

42.—BEAUTY.

Fawn, spotted with white, throat and ears grey, white legs, white star on forehead. Dropped April 20th, 1881. Raised and owned by J. B. Lawrence, Barrington, Co. Shelburne, N. S. Sire L'Estranger, 27. Dam Nathalie, 22 by Darling, 7, 1371 Am. G d Maid of Orleans, 6, by Past Tyler, 4. G g d by Bruno, 3. —by Dick Swiveller 3rd, 2. — by Pioneer, 1.

43.—ROSE.

Fawn and white. Dropped 16th February, 1881. Raised and owned by D. Sargent, Barrington, N. S. Sire L'Estranger, 27. Dam by L'Estranger, 27. G d by Tyler, 5. G g d by Bruno, 3.

44.—FANCY FAN.

Orange fawn and white. Dropped 15th May, 1881. Raised and owned by John Keith, Windsor, N. S. Sire Sultan, 15. Dam Maid of Orleans, 6 by Past Tyler, 4. G d by Bruno, 3. G g d by Dick Swiveller 3rd, 2. — by Pioneer, 1.

45.—CANTERBURY BELLE.

Greyish fawn and white, 4751 Am. Raised by C. E. Grosvenor, Canterbury, N. B. Owned by James Kitchen, River John, N. S. Sire Halifax, 681 Am. Dam Millbrook Maid, 1733 Am. G d Maud, 674 Am., imported from Island of Jersey.

46.—LILLY OF DRAFFAN.

Fawn, spot on right forehead, white between forelegs, belly, hind legs, fore ankles. Calved 29th Oct., 1881. Bred and owned by Charles E. Brown, Yarmouth, N. S., sire Bilaptaur, 14, 4778 Am. Dam Zabrinta, 4, 10216 Am., by Darling, 7, 1371 Am. G d Branaza, 1, 3388 Am., by Defiance, 196 Am. G g d Juliette 1374 Am.

47.—MISS JERSEY BLOOD.

Solid light grey fawn. Calved April 15th, 1881. Bred and owned by Edward Blanchard, Ellershouse. Sire Antelope, 30. Dam Jade, 33, 6498 Am., by Faro 1759 Am. G d Juliana 2nd, 3028 Am., G g d Juliana 2236 Am., bred on the Island of Jersey.

48.—NAIAD OF ST. LAMBERT.

Grey fawn, black tongue and switch. Calved March 7th, 1880, No. 12965 Am. R. Bred by Romeo H. Stephens, St. Lambert, Ont., owned by G. W. Boggs, Bedford, N. S. Sire Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238 Am. Dam Lilly of St. Lambert 5480 Am.

49.—LA BELLE CANADIENNE.

Dark fawn, black tongue and switch. Calved April 30th, 1881. Bred and owned by G. W. Boggs, Bedford, N. S. Sire The Sultan, 15. Dam Mermaid of St. Lambert, 7, 9771 Am., by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238 Am. G d Pink of St. Lambert, 5486 Am.

TRANSFERS.

JERSEY BULLS.

14. **BILAPTAUR**, transferred by C. E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth, to Bridgewater Agricultural Society, Co. Lunenburg, April, 1881.

35. **KALLEBOGUS**, transferred by C. E. Brown, Esq., to River John Agricultural Society, Co. Pictou, N. S., April, 1881.

We clip the following from the *London Agricultural Gazette* of 14th November:—

NEW YORK.—As near as I can ascertain upwards of 100 Polled Angus cattle have been imported into Canada and the United States during the past twelve or fifteen months, and they are obtaining special favor among our breeders at the West, for the purpose of raising bullocks for the European market. The calves got by these bulls out of our native cows almost invariably come of a black color, and grow up hornless or with mere slugs or stubs of horns. This shows the remarkable prepotency of well-bred Angus bulls, some of the choicest of which could be procured in Scotland the Americans preferred to take, even at quite a high price, in preference to those inferior at a lower price. In this I think they acted wisely, for the expense of importing a superior animal is no greater than that of an inferior one, and the improvement to be derived from the use of the

former so far surpasses the latter that it is found to pay much the best in the end, and proves the most profitable. Of these, forty-two head were exhibited at the great cattle show in the city of St. Louis, last September.—A. B. ALLEN.

SIR WILLIAM PALLISER, M. P., addressing a meeting of Odd-fellows at Taunton, dwelt on the question of "fair" trade. While deprecating the imposition of a duty upon foreign corn, he advocated the giving of a bounty upon every quarter of wheat grown in the country. The similar policy in Ireland before the repeal of the Corn-laws had increased the bounties from £5000 to £77,800. The money could be raised by a duty upon foreign-manufactured goods of 10 per cent., which would pay a bounty of 4s. upon wheat.

THE arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were, of cattle an increase, of sheep a slight decrease, and of fresh beef a slight increase in comparison with the preceding week. The steamers which conveyed live stock were four in number—the "Dominion," with 270 cattle and 752 sheep; the "Bulgarian," with 160 cattle; the "Nestorian," with 161 cattle; and the "Lake Champlain," with 142 cattle and 427 sheep. The steamers which brought fresh meat were as follows:—The "Bulgarian," with 1488 quarters of beef and 54 carcasses of mutton; the "Arizona," with 903 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of mutton; the "Polynesian," with 872 quarters of beef; the "Nestorian," with 712 quarters of beef; the "Republic," with 630 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of mutton; and the "Glamorgan," with 600 quarters of beef, making a total of 745 cattle, 1179 sheep, 5210 quarters of beef, and 391 carcasses of mutton.

HOW COOKING AFFECTS POTATOES.—The nutritive value of potatoes is not materially affected by the different ways of cooking them, unless they are wasted in peeling; when potatoes are peeled before cooking, unless they are large and very thinly pared, the waste is about one-fourth, and as most of the mineral elements lie next the skin they are generally cut away with it. The analysis of potatoes boiled in their jackets shows that they contain double the quantity of the salts of potash which remains in those that have been peeled; besides this important fact, potatoes boiled in their jackets do not waste more than an ounce in a pound. The waste in baked potatoes if peeled is about one-fourth; if they are eaten in their skins there is but little waste. Baked potatoes should be served the moment they are soft; after that the steam which escapes in the bursting of the starch cells begins to condense, and is absorbed by the nearly substance of the vegetable until it becomes sodden and heavy; if baked potatoes are served at the right point of cooking they are perfectly digestible and wholesome; they should never be placed in a covered dish, nor allowed to stand an instant after they are done.—*Maritime Farmer*.

MRS. GARFIELD ON WOMAN'S DUTIES.—The late number of the *Student*, a little paper published by the students of Hiram College, quotes an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Garfield to her husband over ten years ago, and intended for no eye but his. It fell into the hands of President Hinsdale, who made use of it in a lecture to the students, and, as it showed the qualities of Mrs. Garfield's mind, and her opinions upon the subject of woman's work, he gave it to the students. The extract is as follows: "I am glad to tell that out of all the toil and disappointment of the summer just ended, I have risen up to victory that silence of thought since you have been away has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day—'There is no healthy thought without labour, and though makes the labour happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me one morning when I was making bread. I said to myself, 'Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer.' Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make. It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe my table is furnished with better bread than ever before; and this truth, old as creation seems just now to have become fully mine—that I need not to be a shrinking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do