

arrange for the supply of labour, teams, and implements, and that the Department, through its officers, should formulate experimental schemes in consultation with the local authority, provide the seeds and manures, and subsidize the cost by payment of a fixed sum per acre, according to the class of work undertaken, when satisfied that the work has been properly carried out.

The essence of my remarks constitutes a plea for co-operation—co-operation between Departments, and between them and local agricultural bodies—for the furtherance of their joint interests. Departments, much less than individuals, can afford to pursue their own ends and interests exclusively without consideration of the common good. The important thing is to get together and get to work. We can do the work and do it well, and to the complete satisfaction of the needs of the Dominion for years to come, with the opportunities that may be grasped by a little mutual arrangement and understanding, and without resort to any chimerical objective such as a National Institute of Agriculture. Such an institute was proposed recently at a Philosophical Institute of Canterbury meeting. The institute was to be governed by men of scientific standing. With only one or two exceptions the men of scientific standing in agriculture in New Zealand are in the service of the Department of Agriculture, and, so far as I know, when some of the arrangements which I have foreshadowed are brought into operation they will be more than content to remain there.

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## DRENCHING COWS.

It is noticeable that many dairymen are not sufficiently careful in administering medicine in the form of a drench to their stock. The proper method is for the operator to pass his left arm over the cow's face and insert his fingers into the mouth in front of the molar teeth. The neck of the bottle should then be placed well into the mouth over the tongue, pouring out slowly so as to give the animal time to swallow. Should the animal cough, the head should immediately be released, as there is a danger of the medicine getting on to the lungs. If the animal is restless, more purchase may be gained by holding the nostril between the finger and thumb, care being taken not to block the passage of air. No drench should be administered when the animal is unconscious or in a semi-conscious state, as in milk-fever.—*S. Burton, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinarian.*