

shire with the kyloes of the north. Because any breed of stock is taking to the eye is no sure reason why the attempt should be made to grow it apart from suitability to locality. Trying the Ayrshires by this standard they will be found very well adapted for large sections of the Dominion.

It has always appeared to us a good indication, the readiness which the Ayrshire breeders of Ontario have evinced to have a trial made at the Ontario Experimental Farm, with a view of ascertaining the all round returns obtained from a certain number of animals of the milking breeds, taking into consideration the quality of the food used.

Mr. D. Nicol, the senior member of the firm, as our readers will have noticed, is one of our valued occasional correspondents, whose varied and accurate knowledge of agriculture is well attested by the nine first prizes awarded him in as many successive years for essays on agricultural topics, by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, in a competition open to the whole Province. Much of his life has been devoted to growing nursery stock adapted to that section of country, and his work of superintending the Kingston cemetery along with prior experience in gardening in Britain, have rendered him a reliable authority over a wide range of agricultural subjects. When such an one tells us, as the result of his experience, that Baldwin and Greening apples will not succeed in that locality, that amongst the best varieties are the McIntosh Red, and the Famuese, that apple trees in that region should be headed low, and that the attempt to grow pears profitably is a waste of time, it is well that he gets a respectful hearing. He has demonstrated that the Red River maple will flourish in certain sections of this country, and that the European larch is quite at home in the highlands of Frontenac.

Alive to the value of swamp muck as a fertilizer of the hills, he gives much attention to top dressing with it, rightly desirous of making the most of everything. The excavations whence the muck is secured are turned into ponds, which are being well stocked with carp. It is amusing indeed to see the eagerness with which the big fat fellows come with open mouth to catch at bread cast upon the waters in feeding them, which is all found again with a handsome interest in the form of fresh carp for the table after many days. Mr. A. Nicol, the oldest of the three intelligent sons of this home, who took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was employed for some years by a company of Chinese mandarins, alive to the advantages of the superior experiences of a western civilization, in superintending a large farm of 100,000 acres, in part reclaimed from the domain of high tides, and so far as we can learn, discharged the onerous duties of this position in a way at once satisfactory to his employers and creditable to Canada.

The most extensive system of green-houses perhaps in the Province is in this neighborhood. It is owned by a brother of the lover of Ayrshires, whose herd we have just been describing, and who also took an active interest in the establishment of the business. The green-houses alone require 100 tons of coal a year to keep them at a proper temperature, and in them the flowers of many lands sustain an unflinching bloom both winter and summer.

Cataraqui is an old village, and like most old villages, a little quaint. On the hill overlooking it stands a Methodist church, on the site of the first church built by that denomination in Ontario. It is needless to add that the burying ground around is crowded with inhabitants, both of the aborigines and the race before whom they succumbed. As the trees

of the forest grow, they lie side by side like brothers of one family,

" Their hatred and their love is lost,
Their envy buried in the dust ;
They have no share in all that's done
Beneath the circuit of the sun."

The habitation of the dead of Kingston is a beautiful place. It numbers about 5,000, and its population continually growing. It covers 75 acres, and the artistic taste, the variety of the trees and flowers, the beautiful hedging of many of the enclosures, the clear-cut water-courses, the trickling streamlets coming down anon between the sharply defined hills, with their clumps of forest and sentinel trees, and numerous marble slabs and monumental pillars, each containing its compressed story of a life, all combine to make the drive around and within it (nearly two miles in length) one of the most beautiful to be found in any city of the dead within our borders.

The wide valley between the village of Cataraqui and the old limestone city has its quota of water-courses and ponds and diminutive lakelets, which cover so large a portion of the area of this county. These waters produce now a large quantity of fish, but some day, not so far distant either, we are much mistaken if they will not yield as good a revenue, or nearly so, as equal areas of the land. The time is drawing on when economizing our resources in all things will be a necessity as well as a virtue, when the lakelets of all Canada shall be farmed for their own peculiar products as carefully as the land between.

The Penitentiary, with its imposing pile of stone and 800 inhabitants, is an object of melancholy interest. Gangs of men in their peculiar felon's dress of one pant leg one color and the other different, were working on the 300 acre farm attached, with keepers with loaded rifles standing over them. O dark picture of the degradation of the race ! In what a terrible sense man has become his brother's keeper. The " fine gold has become dim."

A very different interest attaches to Queen's University, with its beautiful park, its energetic staff of learned professors, and the magnificent record of the men it has turned out and the work they have done and are doing. Long may this bright luminary be permitted to shine with ever-growing brightness in the easterly and midland counties of Ontario.

The Arab Stallion Cyprus.

PURCHASED FOR THE STUD AT MOOREWOOD.

All civilized nations are indebted to the Arabs for having possessed and preserved from the earliest historic period, a race of horses which in many respects has no equal.

The Arabs are said to have recorded pedigrees of horses which go back five hundred years. The Arabian horses have long been celebrated for their docility, intelligence and powers of endurance.

The Kochlami breed of Arabian horses is perhaps the most celebrated of all varieties. They have a long body, an arched neck and delicate and slender limbs.

A few stallions have been imported into the United States, having been occasionally presented by eastern potentates to distinguished Americans, and they have left some notable offspring, such as the Arab Star, a stallion which was owned in Indiana some few years ago, a horse of gentle temper and of great endurance, and showing the speed of a trotter. Canadians have never had the opportunity to have a thoroughbred Arab stallion to breed from, and will no doubt appre-

ciate the enterprise of Mr. Wm. McKay, of Morewood, Ont., for securing one of the best stallions probably of this breed that was ever imported. He purchased from the Hon. H. J. Anson, A. D. C. to His Excellency the late Governor-General, the thoroughbred Arab stallion Cyprus, on the eve of the departure of His Excellency. This horse is a bright bay fourteen years old, fifteen hands high, and of gentle disposition. He was taken to India when a colt, was an officer's charger in the India cavalry, and was brought to Africa in 1878 during the Zulu war. When the cavalry returned to India he was bought by Col. Lambton, 71st H. L. I., who kept him as a charger till he returned in 1885, when the stallion became the property of Hon. H. J. Anson, A. D. C., who imported him to Canada in May, 1885.

He was shown at Toronto Exhibition in the fall of 1886, and carried off first prize as best thoroughbred.

Stock raisers of Eastern Ontario are to be congratulated on having a stallion of this breed in their midst, and it will not be surprising if a few Eclipses may be found in this part of the country in a few years. Mr. McKay will keep him for service at his stock farm at Morewood, Ont., the home of the imported Clydesdale Pride of Avon ; imported Percheron Lorinda, and of Mambrino Spangle.

Asafoetida as a Remedy in Abortion.

We notice that some agricultural papers speak of asafoetida as a remedy for abortion, and of its use as a preventive to that dread scourge. A Northwood subscriber, Mr. M. Campbell, has called our attention to the narrative of a New Jersey dairyman who had used it freely in his herd, thus arresting the disease, which had fairly set in, by giving it in bulk in the feed twice a week, about as much as would equal a load of powder for a shotgun. He gave it to cows that were four months gone with calf.

Dr. Grenside says in regard to it : " If one accepts the sympathetic theory as accounting for the transmission of this trouble from one cow to another he could imagine the persistent, powerful, and disagreeable odor of asafoetida tending to drown the odor which is supposed to be the agent of transmission from one cow to another. It is an agent that will do no harm ; is cheap and can be given with little trouble, so that if others tried it they might be able to either confirm the correctness of the theory of those who advocate its use, or else disprove the same."

We would be pleased to hear from any of our readers who have any experience with the use of asafoetida either as a remedy or preventive for abortion.

The Diseases of Sheep.

BY A. W. JACKSON, V. S., WOODSIDE, ABINGDON, ONT.

(Continued from June.)

Gloss anthrax or blain—a variety of anthrax fever from which sheep suffer, is one in which the local manifestations are, rapid swelling with development of pustules and malignant carbuncle, in which the mouth suffers.

This disease may arise from a great variety of causes. Among them may be mentioned unwholesome and damaged food, sudden changes of diet, atmospheric influences, inundations, stagnant water, and exposure to cold and wet. Like all other forms of anthrax fever, this disease is remarkable for appearing without first exhibiting peculiar and noticeable signs of disturbance.

When the disease is noticed there are usually extreme signs of constitutional disturbance, which are quickly followed by great disturbance, coma and death. From the mouth at first issues a copious, limpid saliva, which speedily becomes purulent and bloody by the