made 72 good 100 lbs. cocks of hay from half an acre besides all the green feed I needed for seven cows and a

ot of pigs.

Lucerne boats anything I have ever sown for growing, even in dry weather. Through the very dry and hot time last summer it was about the only real green part of the place, and I found out the reason last fall; when I dug a ditch across one end of the field I found roots 3½ feet down. I think the plant goes to the water, and consequently does not depend upon the rain.

The larger piece I only cut twice, June 9th and August 18th, and it gave a lot of pasture, and I noticed that the cows and horses kept on it when there was lots of good feed elsewhere. The hay keeps its colour and looks as green now as when put in the mow, and the cows, horses and pigs eat it now in preference to red clover. I have heard several objections to it, viz., that it is almost impossible to plow the sod under. (Perhaps Mr. Rawlings can tell us about that, as he has had some of it plowed.) Also that it is too woody, etc., which might be true if sown too thin and left standing too long. I cut it when in first bloom.

I sowed it thick and it grew straight up and fine like timothy. I would not sow less than 18 to 20 lb. of seed to the acre, and then it cannot stool out and grow big and woody stalks like a bunch of sweet clover (which it resembles). The stocks are solid and it makes heavy hay.

Farmers as a class are called close or stingy, and I often think when I see some of them sowing clover seed that they deserve it. They try to make a peck of seed cover a big field, and then blame the seedsman because it is a poor catch. This is a very poor way to economize. I have not sown a bushel of grain in years without sowing clover with it, even when I turned it under for another crop. It pays well and will make poor land rich. I have proved it. Prof. Robertson says "Clover is King." We used to think clover hay would give horses the heaves. All nonsense, of course. They like it and will eat more than they really need. If you keep the manger full the horses will be full too, and if driven hard or worked their wind will be short. It is not the kind of hay but the quantity, except the clover is badly cured and is musty, which causes the trouble.

But, Mr Editor, pernaps you will think my wind is too good and I will close, but I never tire in talking about and recommending or advising farmers to grow clover, because it pays. I took six 500d loads off three acres this dry summer the first crop, and threshed eight bushels of seed from the second crop. Can you do that with a grain crop? I think no, and if Mr. Rawings and I can persuade farmers generally to raise more clover, especially Lucerne, we will not have lived in vain. All of my neighbors who saw my two pieces this summer or heard about it say they are going to sow some next spring.

Thanking you for space in your really valuable paper (which I think no farmer should be without),

I am, yours, etc.,

W. H. Davis.

Tweed, Ont., Jan. 31st, 1899.

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An Extraordinary Milk Yield

The Annandale Farm,
Tilsonburg, Ont., Feb. 1st, 1899.

To the Editor of FARMING:

MILK RECORD FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 101H, 1898.

Herd consists of 55 cows, about one-fourth of them registered Holstein, the balance are about three quarters Holstein blood, crossed Holstein bull with Shorthorn cows; about one-six h of the number were two year-old heifers with first calf, which were milked from twelve to fifteen months and some few of the poorer cows, that were culled out for beefing, were also milked over a year, which accounts for the average long period that the herd were milked, viz: 11 months, 23 days. As a rule,

we aim to milk our cows from ten to ten and a half months, giving them from six to eight weeks rest.

Our best cow (No. 56) is six years old, half Holstein, half Shorthorn. The first year, as a two-year-old heifer, she gave 10,000 pounds in 11 months. Next year, 15,000 pounds. The next year, 17,700 in 10 months, 21 days. This year so far (10 months) she has given 18,000 pounds, and if all is well we intend milking her two and a half months longer, and expect she will give in the twelve and a half months 20,100 pounds. Her milk tests average three and six-tenths butter (at, which would be equal to 840 pounds butter in one year, 15 days. We are anticipating the two and a half months ahead. We do not know what may happen in that time, but we have every prospect at the present of her giving the 2,000 pounds in the next two and a half months.

Ten of our	best cows	averaged	l	13,722 lbs.	milk.
Ten of 2nd	6.	"		11,887	٠.
Ten of 3rd	"		• • • • • •		"
Ten of 4th	**			-	4.6
Ten of 5th	44	4.6			
Five of the	poorest	"	•••••	5,742	**

The whole herd of 55 cows averaging 10,342 lbs. and 418 lbs. butter.

This year we expect they will do considerably better. Our year will not be up until the 10th of March. Several of them are still milking on this year's record, but we have made up a record of those that have milked their full season, about forty of them, taking them in their regular order as recorded in books, as they have gone dry, and we find that they, the 40 cows, have averaged this year 11,660 lbs. of milk, butter-fat 3½ per cent., making 476 lbs. butter, and, by putting in our best cow, No. 56, now milking 10 months, 18,000, it would bring the average up to 11,800 lbs., and the average time of milking would be 12 months, the heifers and beef cows making the average time longer. Average amount of butter per cow for the 41 cows 12 months would be 482 lbs.

Now, perhaps you would be interested to know how we care for and feed our cows. In the first place, we have a very constantle stable, warm, well lighted, and well ventilated, roomy, single stalls, cows fied with chain around nork, with fresh, spring water and salt always before them, and kept we'll bidded and made comfortable. We turn them out for an hour or two on fine days once or twice a week for exercise, but never in wet, stormy, or very cold weather. We feed the first thing in the morning, before mi'king, good, well cured, and well saved clover hay, cut and cured rather on the green side, cut in the first blossom, cut a week or ten days earlier than my neighbors cut theirs, and cured in cocks covered with cotton hay caps. We feed clover hay last thing at night after milking. Feed 20 lbs. good corn ensilage with six lbs. of grain feed spread on top of it, after milking in the morning, and the same in the p.m. before milking, and sometimes wheat or oat straw. At noon they like a variety of feed, as well as we do our-Our grain consists of six lbs. wheat bran, three lbs. pea meal, and two lbs. of cotton seed meal per day in two feeds. We sometimes substitute corn meal for the pea meal, and oil cake meal for the cotton seed meal, always prefer pea meal to corn meal when it is reasonably cheap in price. We like the cotion seed meal for summer and oil cake for winter, when it is not too high in price, also like pea meal better than corn meal when it is not too high in price. We are now feeding the cotton seed and corn meal, because they are both so much cheaper. Cotton seed \$7 per ton less than oil cake, and corn meal \$7 cheaper than pea meal. We feed all the clover hay they will eat, 40 lbs. ensilage, 11 to 12 lbs. grain feed on an average, and feed the very heavy milkers a little more and the poorer milkers less. The best cow, No. 56, gets from 16 to 20 lbs. of grain feed per day same mixture and according to