

And the weather has not been genial either. Clover, close by, has not started yet.

**DAIRY-SHORTHORNS.**—Well, at all events, the editor of the "Nor'-West-Farmer" is not a disbeliever in the merits of the Dairy-shorthorn. Speaking of an address made by Mr. Lynch (a County Galway man we presume), the editor remarks:

Mr. Lynch is both a breeder and a humorist, and his paper is rich in both elements. He would never undertake to prove that by any process now known or ever perhaps discoverable, a typical beef-cow could be made a superior milk-er. But he might reasonably contend that within the bounds of this favorite breed every variety now in demand can be found any day. It is well known that Molly Millicent, for three years champion of the English show ring, was a heavy milker, and Lady Bright, a 16-year-old cow, took a high place among milkers at the World's Fair. Thousands of capital milkers, nearly pure bred, are sold out of the north of England, with the combined aptitudes for heavy milking and ready fattening, making the best prices of any cattle on the English market, and always in demand. The steers, from such females, are known good feeders, and the females never fall of popular acceptance.

### COMPETITION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

**Dairy competition in Denmark—Manner of conducting it—Examination by experts—Quebec government's plan—Prizes to the successful competitors.**

Those who read, and paid due attention to, the Report of MM. Gignault and Leclair on their tour of the dairy-countries of Europe, in the year 1894 will remember the remarks made by these gentlemen on the "Butter Exhibition in Denmark. It seems that the Danes, feeling dissatisfied with the results of these competitions, inaugurated a year or two ago a new system of emulation between the makers. In order to secure useful information as to the value of the butter exported to England, the Government now sends despatches to a certain number of makers, requesting them to forward, by the next train, samples of the last butter made by them for market. This butter must not be retouched after receipt of the despatch, but must be sent exactly as it was prepared for exportation, and, after having been kept for a few days at the government laboratory, it is examined by very experienced judges, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and subsequently analysed by a chemist.

After comparing the results of the two examinations, the names of the exhibitors whose butters are considered of the 1st and 2nd quality are published, but the other exhibitors are informed "by private letter" of the faults found in their goods.

Much benefit has apparently resulted from these competitions, as the uniformity of the Danish butters testifies. Experience has shown that all samples containing more than 14½ per cent. of water are of inferior quality.

It is only within the last 20 years that Denmark has made butter at all, and now it is the chief trade of that

country, and the source of the greater part of its revenue. England pays out every day about \$185,000 for imported butter, about one-third of which goes to Denmark. No wonder our good cousins, the Danes, look carefully after their dairy-work, and after their butter-makers too. We are informed that the patrons there will not keep any maker who refuses to take part in the competitions we mentioned above.

No wonder then that the government of this province should intend to profit by the experience of Denmark, and has determined to open a "Competition of Dairy-products" in June, and probably in July as well.

When the date and place of this competition shall be fixed, despatches will be sent to 50 to 60 proprietors of cheese-ries and creameries, requesting them to forward, "at once", exhibits of their goods, which will be examined by three judges, two of whom will be named by the government and the third selected by the Dairy-men's Association. Samples of these goods will be analysed by a chemist, and, as in Denmark, the names of the makers of the 1st and 2nd class goods will be published, and the other makers will each receive a private letter, pointing out the faults found by the experts with their butter

one of vetches to the acre, will pay you, in dairy products, far better than a scrawley crop of light oats. The "ar-pent" will require one-sixth less seed.

If you must sow oats, give the land a full seeding of four bushels an acre the plant will have no time to tiller.

**HAY-MAKING.**—Clover will be in a proper state to cut by about the 20th of this month in the western part of the province. Do not delay, but cut it at once, when the great majority of the heads are in bloom, let it lie till the upper layer is wilted, turn it, and when the new surface is also wilted, cock it, up and, unless it rains, never touch the cocks until you take them into the stack or barn. It is due to letting the crop stand too long and to fiddling about with the clover when cut, that the leaves leave the stem and become lost to the hay. In England, clover-hay is always worth from 5 to 6 dollars a ton more than any other hay. Here, the balance is on the other side. The second crop of clover, if the first is severed by the 25th of June, should be ready by the end of August, and the silo is the proper place for it.

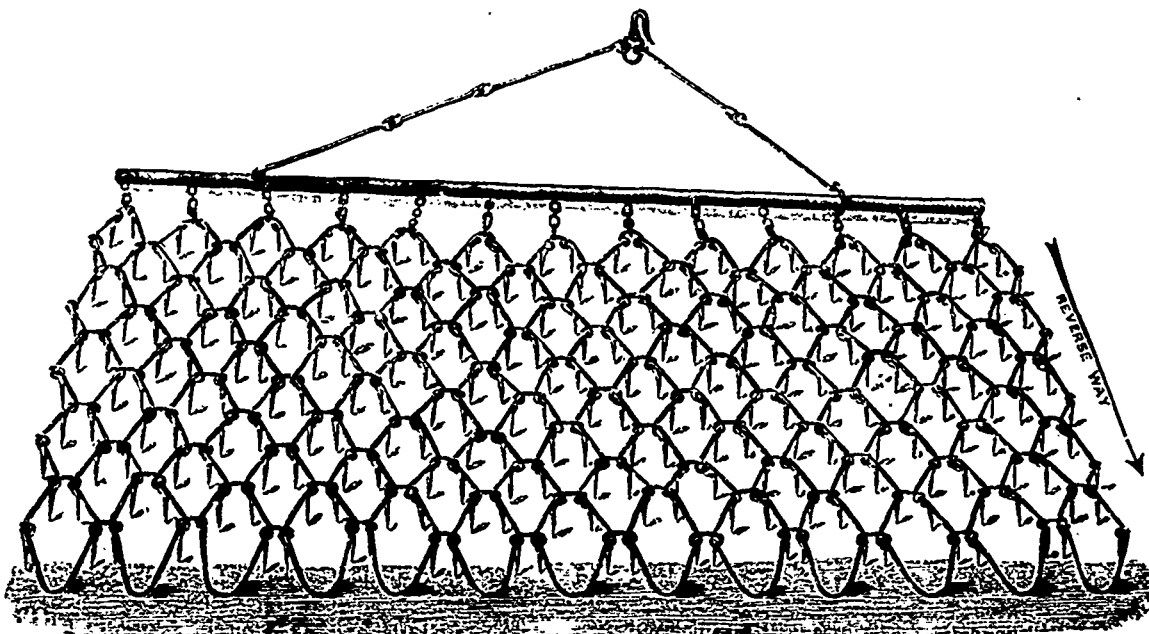
**ROOTS.**—By the middle of the month all roots, except white turnips should

more useful to all kinds of stock. It is worth any body's while to "see it growing" daily on the Seminary farm, in spite of the dry weather of the past month. We visit the "Islande" every afternoon, and it is no exaggeration to say that the perceptible growth of the 24 hours is marvellous; and yet the land is poverty itself. To us it is clear that lucerne is the plant for green-fodder for this country.

**HUNGARIAN GRASS,** may be sown at any time during the month. Plenty of seed, land well worked, and the roller to finish with, will almost invariably bring a good crop of this useful plant

**ROLL ALL CROPS,** after the plants are above ground, but not when, on heavy soils, the land is the least clung.

If heavy rains beat down the surface of fields in which grain has been sown and the sun has baked it, do not be afraid to pass a set of light harrows over it. The accompanying engraving will show the best implement for the purpose, but any chain-harrow will answer, or, in default of that very useful tool, any light common harrow. "Bread's weeder" we have never seen at work, but we hear a good report of it.



or cheese, and the best means of avoiding such faults in the future

The butter and cheese sent will be purchased by the department which will also pay the freight.

The first class will consist of those makers who shall obtain 95 to 100 marks, and the following prices will be awarded to the competitors of this class:

A silver medal to those who shall have won at least 97 marks and a bronze medal to those winning from 95 to 97 marks.

Five prizes, in money, will be given to those who shall obtain the greatest number of points in the second class, which includes those competitors who shall obtain from 90 to 95 marks.

### FARM-WORK FOR JUNE.

**GRAIN-CROPS.**—As the season is a late one, and the ground by no means forward in preparation, we would advise farmers to omit the by no means judicious plan of sowing oats in this month, but to substitute some green fodder crop in place of the grain; maize, if you please, or the Sorel mixture of 2 bushels of oats, one of pease, and

have been sown, and the early ones should be ready for the horse-hoe. Keep it going, and, in singling the drill-rown plants, mind that the man pulls the drills down well away from the roots, so that the obliteration of the raised drills may be perfect; the ground will then be level all over, and the effects of the droughts of July and August less prejudicial.—Why not sow all roots, except mangel, perhaps, on the flat? It must be better in a burning summer temperature like ours, one would think.

When the end of the month arrives, treat the headland of the root-field properly; that is, when the horse in the horse-hoe has trodden them down, break them up, harrow well, make them fine, and sow white turnips.

**LUCERNE.**—As far as we can see, the first cutting of lucerne will be ready by the 20th of May; (1) the second ought, if the weather is moderately favourable, be fit to cut about the 20th June. Remember, that this crop, like Hungarian grass, will not bear standing too long. When in full bloom, lucerne is almost valueless, but when cut at an earlier stage, there is no fodder-plant

(1) It was quite ready on the Seminary farm at that date.—Ed.

At all events, break the crust formed by the hot sun after the heavy rain; it is the cause of more "scalded" grain than anything else.

**COWS.**—Plenty of grass for the horned stock this month, that is, if there ever is plenty at any season. Unfortunately, our pastures seem to be the last thing thought of, and a month's grazing on an undivided pasture generally settles it for the rest of the summer

**CALVES.**—By this time, almost all the calves to be reared should be able to pick up their own living; but a mid-day meal of pease-meal or crushed-oats would do them an immense deal of good.

**HOGS.**—Of all ages should be "in-clover" by the tenth of this month; whether pastured on the land, or fed in the yard must depend upon circumstances. The young ones should have additional food.

**SHEEP.**—All the care the flock needs now is to see that they do not get fly-blown, and that their tail-ends are kept free from accumulations of filth. For fly-blows, washing and anointing with crude petroleum worked up with strong soap-suds is about as useful as