

for future consideration, on account of contemplated changes in the provisions of the Act embodied in a bill now before the House of Assembly.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Col. Starratt, and unanimously resolved,

"That the best thanks of the Central Board are due to the Secretary, Professor Lawson, for the attention given by him to carrying out the views of the Board and Legislature relative to an importation of stock into this Province, in devoting a large portion of his leisure when in England to making a suitable selection of thorough-bred stock; for the care and judgment which characterized this selection; for the unwearied attention given by him to the animals both previous to and during the voyage, thereby securing their arrival in good condition; and for the economy with which the whole transaction was managed."

THE Hen Fever has this season broken out in the useful form of advertisements of Eggs for Hatching. Any one may now get the best of poultry blood without buying twenty dollar hens. Intending competitors at the Truro Exhibition had better secure their Eggs at once, so as to have time to feed up fine Show Birds. The advantage of getting Eggs at home instead of from abroad is that a larger number may be expected to hatch. The motion of railcars and steamboats is trying for eggs.

WE are glad to find that some of our Poultry Breeders have lately imported fine strains from the most celebrated breeders in the States, both of Birds and Eggs. This will enable them to keep up their stock to a high standard.

AT this particular season of the year we periodically receive a large number of letters of enquiry for Bulls suitable for Agricultural Societies. We have, on this account, taken some pains to ascertain the whereabouts of likely animals, and the prices at which they may be obtained. Any Societies desiring information respecting such will please describe the kind of animals that would best suit them, breed, age, size, etc., and state the prices they are willing to give. In reply to all such enquiries we shall send the address of the owner of what appears to be the most suitable animal, so that the parties may make their bargain.

CALVING OF COWS.

ABOUT three weeks or less before calving, what is termed "springing" takes place. Old Skellett, "professor of that part of the veterinary art," thus describes and defines this somewhat ambiguous term:—"The space between the shape and udder becomes redder and more florid than usual; the udder, as formerly observed, is gradually distending; and

the ligaments, or joinings of the bones, termed the couples, on each side of the rump, are by degrees giving way, till a yielding or something like a separation of them is felt. When these appearances all show themselves, the cow is at her full time, and should be narrowly watched, as she may be hourly expected to calve." Again, with reference to the immediate symptoms of calving, the same good practical authority, who, as he informs us in his preface, treats "of what he has seen and done in practice himself," goes on to remark:—"When the operation of calving actually begins, then signs of uneasiness and pain appear. A little elevation of the tail is the first mark; the animal shifts about from place to place, frequently getting up and lying down, not knowing what to do with herself. She continues some time in this state, till the natural throes or pains come on." By these pains "the contents of the womb are pushed forward at every throe, the water bladder begins to show itself beyond the shape. . . . After the discharge of the water the body of the womb contracts rapidly upon the calf; in a few succeeding throes, or pains, the head and feet of it, the presenting parts, are protruded externally beyond the shape. The body next descends, and in a few pains the delivery of the calf is complete."

The treatment of natural calving is very simple. When, as very frequently happens, the whole period of active labour is not more than two hours, the operator will do well to leave nature alone, and preserve the attitude of a passive observer. When the water bladder breaks before it has properly expanded the mouth of the womb, the process of parturition is often slow. If under these circumstances the head and feet of the calf are long in appearing, the arm should be introduced, and the forelegs laid hold of so as to bring them into the passage. The strength of the operator ought to be used in unison with the natural efforts of the cow, and this simple measure will usually rapidly deliver the calf.

The preternatural positions in which aid is absolutely required are of the same character in the case of both cows and ewes, so that a knowledge of the one animal cannot be attained without a corresponding knowledge of the other. Mr. Skellett gives coloured plates of all the principal departures from a normal presentation.

The first is when both forelegs are back, the knees being bent, and the head alone in the passage. In this position the calf is apt to be strangled, owing to the pressure of the parts of the cow around the neck, which is unprotected by the forelegs. Under these circumstances the head sometimes swells to an amazing size, and must be removed before the

fetus can be extracted. Such a sad conclusion can, however, only be looked upon as caused by most culpable carelessness.

The second preternatural position is when the head slips down below the brisket, pressing hard on the uterus, and its forelegs over its neck.

The third difficulty is that of a breech presentation with the hocks bent and the hind feet under the belly. No cow could calve without assistance with such a presentation, but the operation is simple, and does not involve turning the calf, but merely bending back the hocks, getting the hind feet, and drawing the calf out backwards.

A fourth case described and figured is when the head is laid against the side of the abdomen or belly, the fore feet being stretched forward, a position not unlike that sometimes assumed by animals when sleeping.

Next the calf is depicted upon its back in the uterus, being simply upside down; and, lastly, there is a descriptive plate of the position of twins in the womb.

The treatment under all these cases would take us beyond our prescribed limits, but in all (except the breech presentation) the efforts of the operator are to be directed towards restoring the calf to its position. Are its forelegs back? they must be brought forwards. Is its head laid against its side? it must be pulled forwards. The calf has often to be pushed back into the roomy cavity of the uterus, in order to allow of these changes in position being effected, and a cord is also employed to fasten around the fetlocks or jaw, and furnished with a running noose, by which the operator and his assistant may pull the offending part into position. The parts must be well lubricated with lard, and all efforts of the operator must harmonise with the natural throes of the cow. *Skellett on the Cow* is still a useful book to the dairyman and cowkeeper, although it has been published 32 years.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

Dr. W. J. LEWIS, Gorsebrook, has sold the Ayrshire Cow Crocus 2nd, CXXXIV, to W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise, Ann., for \$175.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MILK.

JERSEY MILK.

THE Jersey milk separates its cream more completely than either the Ayrshire or Dutch milk, and its cream usually churns into butter more readily. The variation between time occupied in churning, is determined by the milk globule, and we find that the cream with the largest globule takes less time to churn. The globule varies in size, according to circumstances affecting the same cow, and