

like 6 ft. in height, he should say it was a most valuable food, especially for butter making, and he should advise them to grow it if they could conveniently upon farms. Of all green crops he had most belief in vetches, lucerne, and rye-grass. He had seen the cows at Glenham, and the remark he had made to Mr. Smith was that for milch cows the animals looked too well or a bit too fresh. Sometimes if a cow looked too well she did not milk so satisfactorily. Especially, perhaps, was this the case with the Jerseys. We were told that a Jersey, to be a good milker, should be a bag of bones, with a good tight skin stretched well over it. As to ensilage for cows he (Mr. Long) had made ensilage himself, and liked it well. He knew men who had made ensilage from year to year, and they strongly recommended its use. There was "ensilage and ensilage"—there was sour ensilage and sweet ensilage. The sour was not so good for milk, and besides it had a pungent smell. Milk absorbed smells of all kinds, and he had often heard of milk having been spoiled from the fact of its having absorbed the strong flavour of sour ensilage. He didn't like cabbage as a food for butter-making. If they were producing milk for London he advised them to use all the cabbage they possibly could, but according to his experience it was not a good thing for butter making.

Mr. D. F. Smith, in answer to Professor Long, said they had grown maize 13 ft. and 14 ft. high; last year it was between 10 ft. and 11 ft. high; and this year, in spite of the bad season, it averaged between 3 ft. and 4 ft.

VALUING DUNG.—Dr. A. P. Aitken, chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, writes as follows to Mr. Little, Sark Tower, as to valuing dung.—A few years ago I went very carefully into the question you refer to, and although it is impossible to state in exact terms the actual value of dung derived from the consumption of cakes, meals, &c., seeing that there are so many qualifying circumstances to be taken into account in making an accurate estimation for any special case, yet we are not far from the truth when considering that the value of such fodders when consumed by dairy cows is just about half of that got when consumed by feeding beasts. I think it safe to value the manurial worth of linseed-cake consumed by feeding beasts (at present prices) at about 50s. to 55s. per ton, granting that the dung is properly made and well cared for. That of dairy cows would therefore be about 27s. per ton. If the cows are in full milk and in lean condition, it will be somewhat less; if partly drying up, and being fattened off, it will be somewhat more.

Review of the Live Stock and Dead Meat Trade.

FAT STOCK.

Wherever foreign cattle have not overweighted port-markets the trade for beef has been very firm, with a brisk demand and generally improved values. It is the foreign stuff which is crushing the trade, in more ways than one, although the numbers for the moment are comparatively small. In the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington on Monday last, supplies were rather light, and sellers were enabled to hold out for rather higher rates, which, as a rule, were paid, 7½d. being the extreme quotation for ordinary best beef to sink the offal. At Deptford, on Monday, there were 1193 American beasts on offer, and these sold up to 6½d., showing ½d. per lb. advance; the 46 Dutch beasts on offer were only of middling quality, and the top price realized was 6d. At

Liverpool on Monday the trade was not fast, but full prices were obtained, up to 6½d. to sink the offal, and from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb., live weight "on the hoof." At their auction sale at Perth on Monday, Messrs. Macdonald and Fraser report a good supply, and a good demand at slightly improved rates. Messrs. John Swan and Sons report that at Edinburgh the trade was rather slow, owing to unfavourable weather for killing, and rather heavy supplies, at Glasgow the arrival of 750 United States cattle, which sold up to 6d. per lb., made the trade dull, but quotations were not lower. (1)

Drying Cows for Grazing Purposes.

I saw in your paper an enquiry as to the best way of drying cows for grazing purposes. A large dealer and grazier gave me a recipe which he had used successfully for years, and which I never knew fail with barren cows intended for feeding.

Two tablespoonfuls of Goulard's extract of lead, and one ditto of spirits of wine mixed in a quart of water is sufficient for one cow. The mixture is to be well rubbed into the udder and milk vein for half an hour at least, using one-half for the first dressing, then, miss a day, as apply and before.

The udder will not require stripping, in fact, to draw the milk does away with the effect of the lotion. Nor are any drenches wanted. I also saw in the *Agricultural Gazette* some years ago a remedy for hoven or swelling in cattle, which I used with good effect. Drench the animal affected with two tablespoonfuls of dry chloride of lime in a quart of water, and the effect is immediate. Years ago a well-known Shorthorn breeder lost several cows from milk fever. He changed his herdsman who introduced a new practice at calving time. He never milked a newly-calved cow for at least three meals, but let the calf remain with the cow and take as much as it required. By milking a cow clean, just after calving, you cause an unnatural flow of the milk and all sorts of complications ensue. Whereas, by following nature's laws no excessive strain is put on the system. Anyway, the method has answered well in many cases, and I followed it for years.

Country Gentlemen.

(1) June 1st.

NON-OFFICIAL PART.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail: by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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