

Improvement in Milk Yields.

There can be little doubt that a great improvement is being made in the quality of the milk produced by cows kept for butter-making. And this is in spite of the frequent assertions made by scientific experts, so called, that the proportion of fats in milk could not be increased by food. These statements have been vigorously assailed by practical butter-makers, and with such effect that the scientific experts have been forced to give way and admit the fact that the relative proportion of butter to other solids in the milk may be increased by judicious feeding of foods rich in fat. The following record of a dairy made by the owner of a butter factory in New York is a proof that the average yield of butter is increasing in the best-managed herds:—

Num-ber of Cows.	Two Days' Milk.	Per Cent of Butter Fat.	Butter		Ratio of Milk to Butter, Pound.
			Two Days.	Per Day.	
4	393	31	1.49	0.745	26.63
8	52	51	2.73	1.365	19.04
11	343	47	1.65	0.825	21.05
14	41	47	1.95	0.975	21.05
16	38	51	1.99	0.995	19.04
20	31	4	1.24	0.620	25.00
21	41	41	1.74	0.870	23.52
22	492	37	1.87	0.935	26.66
23	35	31	1.31	0.655	26.66
24	46	37	1.73	0.865	26.66
25	29	5	1.45	0.725	20.00
27	31	31	1.11	0.555	28.57
28	37	37	1.39	0.695	26.66
29	39	5	1.95	0.975	20.00
30	61	47	2.40	1.200	21.05
31	49	41	2.23	1.115	22.22
32	32	5	1.62	0.810	20.00
33	40	44	1.83	0.915	22.22
34	32	44	1.38	0.690	23.52
35	61	54	3.37	1.685	18.18
36	30	54	1.69	0.845	18.18
37	26	74	2.01	1.005	12.90
38	31	51	1.73	0.865	18.18

In almost all the dairy books, except the most recent one, "Stewart's Dairy-man's Manual," the general average of fat in milk has been given at from 3 to 4 per cent. In the work mentioned the proportion of fat in milk is stated as being from 3 to 7 per cent. The above figures show this to be a fair record of the facts, for in this herd the yield was from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and the average equal to nearly 3½ per cent. The actual yield of butter per cow was over nine-tenths of a pound, the herd numbering twenty-three. Nine of the cows gave 5 per cent. or over of fat, while six gave less than 4 per cent. It would not be a difficult matter to rear a herd of cows by good breeding from this beginning, that would average 5 per cent. and over, for the average of the nine best cows is over 5½ per cent. The extra profit of the best cows is very apparent.—Express.

Moderate weights in pork pay best. Pigs about one hundred and fifty pounds weight, will pay well, if they are grown and fattened steadily and rapidly, but when they get over two hundred pounds in weight, there is no more profit to be made out of them. Then they commence to "eat their heads off."

Guinea Fowls.

To anyone keeping a large number of hens a pair of Guineas is a good investment. They will and do keep hawks away. As long as Guineas sun themselves on the barn and exercise their vocal powers in the yards, the hawks prefer to swoop down upon the defenceless poultry yards of neighbours or lie in wait for unlucky rabbits. A Guinea hen with a brood of young, has been known to rise on wing and chase a yellow-eyed monster, who had designs upon her young family.

Guineas make a great deal of noise it must be granted, but one gets accustomed to it; and when they are absent it seems as if one of the fitting parts of the poultry-yard music were wanting. They do not on all occasions utter that screech but seem to keep up a contented undertone of social conversation. They take great dislike to some persons, and never see them, even at quite a distance, without shouting, "Buckwheat! Buckwheat!" There flesh is dark and unsaloable, but we prefer it to chicken or even duck's meat for picnic dinners. Everyone who has tasted it believes in Guineas flesh at last. If you raise Guineas, however, do not exasperate them so as to feel their bills; it is not comfortable.

The following sensible remarks in regard to the mission of Mr. Boyce to England, which the St. John GAZETTE advocated so strongly, are taken from that excellent paper, the Chignecto Post:—

While on the other side he will act on behalf of the provincial government in inducing the tide of English emigration to flow towards some of the unsettled portions of New Brunswick. Mr. Boyce has an extensive knowledge of provincial farm life and the requirements to make it profitable, and feels assured that the intelligent English farmer who takes land in the province and has enough capital to stock it fairly well will make a success of farming. Besides having old and new farms occupied the live stock interest of the province will be favorably improved, for no English farmer would tolerate, what has long been the bane and curse of New Brunswick's Agriculture, — worthless scrub stock. Ontario owes her enviable agricultural position today, to the fact that she has spared no pains to introduce new and improved stock and to maintain its excellence, and New Brunswick farmers cannot go wrong by following her example.

The Roller.

It pays to roll the ground after seeding every time. A good many experiments have been made to settle this point. The effect on a field of oats will be about twelve per cent more straw, from three or five more bushels to the acre, a much larger percentage of heavy oats to the acre and of such a size and weight as to show more weight to the measure.

A Novel Offer.

We note that the publishers of The Dominion Illustrated have originated a plan by which over \$3,000 worth of prizes are to be distributed among the subscribers to that paper, subject to their correctly answering simple questions on the current contents of each number. We learn that the first prize will be \$750 in gold, the second a Heintzman piano worth \$600 and that the rest of the many prizes in the competition will be of an unusually costly and valuable nature.

They are also offering a second series of prizes for the best specimen of type-writing, open to type-writers all over the world.

We have very much pleasure in noting such liberal offers from our leading illustrated journal, and hope that all our readers will take advantage of them.

We understand that on receipt of 12 cents in stamps the publishers of The Dominion Illustrated (Sabiston Litho, & Pub. Co., Montreal) will send a sample copy of that journal with full particulars of the plan.

He who chases two hares at a time runs a good chance of missing both.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

1890. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1890.

ON and after MONDAY, 24th November, 1890, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

Day Express for H'f'x and Campbellton....	7.10
Accommodation for Point du Chene.....	10.40
Fast Express for Halifax.....	13.30
Express for Sussex.....	16.30
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal...	18.55

A parlor car runs each way on express trains; leaving St. John at 7.10 o'clock, and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal, leave St. John at 16.55 o'clock and take sleeping cars at Moncton.

The train leaving St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 16.55 o'clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 18.05 Sunday evening.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Sussex.....	8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	9.35
Accommodation from Point du Chene.....	12.55
Day Express from Halifax.....	19.20
Fast Express from Halifax.....	22.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

RAILWAY OFFICE,
Moncton, N. B., 29th Dec, 1890.