

but the seeds are too rich to feed horses; they are too loosening, owing to the fat in them.

Both the cow peas and soja beans can be sowed broadcast, or with a grain drill for a hay crop, but for a seed crop it is better to plant in drills, 20 to 30 inches apart, and 10 to 15 inches apart in the row. A drill corn planter does the work nicely, and they require but little cultivation. A half bushel to one bushel will sow an acre for a hay crop, and for seed in drills  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel is enough.

Either crop will add to the fertility of the soil where grown, enough to pay a good rental. When they become known and rightly appreciated they will become for the farmer and dairyman as much a standard crop as corn or oats. W. H. S.

#### ALFALFA OR LUCERNE FOR PASTURE.

To the Editor of FARMING:

I have found alfalfa or lucerne a profitable crop, but only for pasture. Its greatest benefit as a pasture is that it gives an early bite, and in a dry time when all other grasses are withered it grows right along. I have never cut it as a hay crop. It would have to be cut very early and be well saved to be much good as hay.

The second cutting is considered the best for seed, although either will yield seed. Lucerne and orchard grass make a pasture that will carry a lot of cattle through a dry time when all else fails.

RICHARD STUTT.

Forest, Ont., July 13th, 1899.

NOTE.—This letter is in reply to one we sent Mr. Stutt some time ago regarding the curing of alfalfa or lucerne hay. He has had a wide experience in the growth of this clover for feeding purposes. EDITOR.—*Farming*.

#### CURING SORE TEATS.

Ed. *Hoard's Dairyman*:—In your issue of March 24, Subscriber, Kerrmoor, Pa., wishes to know how to cure teat on young cow. I am no veterinary, but have had forty years experience with dairy cows.

The first symptoms of a closed teat is scattering of the milk; you rub your finger over the end of the teat and you will find there is a glutinous substance. On discovering this, take a small dish with kerosene oil about one-half inch deep in it, and everytime for a week, after a milking, soak the teat for about three minutes in it. I have

never failed to cure a case when I started as soon as I saw the first symptoms of it.

If the teat has got bad, do not pick the scab from the end; take warm water and castile soap and soak it off gently. Piking irritates the teat and makes it sore. It takes a little time, but a man can afford a little time for a good cow, and no man who read the *Hoard's Dairyman* one year will keep anything but a good cow any longer than he is obliged to. J. E. ROWELL.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

#### BACILLOPHOBIA

It is reported that Professor Virchow, in his address at the International Conference on Tuberculosis, recently held at Berlin, made the following statement:—"The question of milk was much more serious, and a single cow could depopulate whole villages. . . . He believe that just as the war with trichinosis had been carried to a successful issue, the struggle with tuberculosis would also be successfully settled."

To me, and probably to many others, this statement demands an explanatory account of the way in which the war with trichinosis was carried on. As far as my recollection goes, we in Great Britain took no steps, either by action of local authority or by legislation, to deal with trichinosis. Our medical and veterinary advisers simply reiterated what from time immemorial had been in accordance with our general practice, viz., "thoroughly cook your pork." It is not for an Englishman to set out what steps the Germans have taken with regard to the stamping out of trichinosis. It may or it may not be that trichinæ still may be found in the flesh of hogs. At any rate, the scare of trichinosis in human being has passed away. But did the Germans slaughter all the hogs in which clinical symptoms of trichinosis had been diagnosed? If the Germans did not so slaughter, then the parallel which Professor Virchow recommends for adoption in the case of tuberculous cows cannot be maintained.

Professor Virchow goes on to say that "the intervention of legislation is necessary," and that "the only radical cure is to kill the infected animals." Presumably the infected animals to be killed are milking cows. From the context, we may legitimately assume that Professor Virchow does not recommend compulsory slaughter, of animals infected with tuberculosis other than cows,