

upon them, they should be dried off as carefully as a cow would be. In such a case, the ewe should be milked by hand at intervals of twelve hours, then 24 hours, and then 36 hours, and we need not say that the less succulent her food is the better. The danger to be guarded against is lest the teats be plugged up with cheesy matter and no passage be found for the milk at the next lambing time, when the udder will probably inflame, and the ewe have to be killed to save her life.

Dipping.—All the best flock masters of our time used to dip their flocks twice a year; or at least dip the lambs at shearing time and the whole flock in the fall. The sheep is dipped in a tub containing a solution of the stuff in water, and when thoroughly soaked, the patient is placed on a strainer, so constructed that the liquid squeezed from the wool runs back into the tub. There are several compositions used for this purpose, and any respectable druggist at Montreal will gladly supply them. Mr. Henry Gray, St. Lawrence Main street, is fully acquainted with our views on the subject. We strongly advise every farmer to dip any sheep newly purchased before they are allowed to join the flock already on the farm.

We forgot to mention that, when the fly is troublesome to the heads of the sheep, it used to be the practice in England to put a sort of cap over the skull tied under the ears before and behind. Sheep will butt at each other, and if a place is skinned, the fly attacks it at once, and drives the poor beast crazy.

Green-fodder.—Do not allow the green-fodder pieces to stand too long before beginning to cut them. We observed this mistake committed here last year, and, consequently, before the crop was half used, the lower part of the stem of the vetches was too old and hard for the cows to eat. Begin as soon as the vetches are in bloom and have small proportionate pieces and several of them. Never allow your cows to fall off in their milk-yield for want of succulent food. Cut some of the clover or hay for them, even some of the oats, rather than stint them.

Shorthorns.—“The Breeders’ Gazette,” of Chicago, says that there is no doubt about the short-

horn (Durham) being the favourite dairy-cow of the English farmer. Mr. Tindal, at the Gloucester Conference of Dairymen, declared the Shorthorn cow to be “superior to all others for the purposes of the dairy-farmer, and all our leading dairy-districts attest this fact by using Shorthorns, more or less pure bred, or native sorts repeatedly crossed with them.”

On Monday, July 16th, the land close to this house will be ploughed, grubbed, harrowed and rolled, and drilled in with *white turnips*, as the last swath of vetches will go to the cows this evening.

Quick germination.—On Tuesday 10th instance, we sowed a small piece of white turnips for the table. To-day, Friday 13th, exactly 72 hours after seeding the plants were through the ground!

GREEN ALFALFA FOR COWS

(Press Bulletin)

During the summer of 1899, the Kansas Agricultural College fed ten head of cows on green alfalfa for a period of 74 days. During this time they received 77,145 pounds of alfalfa and 1623 pounds of corn and kafir corn meal. On account of other experimental work it was impossible to retain the same field of alfalfa through the entire period, and consequently we could not measure the area used, but figuring on the basis of dry matter produced and comparing it with the amount produced by an average yield of four tons of well cured hay per acre we find that it took 2.97 acres to keep ten cows 74 days. During this time these cows yielded \$35.69 worth of butter fat and skimmilk. The grain cost \$10.65. This leaves \$75.04 to be credited to the green alfalfa, amounting to \$1.95 per ton, or \$25.26 per acre.

Green alfalfa is relished by the cows and a field can be kept in good condition for feeding during the whole summer. Where pasturage is abundant it will doubtless not pay to feed green alfalfa, but where pasture land is scarce, or the grass becomes short or dry, green alfalfa furnishes an excellent feed and will not only keep up the flow of milk for the time being, but will help materially to maintain a large flow through a longer