

**STABLES FOR COWS.**—Different experiments show that stabling milch cows during an average of northern winters, increases their milk about *one-third*. In very severe weather the milk will be doubled; while in mild days less advantage results.

**TO WINTER VILLAGE COWS.**—One hundred bushels of carrots may be raised on ten square rods of *very rich ground* in favorable seasons, and in almost any season on sixteen square rods, or four rods square, one-tenth of an acre. They will keep a cow all winter in the finest condition in connection with some hay, and furnish rich milk and butter. A few square rods of sorghum will supply fodder nearly all the autumn, of the richest character, but should be cut short in a stalk-cutter.

**WINTERING CATTLE.**—Every farmer should reserve his best hay for the latter part of winter and spring. Let the animals rather improve instead of their falling away as warm weather advances. Let them enter the pasture in good condition. It is an old axiom, "cattle well wintered are half summered."

**GREEN AND DRIED FODDER.**—The results of experiments made many years ago in New-England, to determine the loss of weight by the drying of different grasses. They will prove interesting to graziers. The experiments were made in 1822 and 1823. The white clover of 1822 grew in the shade; that of 1823 in the sun:

	1822	1823
100 lbs. green white clover gave, .....	17½....	27
" " red clover, .....	27½....	25
" " herds' grass, (timothy), .....	40 ....	39
" " cornstalks, .....	25 ....	25
" " red-top, .....		46
" " Couch grass, .....		48
" " fowl meadow, .....		53

**PACKING BUTTER.**—Let the firkin contain as much as possible—that is, pack as *solid* as the work can be done.

**FEEDING HAY TO ANIMALS.**—Much fodder is sometimes wasted by giving too much at a time. The breath of the animals condense upon it in cold weather and render it unpalatable, and they refuse it. Feeding often and but little at a time is true economy.

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## UNDERDRAINING WITH THE MOLE-PLOW.

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We find in a recent Ohio Farmer an account by J. M. Trimble of Highland, of quite an extensive experiment in underdraining prairie land by the use of open drains, and ditches cut with Emerson's Mole-Plow. Thinking it will be of interest to our readers, we condense the main portions thereof below.

The year's operations were confined to 230 acres of prairie land on the west bank of Rattlesnake creek. Mr. T. first laid out with an engineer's level 685 rods of open ditch, and 80 rods apart, varying from 4 to 6 feet, and in width from 6 to 8 feet, allowing for slope of banks 1½ feet, to one foot in height, which was let by contract at 65 cents per rod, and finished in October, 1858. The underdrains were cut in March, April and May; first laid off with the level, but more with the view of tapping the wettest portions of land between the open ditches, than a regard to straight lines, or thorough underdraining. In this way, with the ditcher, two yoke of cattle and two men, in sixteen days we put in