

another calving. To demonstrate this the writer some years ago carried out a number of experiments, using forced and gravitation injections of water containing colouring-matter, upon cows about to be slaughtered, after which the womb was carefully examined and the results noted. These confirmed the opinion just expressed, and clearly showed that the contraction of the womb does not effectually expel all foreign matter, but encloses it in such a manner as to prevent any washing-out process reaching it. Therefore every newly calved cow should be washed out soon after calving, as directed. It can do no harm and will save the life of many animals. At the same time note that all stains of calving should also be cleansed off the cow, as these are favourable breeding-grounds for disease, which in time is liable to attack the healthy organs.

In conclusion, if the farmer wishes his cows to have a healthy recovery and every chance to again produce he should act on the principle that cleanliness comes first, both in regard to the cow and all appliances used.

POPLAR AND ELAEAGNUS WINDBREAK.



[Photo by T. W. Brown.]

In several articles on shelter-belts and hedges that have appeared in the *Journal* mention has been made of the excellent windbreak formed by a combination of the Lombardy poplar and elæagnus. A good example of this combination, at the Central Development Farm, Weraroa, is shown in the accompanying photograph. There are two rows of poplars, the rows 5 ft. apart, with trees 2 ft. 6 in. apart in the rows. The elæagnus, planted at the same time as the poplars, is in the centre of the space between the two rows of poplars, the plants being 3 ft. apart. The poplars have been topped, but the elæagnus has not at any time been trimmed.