

moisture in the hay. Now, hay should have a good "sweat" in the stack or mow. This makes the hay lie close and have a rich flavor, and without moisture there can be no "sweat." If hay is carried too soon, it comes out of the stack or mow dark in colour, whereas clover-hay, of which we are speaking, should be of a rich brown. The real time to carry hay is when it is neither too dry nor too moist. The best test is: take a wisp of hay from the interior of a cock, or from the ground, and twist it up *tightly* with both hands; then unwind the wisp, and if it feels warm and comfortable, it is fit to cart, but if this pressure seems to bring out moisture to the surface, it is not fit.

Meadow and clover-hay are not treated alike. Meadow-hay can hardly be *tousled* about too much; clover-hay can hardly be left alone enough. If the weather is fine, let clover-hay lie for three or four days, and then turn gently with a rake-handle, or a longish rod. The grand point is to keep the leaf on. Throw together into windrows, and cart from them. If the weather threatens rain, after mowing, leave the clover alone, but get the meadow-hay into cock. You can shake out the latter from the cock without injury, but if you shake out the clover from the cock, look at the leaves on the ground after carrying.

Keeping nosegays.—As we have a very expressive English word to denote a small bunch of flowers, we see no need of employing a foreign word to describe the same thing. The following method of preserving flowers is worth noting:

A florist of many years' experience gives the following recipe for preserving bouquets: When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing soap-suds, which nourishes the roots and keeps the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds, every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stalks entering first; keep it there a minute or two, and then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soap-suds and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds should be changed every third day. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last still longer in a very passable state. But the attention to the fair and frail creatures as directed above must be strictly observed.

Testing seeds.—The simplest is the best way of testing seeds. Take two plates and in one place a piece of thoroughly clean white flannel. Fold it, and make it very damp, though not sodden, and place the seed between the folds, finally inverting the one plate over the other in which the seed is lying. No need to say more, except that the plates, etc., must not be kept in too cold a place.

Western feeding.—Prof. Shaw says that it is a practice of Western cattle-fielders to give each head of stock from 25 to 30 pounds of corn a day. But the animal is followed by a hog, which manages to account for four or five pounds of this, probably finding it undigested in the animal's dejections. Hardly a nice idea!

Professor Henry writes as follows in his work on "Feeding and Management of Cattle":

FEEDING CALVES

"In his article on the 'Feeding and Management of Cattle,' for the Bureau of Animal Industry, Prof. Henry gives some very practical suggestions for the feeding of calves. He advises taking the calf away from the mother not later than the third day, giving it, for two weeks thereafter, from ten to fifteen pounds of full milk, not less frequently than three times a day. At the end of two weeks some skim-milk may be substituted for a portion of the full milk, making the change gradually until in three or four weeks skim-milk only is fed. Full milk of the Jersey or Guernsey cow is often too rich for the calf, and part skimmed milk should be used from the very start. At the end of a month or six weeks the calf will do nicely on two feeds per day. Cow's milk has a ratio of 1 to 3.7. In skim-milk the ratio is 1 to 2.1. Skim-milk contains all the elements of full milk excepting the fat, and we can in a measure make up for this with cheaper substitutes. Probably the best simple substitute is flax seed, which should be boiled until reduced to a jelly, and a small quantity given at each feed stirred in the milk. Oil meal is cheaper than flax seed, more easily obtained and serves practically the same purpose.

Keep a calf tied by itself with a halter in comfortable quarters, with a rack in front or hay and a box for meal."

Here we have three heresies: 1. letting the calf and cow get accustomed to each other, which is