

We think that every other kind of hedge should be discarded, and the buckthorn used wholly. The seed may be obtained of New York seed dealers. It is worth from 18 to \$1.50 per pound.

The Osage Orange, which was used extensively at the West as a hedge, some years ago, is now going out of use, on account of

its tenderness; it is worthless in this climate.

Privet will do where the hedge is not desired to be proof against depredations by man or beast. The barberry is spoken now in some quarters, as being suitable for a hedge. Can some of our subscribers speak from experience on that point?

BREEDERS' DEPARTMENT.

WORMS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.

As this is a common disease in flocks we will give a brief diagnosis of it:—

Cause.—The worm is the maggot of the sheep-fly, which deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep during the month of August, where they usually remain until the warm weather of spring, when they are loosened, and ejected through the nostrils by the action of sneezing. As soon as they fall they crawl into the straw or manure and pass their chrysalis state, until they become a fly, when they are ready to propagate a new progeny.

Symptoms.—Frequent sneezing and running at the nose, with an appearance of stupidity. After sneezing, the sheep will frequently turn the nose on one side, then on the other, with the head inclined downward.

Treatment.—Prevention is better than cure. Remedies for the former are: tar applied to the nose when at pasture; plowing furrows in the pasture for them to protect their nostrils from the invasion of the fly by placing them in the fresh earth. Remedies for the latter: fumigating the animal with brimstone, and applying spirits of turpentine to the nose and nostrils. Young sheep are rarely troubled with them.

AYRSHIRE AND KERRY COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

In the spring of 1859, I saw the herd of Ayrshire cows belonging to Wm. Birnie, Esq., of Springfield, Mass. In this herd at this time, was a young cow that was giving a very large quantity of milk. Mr. Birnie stated that all the food given to the cow was weighed accurately each day, and also the amount of milk which she gave, and that she gave several pounds more of milk each day than she consumed of food. I do not recollect the precise amount which she gave, but think it was between 40 and 50 pounds per day. Dr. Geo. B. Loring of Salem, Mass., who keeps 90 cows on his

farm for the purpose of selling milk, says that since the introduction of Ayrshire cows on his farm, the annual average yield of his entire herd has been one quart of milk per day—365 quarts per year—more than it was previous to that time, with the same keeping.

S. L. Goodale, in his "Principles of Breeding," in referring to what Aiton wrote about forty years since in regard to the origin of this breed, says, "The dairy breed of cows in the county of Ayr, now so much and so deservedly esteemed, is not in their present form, an ancient or indigenous race, but a breed formed during the memory of living inhabitants, and which have been gradually improving for more than fifty years past, till now they are brought to a degree of perfection that has never been surpassed as dairy stock in any part of Britain, or probably in the world. They have increased to double their former size, and they yield about four, and some of them five times as much milk as formerly. By greater attention to breeding and feeding, they have been changed from an ill-shaped, puny, mongrel race of cattle, to a fixed and specific breed of excellent color and quality. The chief qualities of a dairy cow are, that she gives a copious draught of milk, that she fattens readily, and turns out well in the shambles. In all these respects combined, the Ayrshire breed excels all others in Scotland, and is probably superior to any in Britain. They certainly yield more milk than any other breed in Europe. They are tame, quiet, and feed at ease—without roaming, breaking over fences, or goring each other. They are very hardy and active. "Since Mr. Aiton wrote," says Mr. Goodale, "even greater care and attention has been paid to this breed than before, and it is now well entitled to rank as the first dairy breed in the world; quantity and quality of yield, and amount of food required, being all considered. Experience of their qualities