

the same. Our Dairymen's Association has not been neglected by the clergy, we have a great many priests among our members, and we have even had a bishop in our ranks. To these gentlemen our thanks are due for the aid and encouragement they have given us, we owe to them the expression of our gratitude, and we should strive to interest them as much as possible in our affairs, for, then, we shall be certain they will go on well.

In conclusion, I will reply to an objection that I have often heard made by people who are not engaged in this movement. It is said: 'You talk about the dairy-industry, the dairy-industry, and again of the dairy-industry, but, after all, there appears to be, for the farmer, nothing but this dairy-industry.' They would appear to think that all our labour is for the dairy-industry, to the exclusion of every other industry. Those who talk like this do not understand our programme. If we have taken the dairy-industry for our programme, it is because we have come to the conclusion that, in these times, it is the only industry capable of regenerating our agriculture. We do not talk about the dairy-industry only because it enables us to produce butter and cheese from our milk, but because it also offers us the best means of restoring fertility to our land. And so, when we speak of the dairy-industry, we are speaking particularly of that part of the province in which the farms are ruined, and have ceased to give their former results. And there, dairying is their salvation. Why? Because, not only is it consistent with this production of milk, but because it necessitates the observance of good rotations and a sensible system of farming, as well as the rearing of good dairy-cattle, which in their turn make manure, and which carry off less of the nutritive principles of the land than does the cultivation of grain-crops, or of hay sold in the market.

An example: You manure an *arpent* of land with cow-manure; on this *arpent* you out a crop of green-meet for your cows; next year, you grow wheat on this well manured piece, which the following year will grow a good hay-crop, and, subsequently, pasture. It is thus that link after link form the chain. We don't dairy for the sake of dairying, but because it is the system of farming the most within our reach; it is even the only one we can undertake successfully while at the same time restoring the fertility of our exhausted farms. (From the French.) J. C. CHAPUIS.

Interesting Feeding Experiments

In the dullest number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal ever brought out there is one report of great importance to all feeders of cattle and sheep. We refer to Dr. Veecler's report on experiments carried out at Woburn in 1888-9 and 1890-1 to test the comparative feeding value of decorticated and undecorticated cotton cake. In the first trial eight three-years-old Hereford bullocks were divided into two lots of four each as equally as possible, there being only 2 lb. difference between the total weights of the two lots; and one lot was fed on decorticated cake, with other food, the other lot receiving undecorticated cake, with the same kind of extraneous food consisting of linseed cake, *gritted* (1) barley, and roots and hay-chaff. The same weights of cake and corn were given to the two lots, and although roots and hay were supplied *ad libitum*, they were weighed, and there was no appreciable difference in the quantities consumed by the two sets of animals. The experiment lasted 145 days, and at the end of it the four beasts fed on decorticated cake were found to have made a daily gain in live weight of 2.21 lb. per head, while the others, fed on undecorticated cake, had gained 1.97 lb. In carcase weight during the period the gain per beast

(1) Cracked or crushed

was 2 st. 5½ lb., worth 12s. 9d., greater for the first lot than for the second, at an extra cost of only 1s. 5½d. The manurial value, as tested by the growth of potatoes from manure by the two lots of bullocks, showed a further advantage in favour of the decorticated cake.

In 1890-1 the experiment was repeated with eight Short-horns fed on decorticated and nine fed on undecorticated cake. In this case the first lot showed a daily gain in live weight per head of 2.33 lb. and the second lot 1.84 lb. The average gain in carcase weight was 6 st. 5 lb per head, worth £1 8s. 8d., greater for the first lot than for the second, obtained at an extra cost of 9s. 5d. Some of the beasts in this experiment were fed for 120 days, and the rest for 127 days.

Apart from the question of manurial value, the decorticated cake used gave extra gain, as compared with the results of using undecorticated cake, of £2 12s. 10d. per ton in the first experiment, and of £3 9s. 4d. per ton in the second. Hence, it is concluded that decorticated cake is worth fully 50s. a ton more than undecorticated, apart from its superior manurial value. We may also add, apart from the much greater safety of using it as food for stock.

In the second experiment some of each lot of beasts were kept in boxes and some in yards. Several trials have been made to ascertain whether there is any difference in results, apart from the nature of the manure, when the animals are thus differently placed, but no real difference has been brought out.

As it is not often that exact records of the weight of food consumed by animals are kept we give the quantities eaten daily per head in the first experiment:—

Food.	First: four Beasts.	Second four Beasts.
Cotton Cake.....	3.30 lbs.	3.30 lbs.
Linseed Cake.....	2.88 "	2.88 "
Barley.....	4.00 "	4.00 "
Roots.....	40.00 "	40.34 "
Hay-chaff.....	8.88 "	8.88 "
Water.....	36.30 "	27.61 "

The close approach to uniformity in the quantities of roots and hay given *ad lib.*, is remarkable. It was nearly as close in the second experiment. The roots were swedes for the first half of the period of 145 days, and mangels for the rest of it.—*Eng. Ag. Gazette.* A. R. J. F.

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