

DAIRY.

THE HARDINESS AND USEFULNESS OF THE JERSEYS FOR THE DAIRY.

In the July number of the *Agriculturist*, a contributor under the heading of "Cows for the Dairy," speaking of the Jerseys says: "They are likely to prove too small and too tender ever to become favorites with our breeders. They suit the gentlemen of wealth and acres, who can admire their deer like appearance in parks and pleasure grounds, and who can afford to keep them well housed and petted through the winter."

If "Contributor" had reference to a race of cattle for the butcher's block I could agree with him, but as he is writing of a "Dairy Cow" their size can be no possible objection to them, if there can be any truth in the generally accepted adage, that a cow consumes food in proportion to their own weight, and if it do not hold true and Jerseys will consume as much food as grade Short-horns (which is not the case), inasmuch as the Jersey cow is admitted to have a wonderful power to convert her food into milk rich in butter fat, the more food she consumes up to a certain point, the more profit in butter she will give to her owner. More than one-third of the cows in an ordinary farmer's milking herd do not pay for their keep, for the reason that the food which they consume, instead of being converted into milk is placed upon their backs. Because the good Jerseys convert their food into milk, and thus leave but little to be placed upon their carcasses, I have heard them spoken of as scrawney things; be it so, I want no fat cows, (while in milk) around my barn, and any man seeking profit from the udder will avoid fat cows. If "Contributor" will however visit Oaklands farm, I will show him many Jersey cows running from 300 to 1100 lbs. in their milking season, carrying no fat. "Contributor" cannot have had much practical experience with Jerseys, or his experience must have been very unfortunate, either to his having poor Jerseys, (for there are no doubt such) or from bad management, or he would not condemn the Jerseys to oblivion as being too tender to become favorites with breeders, and as being only fitted to be retained as ornaments.

THEIR HARDHOOD.

I have had nearly three years experience with pure bred Jerseys of various strains of blood. Some were born in the U. S., some in Canada, some imported from the Island of Jersey direct to my farm, and therefore speak from an actual practical experience and without hesitation I pronounce "Contributor's" statements as to their delicacy, to be entirely incorrect. To test this very point, I wintered some imported cows, and some dropped in Canada, as also some yearling heifers in my open barn yard all last winter, with an open shed only, to run under. They remained there all winter; they were fed in racks, and in place of suffering thereby (save as to the natural decrease in milk as compared with those housed, they came out in the spring, and are now in better shape and more profitable in milk production than those housed in the stable. No dairying stock is or should be subjected to so severe a test as this, as the man who attempts to carry on dairying, and will not house his cattle in winter, had better not start in it, as he will inevitably lose money by so doing. In the Spring all our stock are

turned out to pasture, including calves of from 4 to 6 months old. The cows are brought into the barn night and morning to be milked, and if pasture is poor are fed green fodder and bran. They remain out sun or rain, heat or cold, till late in October or early in November, are then brought into a wooden barn with no artificial heat of any kind and are let out every day for an hour or two for exercising, unless there be a very heavy drifting snow. Is this pampering? Do those cattle show that they are too tender to become favorites with our breeders? Are they from want of constitution and tenderness only fitted to become "lawn ornaments." It is true we pet them and so will any kind, humane stockman who desires to obtain the best results from his cows. And up to this time I was not aware it was a crime to pet any kind of dumb animal.

ARE THEY ORNAMENTAL OR USEFUL.

We claim that when you apply this question you get at the secret of the great and unprecedented increase in the number of pure bred and grade Jerseys which are now found in the United States, both North and South, East and West. They are both ornamental and useful. That they are ornamental may be an objection in the mind of "Contributor," but I never know a man object to buy a good driving horse, simply because being a good roadster he was also one he could point to with pride on account of his beautiful lines.

As to their utility, ten of these very delicate, useless Jersey cows, so treated as mentioned, have made over 4000 lbs. of butter in a year, an average of over 400 lbs. each. One cow in the Herd, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, has made 27 lbs. 9 oz., in 6 days, and 867 lbs. 14 oz. of butter in 11 months and 5 days. Another has in 7 days made 24 lbs. 13 oz. of butter; another 22 lbs. 2 oz.; another 21 lbs. 9 oz.; another 20 lbs. 5 oz.; (all sisters of Mary Anne); another 20 lbs. 1 oz.; another 19 lbs. 9 oz.; they have made 17 lbs. 12 oz. each; another 17 lbs. 4 oz.; another 17 lbs. 5 oz.; another 17 lbs. 8 oz.; another 15 lbs. 4 oz.; another 15 lbs. 10 oz.; another 15 lbs. 5 oz.; and 5 with records of between 14 and 15 lbs. in a week. Here are 18 cows out of a milking herd of 30 (exclusive of heifers) with average weekly butter record of 18 lbs. 5 3-19 oz. each. Can "Contributor" point to another herd of any other breed, of equal numbers with cows with capacities for butter. I think not. "Contributor" may claim that these are exceptional picked cows. In answer I would say take the pure bred daughters of Stoke Pogis 3rd, sire of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. He has 29 daughters living, one is barren, another has but one teat through an accident, reducing them to 27 available. Of these 27 but 20 have been tested for butter, and they have an average yield of 18 lbs. in seven days at an average age of 4 years 9 months, long before they have reached maturity; the remainder seven untested, milk as follows: one gives 25 quarts per day; one gives 22 quarts; two 21 quarts; one 20 quarts; two 18 quarts. Such a family of butter-makers (all sired by one bull out of various cows) has never been found among any other breed of cattle. As to their milking qualities, none of them give less than 28 pounds of milk per day in their flush and the yearly average of these 27 daughters will be over 6000 lbs of milk each.

In the face of these facts, how "Contributor" theorize as to the value of a Jersey cow as a butter animal. We want no theories, we seek for actual facts.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION FOR THE FARMER.

Let him go into the streets of Connecticut, Vermont and Maine, where the grade Jerseys abound in large numbers, and it is in these the farmer is most interested, and he will find that here, where they have been known for ten to fifteen years, the farmers have in their dairying mainly discarded all other class of grade or native cows, and are using nothing but the pure or grade Jersey, and they speak in the very highest terms of their docility, hardiness and profitableness as butter animals. He will also find that those people who have started grade Jersey herds for dairying, are possessed of good farms and good buildings, and their whole surroundings speak of the prosperity they enjoy, and which they attribute to the profit derived from their grade Jersey stock. It is generally admitted that no class of agriculture is so neglected in Canada as is butter-making, and is it to be wondered at that no particular attention should be paid to it, when through using a breed of cows utterly unfitted for butter making the farmers find it does not pay to devote the necessary time and attention required in making a first-class article. If they can find a good breed, who on less food will make them at least 100 lbs. more butter per year as compared with the native or grade Short-horn or grade Devon, they will find that it is the most profitable use to which they can put those portions of their farms fitted for grazing. This the grade Jersey will do, at least such has been the experience of the dairying farmers of Connecticut, Maine and Vermont. Apart from the question of the quantity of butter produced per cow, the quality of butter is most inferior as compared with that of other countries, and this is properly attributable to a great extent to want of cleanliness. Experience has shown that when a farmer (not by nature a lazy or slovenly man) becomes possessed of a half pure bred cow he becomes more interested in whatever particular line he has purchased her for, be it milk, butter or cheese, and as a consequence the cow becomes unconsciously to him an educator. To keep her clean he must keep his stable clean, and experience has demonstrated that in the majority of cases the formation of grade milking or butter herd (of necessity of obtaining the best results therefrom) terminates in the better care of his stock, his barns his milk, and his butter. He becomes interested in all that pertains to that particular, is anxious to learn all he can with reference to it, and in so doing must peruse the agricultural papers, and thereby learn of the latest appliances and mode of improved butter making.

One parting word to "Contributor" on that fallacious part of his contribution in which he advises the use of such cows as give a large yield of milk during the season of grass, and then be either kept dry through the winter in good condition without extra feeding and care or will make excellent beef at small cost. From the prior part of his letter I imagined that he was writing of a dairy cow, not a beef one, which includes butter making. If his advice as to drying the cows in winter were adopted, from whence will the winter supply of butter come? Does he prefer packed butter or freshly made? Surely

he must know that the most profitable butter is made in the winter, and it is among other good qualities the very tendency to "hang out" possessed by the Jersey which has made them so popular among dairy animals. A good Jersey cow, will not with proper care go dry of her own accord, but has to be forced dry, and the more persistent she is the more profitable will she prove, as the more distant she is from her last calving, the richer is her milk, in butter. Finally will "Contributor" over his own signature, state his experience in Jersey stock, and failing having had, will he confine himself to some subject he is familiar with and not make to the world, statements which are so wide of the actual facts.

VALANCEY E. FULLER,
OAKLANDS.

Hamilton, Aug 1st 1884.

Nerviline. What is it?

Polson's NERVILINE is a combination of the most potent pain-relieving substances known to medical science. The constant progress made in this department of science points upward and onward. Nerviline is the latest development in this movement, and embodies the latest discoveries. For neuralgia, cramps, pains in the head—external, internal, and local. Nerviline has no equal. Expend 50 cents in the purchase of a sample bottle of Nerviline and be convinced of its marvellous power over pain. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents, at all druggists.

Like all sterling remedies, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of chronic dyspepsia constipation, liver complaint, and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence.

Shoulder capes of embroidery for little girls are cut with the high shoulder seam and yoke effect.

Prejudiced People.

Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines but all who try Burdock Blood Bitters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery.

Do Not Be Discouraged

even if you have tried many remedies for your kidney disease or liver complaint without success it is no reason why you should think your disorder incurable. The most intractable cases readily yield to the potent virtues of Kidney-Wort. It is a purely vegetable compound which acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system. Don't wait, but get a package to-day and cure yourself.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since. Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

It is a Well Known Fact! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. They are a great success. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was damped he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."