

dent occurred has been kept, the appropriate plan would be to stable the animal and exclude her from all causes of excitement for some time prior to and after the period at which abortion theretofore occurred. If, notwithstanding this, it again occurs, the animal should run farrow for a year, when, upon again breeding her, it may be found that the habit of aborting has been broken.

The Chester County Milk Company.

A recent visit to the establishment of this company at Hopewell satisfies us that it is destined to become an extensive concern. A description of the large four story building has been given, says the *Orford Press*, but the very complete manner in which the machinery and fixtures have been arranged with a view of saving labor is well worth a word. The basement is arranged for accommodating the milk of 1,500 cows, in the regular spring house order, the pans resting on the brick floor and surrounded by water pumped by power from an outside well. (While mentioning this, it might be stated as a curious fact in these dry times that the well from which the spring house is supplied contains only two feet depth of water, yet the supply shows no diminution although 6,000 gallons are pumped from it daily. In digging it the workmen struck a stream at a depth of twelve feet so strong that they could only sink it two feet deeper.) The milk is received on the second floor, where it is measured in a large can and the account of each farmer or dairyman is kept on the milk roll at the time of delivery. It is emptied into a large box in the middle of the floor, from which it is conveyed in a pipe running through the bottom of the box and the floor to the room below, to which is attached a hose pipe and it is thereby conducted to the oblong square pans on any part of the spring house floor. This is a most convenient and labor-saving arrangement. The second floor room is also used for the manufacture of ice cream, cheese, &c., a counter shaft water power and engine running along the ceiling to drive the machinery for these purposes. The third and fourth stories will be used for storing cheese, &c.

Very convenient arrangements for butchering hogs and manufacturing them into sausage, scrapple, &c., have also been made. The company intend to make a part of their business, and have already done considerable butchering.

We have often spoken of the Chester County Milk Company, started for the annual benefit of farmers, for we are anxious for it to succeed, and would urge those now living within reach of the manufactory, to avail themselves of the opportunity of selling milk at prices that will pay. It has clearly been proved by statistics given by George Geddes, in his article to the *New York Tribune*, that it takes 14 quarts of milk to make one pound of butter, taking the average for a year. Now this, at 3½ cents per quart in winter, gives 49 cents per pound, and at 3 cents in summer, 42 cents per pound for butter, at home. This is above the average price received for butter by most of our best dairymen.

In a dairy of ordinary cows, the average number of quarts per year for each cow is about 1,900. If they are improved stock, they will overrun this amount. Counting 1,900 quarts, at 3½ cents, we have \$61.75 for milk, and a calf worth \$2.50, a total cash return of \$64.24 for each cow kept by the farmer. This is only a fair statement of facts; but if the return should be only \$50 per cow, it will pay much better than raising grain for market.

In about four months, up to November 1st, the Company made and sold 7,460 quarts of ice cream, 1,153 quarts of plain cream, 900 of milk, and 1,010 pounds of butter. When they started, July 8th, the season for ice cream was more than half over, and besides this they had their trade to build up. For another season they have a prospect of selling 400 to 700 quarts of ice cream per day.—*Chester Co. (Pa.) American.*

Rental of Land in England.

In a paper read before the Institute of Surveyors, London, Mr. W. Sturge said that for the purpose of illustrating the fluctuations in the value of land during the last 100 years, he would divide the century into the following periods:—(1.) 23 years ending, 1794, during which there was no great increase in the price of produce, but a gradual advance in rent. (2.) 20 years, from 1795 to 1815, when a range of high prices of all kinds of agricultural produce prevailed consequent on the French war, and (during a great part of the time) an inconvertible paper currency, the rent of land doubled. (3.) Seven years, from 1816 to 1822, during which prices rapidly fell, notwithstand-

ing a corn law intended to maintain wheat at 80s per qr. This relapse, consequent on the exhaustion caused by the long war and the resumption of cash payments, reached its culminating point in 1822, when the price of produce fell fully 50 per cent. below its maximum 10 years before. This was a period of great agricultural distress. Landlords struggled to maintain their advanced rents. Tenants were unable to pay them. The fall of rent, consequently, from its war maximum may be estimated at about 33 per cent. (4.) 26 years, from 1823 to 1848, exhibiting a gradual recovery in the prosperity of the country and in the prices of produce, and a recovery of, say, 16 per cent. in rent. (5.) Four years, from 1849 to 1852, exhibiting a very low range of prices of all articles of agricultural produce consequent on the repeal of the Corn Laws. Rents were generally reduced about 10 per cent. In some cases landowners were obliged to submit to a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. (6.) Twenty years, from 1852 to 1872, during which an unexampled extension has occurred in trade and manufacture, and the consumption of all kinds of agricultural produce has enormously increased. The price of corn has been kept down to nearly its previous average by foreign competition, but the prices of meat, stock, and dairy produce has advanced upwards of 50 per cent. The rent of dairy, grazing and stock farms has advanced 33 per cent., and is low as high as it was during the French war. The rent of arable farms has advanced 10 to 20 per cent., but it has not generally reached the maximum attained during the war; nor is this surprising when we recollect that during the 20 years from 1800 to 1819, the price of wheat ruled more than 50 per cent. higher than it has ruled during the last 20 years. The present high prices of meat and dairy produce are no doubt mainly due to the increase of the population, and to the greatly increased consumption of the working classes, and also, though in a less degree, to decreased production caused by the droughts of 1868 and 1870.

Quebec Poultry Show.

A very successful poultry show has just been held in the ancient capital of the Province of Quebec, which His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin honored by their presence, the show being held during their visit to Quebec city. The committee of management consisted of Messrs. T. Gale, President, W. Lee, A. Fraser, junr., and James Carrel assisted by Mr. W. Poulin. Wire cages were kindly furnished by Mr. Wm. McGibbon, of Montreal. The following prizes were awarded:

- DARK BRAHMAS.—*Fowls*,—1st, W. Lee; 2nd, do; h. c., A. Fraser, junr. *Chickens*,—1st, A. Fraser, junr.; 2nd, do; h. c., W. C. Richardson.
- LIGHT BRAHMAS.—*Fowls*,—1st, T. Gale; 2nd, Richard Heap; h. c., T. May. *Chickens*,—1st, T. Gale; 2nd, W. Lee; h. c., T. May.
- BUFF COCHINS.—2nd, W. Lee.
- PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—2nd, W. Lee.
- DORINGS.—1st, J. Burstall, 2nd, Lt. Col. Caseault; h. c., J. Burstall.
- (GAME.—*Black-breasted Red*,—1st, Mr. Malone; 2nd, F. Lampson.—*Brown-breasted Red*,—1st, Mr. Malone; 2nd, F. Lampson; h. c., W. B. R. Marns; h. c., Thomas Ben. *Duck-Wing or other varieties*, 1st, M. Malone; 2nd, do; h. c., do.
- HAMBURGS.—1st, T. Beckett; 2nd, W. Lee; h. c., do.
- BLACK SPANISH.—1st, V. Boswell; 2nd, J. Bowen, junr.; h. c., F. Lampson.
- LEGHORNS.—1st, T. Gale; 2nd, J. Bowen, junr.; h. c., do.
- CREVE CEURS.—1st, F. W. Andrews.
- GAME BANTAMS.—1st, W. C. Richardson; 2nd, W. H. Wilson.
- SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—1st, W. Lee; 2nd, E. C. Barton; h. c., F. W. Andrews.
- WHITE BANTAMS.—1st, T. Gale; 2nd, Master Wilson; h. c., W. Lee.
- TURKEYS, WHITE.—1st, W. Little; 2nd, J. D. Poulin.
- AYLESBURY DUCKS.—1st V. Boswell; 2nd, Lt. Col. Caseault; h. c., J. Smith.
- ROVEN DUCKS.—1st, R. R. Dobell; 2nd, J. Burstall; h. c., T. Beckett.
- GEESE.—*Bremen*,—1st, F. W. Gray.
- MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.
- Dominiques*,—1st, M. Welsh. *Pigeons*,—1st, W. Lee.
- Guinea Fowls*,—1st, J. Boswell; 2nd, do.
- Parrots*,—1st, J. B. Robitaille.

Soup for Horses.

HARRIS relates the following in the *Agriculturist*. This summer my horses got badly run down. We fed them liberally, but they did not eat well. They had no appetite, no digestion, and no strength and spirit. They came home at noon and night fagged out, and their night's rest did not refresh them. I sawed a barrel in two, and placed the ends on the platform of the pump. These are for watering the horses. Into one of them we put a pailful of corn meal and mixed it with the water. The horses at first did not like it, and would only drink a little when very thirsty. After they had drank what they would they were allowed pure water. In a few days, however, they drank this corn meal soup with a relish, and in less than a week there was a decided change for the better in the appearance of all the horses. We do not let them eat the meal, but merely let them drink the milky water. I have no doubt that it is as good for them as a plate of good soup is for a tired and hungry man before dinner. It seems to stimulate the appetite and aid digestion.

It is a capital thing for cows as well as horses, but it is not so easy a matter to give it to the cows, as they soon learn to stick their heads in the water almost up to their horns to get the meal that settles at the bottom. It is necessary to have a large trough with false bottom.

What to do in case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium-poisoning, give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting lay the person flat.

Thorough-bred Stock in Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, writes as follows in his monthly report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington:—

The friends of agriculture and the public authorities in Nova Scotia are making a laudable effort to encourage the more general diffusion of thorough-bred stock throughout that province. The board of agriculture, under the authority of the provincial legislature, have imported a number of entire English draught-horses, Short-horn, Ayrshire, and Devon bulls, bull calves, and cows, and Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire, and Southdown rams and ewes, which were offered for sale at public auction at Halifax on a recent occasion, under the restriction that the animals were to be kept in the province for breeding purposes. The idea of improving the stock of the country by importing pure breeds and selling them at auction is borrowed from the Belgians, who have long been in the habit, under the countenance and direct support of the government, of importing Durham bulls and heifers, and disposing of them by public sale in the different provinces of the kingdom.