
and sold at Auction by **W. A. LOCKHART**, 106 Prince William Street.

over. In the early part of the winter we fed meal and chaff, but little corn meal; but later, about the end of December or beginning of January, we fed cut mangels. These are not good for Jerseys when first gathered, and we took care always to throw out all roots that showed any symptoms of decay or rotteness, as any impurity or imperfection in the food is sure to affect the milk and butter injuriously. We fed about a bucketful daily of cut mangolds to each cow, half a bucketful to those that were young, or not, for any reason or other, giving a yield of milk. It is a good plan to mix meal or shorts with the cut roots when feeding, as it corrects the loosening effects of the mangolds.

We do not believe at all in carrots or turnips for Jerseys, or in fact for any milk or butter cattle. We know that many are opposed to mangels as a food for the dairy cow, but it is only necessary to use a little care and judgment in their use. They should not be fed till January, should not be fed in too large quantities, and should have a small quantity of meal mixed with them, and then mangolds are right royal food for Jerseys, and we strongly advise their use in preference to other roots.—*H. Bradford Stephens.*

How the Danes improve their Dairy Herds.

The Danes have long been noted for the superiority of their butter. The dairy farmers have a thoroughly practical and scientific knowledge of their operations, and are also experts in the art of breeding and management. They therefore take the lead in the world's markets, and our farmers and dairymen could not act more wisely than to take a few occasional hints from their systems.

We make the following extract from Mr. Alexander Mariboe's lecture on "The Danish Dairy":—

"In selecting cows for dairy purposes, it is not so much a matter of importance to fix on any particular breed as to be careful that the individual animals chosen are in a vigorous, sound, and thriving condition. There is often the greatest difference in the yield of milk given by different cows of the same breed. Although subjected to the same treatment and diet, some of the animals will yield as much as 600 gallons per annum, while others will not give more than 300 gallons. A dairy farmer should therefore understand, first of all, how to choose animals best suited for his purposes, and this done, the rest remains in his own hands.

"The exact result of each cow's yield is easily ascertained by "trial-milking," on a certain day once a week the whole year round, and every dairy farm in Denmark is provided with a book in which not only the yield is marked down, but each cow is allotted a separate column, and its age, breed and pedigree entered, and the daily yield from the whole of the stock is also marked down, but by itself in a separate book.

"Now, let it be remembered, the actual quantity of milk yielded by a cow is no absolute criterion of its value as a butter yielder. The experiment of churning each cow's milk in a separate churn has shown that cows which give a small yield in quantity of milk often produces a larger proportion of butter than the copious milkers."

It is a mistake to give salt to stock at irregular intervals. Eating too much is injurious, and unless cows have a regular supply the milk will be very difficult to make it into good butter.

Protests Noted and Extended. 67 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.¹⁰