation.

Experiments, to do any good, must be tried under certain well considered conditions; and, unfortunately, these conditions are too often ignored.

Selection of seed.—As my readers may have seen in this