

winter and early spring weather. When they were turned on grass the roots fed were gradually lessened in quantity, and a few peas were added to the oats and bran, to which they had access every night when the flock was yarded to save it from dogs. After weaning in July, aftermath and rape were ready for their use. Every morning and evening they had a run on rape with a few hours on the aftermath between. Tares were ready to cut for feeding inside at noon about the middle of July. A small feed of the mixed grain and bran, to which about five per cent of ground flax seed was added, was given night and morning. No more than half a pound was allowed each lamb at first, and when the cool fall season set in, a third feed of the same quantity was given at noon. When rape and pasture depreciated in succulence, turnips were ready for use instead at the rate of some eight pounds to each sheep and lamb, divided in three feeds daily. A very small amount of milk, not more than a pint to each lamb daily, was fed during the two months preceding the show, but I cannot say that it resulted in any noticeable improvement, comparing them with the grade lambs which did not come into my possession until August, and had no milk after weaning at that date. The latter appeared to fatten more rapidly than the former when fed altogether in the same pen. Before I purchased the grade lambs they had been pastured throughout the spring and summer on the roadside, and had no feeding except what they helped themselves to.

The yearlings in my exhibit were, last year, fed similarly to the lambs, as stated above, and were carried through the winter on unthreshed peas for the morning feed, about four pounds each of cut turnips at noon, a full feed of clover hay at 5 p. m., and four pounds of cut turnips to each 7.30 p. m. In April mangels, in about half the quantity, replaced the turnips. The spring feeding was one pound of grain (the same mixture as lambs had at 5 a. m.) then to grass till 11 a. m., and when let into the barn at that hour, three pounds of cut mangels and clover hay were placed before them. One pound of grain at 5 p. m., and a run out to grass till bed time completed the day's attention.

When rape was ready for use they were turned on it morning and evening, fed grain as formerly and green tares given as a noon feed in the barn. During harvest and fall, they and the lambs were

penned together and had the same feeding as previously described. Fresh water was always within reach, and the salt boxes were kept well supplied. No condiments were used.

Cost of feed consumed.—Here I halt, as it is not possible for me to give even an approximate estimate of cost. That is not considered in fitting animals for the show ring. While it is wise to count the cost as closely as possible in nearly every line of operations on the farm, in my humble opinion, the person who will pay much attention to the cost of feeding or value of the constant labor required to successfully prepare show animals for such a contest as that of our Provincial Fat Stock Show, is one who will find it a very difficult matter ever to win in close competition.

Farming.

Rape in all three cases! ED. J. OF AG.

The Grazier and Breeder.

PROVIDING GREEN FODDER FOR SUMMER.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE:

Dear Sir,—We must take time by the fore lock—as the saying is—and not wait until it is too late, and then try and seek a remedy for our thoughtlessness. For those who are keeping cows, there comes a time between seasons that the poor dumb animals have a tough time of it; what with foraging for something to eat and pestered with flies, and bad water, they are to be pitied.

No wonder many cry out dairying does not pay, when a cow has to sustain life, and make milk, out of a ration that would be hard work for a goat or lamb to exist upon, how could she be expected to make money, what has she to make money out of? next to nothing.

I have written before, giving a way whereby all these difficulties could be avoided, but people are so apt to forget that we have to give them line upon line, and precept upon precept.

My remedy is this: for each 10 cows provide an acre—a piece of clover is just the thing. Cut early before your cows begin to shrink in the milk-flow, feed them night and morning with this, and if your clover patch should begin to show signs of getting ripe before you have it all cut once, it must be cut immediately, for as soon as a clover plant has seeded, it has accomplished