

in a hundred ways Halifax would be enriched. All that is required is action on the part of our public men, and our merchants, who are generally active enough when their private interests are concerned. Come, gentlemen, put your shoulder to the wheel, and start business moving again! Get your shop ready, and the customers will come. Have your port licensed as the only port for the exportation of live cattle to England, and the beef, grain, butter, and poultry trade will come pouring in upon you. No more hard times; no more idle laboring classes; no more failures at five cents on the dollar; no more real estate selling for a song! L.

JERSEYS IN YARMOUTH.

THE Jersey calves, A. J. C. C. H. R., I bought at Truro, are thriving fairly. Bon Hampton, 3240, for which the first bid was seventy five cents, dropped 29th May, 1878, weighed when landed here, Nov. 4th, 135 lbs., a light weight certainly. He weighed Dec. 4th, 180 lbs., gain 45 lbs.; Jan. 4th, 235 lbs., gain 55 lbs.; Feb. 4th, 295 lbs., gain 60 lbs.

Having more than doubled his weight in the three months, in the next three months, with longer days and warmer weather, he will gain more rapidly. The heifer calf, Golden Doublet, 7199, is not doing quite so well. Dropped 29th June, she weighed Nov. 4th, 127½ lbs.; Feb. 4th, 225 lbs., gain 97½ lbs. She feels the cold more, I judge. The month just past has been unusually cold for us, the thermometer falling to 6° above once, and 10° to 12° below on several days during the month. She is a hearty feeder, and, with the return of warm weather and pasture, I shall expect her to overmate and pass the bull.

Aztinbar, A. J. C. C. H. R., 3221, of my own breeding, dropped 25th April, 1878, weighed Nov. 4th, 460 lbs.; Feb. 4th, 560 lbs. He is not getting the feed I give the younger calves, as he does not require it. Is ready for service now. From Nov. 4th to Dec. 4th, his gain was only 10 lbs., although up to Nov. 4th, it had averaged 2 lbs. per day, calling his weight when dropped 75 lbs. and deducting. Looking into the feeding arrangements, I found he was standing next my large yearling, with no division in their feeding box, and the latter being a hearty, rapid eater, got all the hay. Put a board partition between them, sent his gain the next 30 days up to 50 lbs. again. Whence the maxim—"Give every animal its own feeding-box."

My yearling Jersey Heifer, Nabritza, 5820, dropped 25th March, 1877, weighed May 18th, 187 lbs.; Nov. 24th, 595 lbs.; March 25th, 1878, (twelve months old) weighed 725 lbs.; Sept. 12th, weighed

950 lbs.; Nov. 18th, weighed 1055 lbs.; Jan. 4th, 1879, weighed 1040 lbs., having apparently attained her full size and weight in November, about one year and eight months old. She had only pasture from say 1st June, to about 15th October, and has only hay, cut in June, and roots now.

For the sake of comparison, I took some measurements to-day of her size, at one year, ten months, and twelve days old:—Height to top of foreshoulder, 4 feet, 1½ inches; height between hips, 4 feet, 6 inches; length, base of horns to root of tail, 6 feet, 3 inches; width across hips, 1 foot, 8 inches; from hip to point of rump, 1 foot, 8 inches; girth, behind foreshoulders, 6 feet, 1 inch; girth, largest part of body, 7 feet, 3 inches; fore leg, above knee, 12 inches. I expect to make her milking and butter qualities commensurate with her size and beauty, and to show a new type of Jerseys, combining the dairy value of the breed with the size and symmetry of a Short-Horn. If she fail to be a milker, it will be my first failure in a good many years in raising prize cows.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Yarmouth, Feb. 6th, 1879.

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

DEVON HEIFER.

CCXV.—FOXGLOVE 2ND. Calved Dec. 13th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield, N. S. Sire, Curly Prince, 86. G. Sire, Young Curly Prince of Wales, 183.

dam Verbena 114, by Havelock 106.
gr d Lady Anne 101, by Lord Elgin 148.
g gr d Fancy 149, by Don Juan.
g g gr d Roulette (1483), by the Duke (470).
g g g gr d Adelaide (1143) from pure Osego stock.

BEEES AND HONEY.

WE are indebted to Colonel Laurie for the following article from the London *Mail* on a new and rising industry, the raising of honey for the English market. Colonel Laurie observes that to yeoman farmers who will attend to such matters there should be a good deal of profit in bee keeping. Bee keeping may be regarded rather as profitable amusement than labour, and it requires so little capital that we often wonder why every farmer's and labourer's house in Nova Scotia does not have its bee-shed on the sunny side, and a plot of bee-flowers. The besetting sin of our industrial and commercial com-

munities is that they wait for industries to be organized and developed by Joint Stock Companies. Now, instead of waiting for the incorporation of the Great Italian Bee Raising and Honey and Wax Manufacturing Company, Limited, let every farmer and resident in the country purchase a hive; the bees will do the work, and the owner's task will amount to little beyond interesting himself in bees' honied ways,—selling the produce, and collecting the gains of his hundreds of industrious labourers, who will never strike work nor make a demand for increase of wages:—

"An experiment which has been successfully carried out by a firm of American wholesale grocers is noteworthy as the first step to the introduction, probably on a large scale, of American honey in the comb. Last year a considerable trade was done in the exportation of honey from the United States to Europe, one New York firm alone sending over 300,000 lbs. of honey, principally to Great Britain. The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars, either as pure extracted honey or as comb-honey—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it. In the United States, however, honey, when sold in the comb, commands a much higher price than the honey sold in jars, and the efforts of honey-dealers there have long been directed to the production of small, clean, compact and perfect sections of honey-comb in a form readily saleable by the retail grocer. This object has been effected by placing sets of small boxes in the upper part of the hives for the bees to store the surplus honey in, and as each box is filled it can be lifted out and replaced by an empty one in which the bees may continue their labours. These boxes are now commonly made with four glass sides and a strip of wood at top and bottom. In size they are a square of five inches on the side by two inches in thickness, and a dozen of them are packed together in a crate for shipment. The advantage of using this particular form of box is that the bees finish off the section of comb in the shape and quantity found to be best adapted for sale, and the seal of the bees upon each cell is the best guarantee for the purity of the contents. The difficulty of exporting these delicate pieces of comb without the loss of a great part of the shipment by breakage has hitherto prevented the growth of what might doubtless be a lucrative business. During four years Messrs. H. K. and F. B. Thurber and Co., of New York have tried to get this comb-honey to England in good condition, but without success. The want of proper machinery for unloading the ships seems to have been the principal cause of the damage. Let down