

portation from England. Some pork raisers prefer the White Chesters, but there is not now a White Chester to be found in Canada. We hope the same thing will not have to be said of the Ellesmeres and Royal Berkshires ten years hence. Let every one who raises pork strive to obtain one or other of these breeds, and perpetuate it in its purity. Every Society in the Province should secure at least one Boar.

RECENT experiments at a Creamery in Oneida County show that the morning's milk is richer in cream than the evenings. Another deduction from these experiments is, that the shorter the interval between milkings the richer the milk in cream or butter,—this being accounted for by a theory that after the udder is filled there sets in dissipation of the fatty matter. How much of the greater richness of the morning's milk is due to the cool and quiet surroundings of the cow during the night, as compared with the heat and annoyance under which secretion goes on in day time, has not been determined. It is obvious, however, that frequent and regular milking is of the greatest practical importance. Where it can be done the English practice of milking three times a day should be adopted; to realize the full benefit from cows in really good cultivated pasture this practice is an absolute necessity. Where, however, they range through wild Nova Scotian woods, and have never been taught to come home except at night, the common method of milking morning and evening is the only practicable one.

THE Herd of Mr. William Smith Cragg, Arkholme, Lune Valley, North Lancashire, England, near Arkholme Station (of Furness and Midland Line) is described by the Editor of the London *Agricultural Gazette* as follows:—"This Herd does not appeal to fancy breeders at all; but we are assured that, 30 years ago, really good cattle were bought, and that to these the best available sires have been put, and that the stock has good local reputation, and wins favour from the butcher and the dairyman. And it must be said that to win a local reputation in this district, is no trifling feat. It is a neighbourhood where almost all the cattle are good, and almost every occupier of land is a painstaking breeder. No spot in England has enjoyed greater advantages, or made better use, for years, of the opportunities it has had."

From this Herd were purchased, for Nova Scotia, the splendid Bull Captain Cawood, who went to Shubenacadie, and Princess Mary (in calf to Cambridge Barrington) now the property of C. F. Eaton, Esq., Cornwallis. The largest and finest ♂ of the whole Herd was Cawood's Rose, now at Lucyfield Farm, Old Windsor Road.

THERE are two thousand sheep-devouring wolves in France; let us not complain of a bear now and then.—Peruvian Guano, so highly prized at one time as of constant composition, is now found to be of uncertain quality, varying in value to the extent of from 15 to 25 dollars per ton.—Sutton's Golden Tankard is said to be the richest Mangel for feeding cattle: it does not grow large, and is grown rather close in the drill to keep down size and increase its nutritious qualities.—Steam ploughing in Europe is rendering draining unnecessary.—The onion crop this season is the largest ever known in the United States, but it brings no tears of joy, for the odorous bulbs sell in Philadelphia wholesale at 50 cents a bushel.—In the case of the King of Portugal *versus* Carruthers, it has at last been decided that the King is entitled to Dr. Welwitsch's "study set" of Portuguese Plants, the next best set to be placed in the British Museum.—*Adiantum Fairleyense* does not come true from spores or seeds.—There is some talk of introducing English pheasants and sparrows.

THE Members of the Pictou Agricultural Society are so much pleased with the imported stock purchased for them by Mr. Matheson at the Board's sale, that they have agreed to double their subscriptions. The Members of every Society in the Province may safely follow the example, and double their subscriptions, with personal advantage to themselves and their families, and great benefit to the Province at large.

IN reference to the Edible Snail (*Helix Pomatia*) spoken of elsewhere in the present number, we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. W. E. Wilson, Rector of Sackville, N. S., for the following translation of an Anecdote of Sallust:—

ABSTRACT OF SALLUST BELLUM JUGURTHINUM, 92, 93, 94.

Marius was anxious to capture a certain stronghold of Jugurtha's situated near the river Mulucha (now the Malwa in Morocco), in which all the treasures of the King had been deposited. This fortress, however, appeared inaccessible, by reason of the precipitous slopes which surrounded it, until by chance a way was discovered to it on this wise. A certain soldier of the Roman auxiliaries, Ligus by name, wandered from the camp in search of water, until he approached the side of this fortified hill. Here he noticed some snails crawling among the rocks (*cochleas** inter saxa repentes), and, picking one and then another, and looking for more, he was led on until he emerged at the summit of the hill, but in an exposed, untenanted spot at the rear of the besieged. Descending unobserved, he imparted his

discovery to Marius, who sent a band under his guidance and captured the place. This was one of those culminating successes of Marius which resulted among other circumstances in bringing on a termination to the Jugurthian War.

* *Cochlea*. A snail.—such as Horace speaks of as being swallowed by the epicures of his day to tickle the jaded appetite after a debauch, applying an epithet to them which illustrates this passage of Sallust.

Jostis marcentem squillis recreabis et Afræ Potorem cochleæ.

("With broiled prawns or an African snail shalt thou refresh the seedy tippler.")—Sat. 2, 4, 58.

The snail was (according to our version) forbidden meat to the Jews.—Leviticus xl. 30. But the septuagint and Vulgate translate the Hebrew by *saura* and *lacerta* severally—Lizard, and are probably correct.

THE New York "Horticulturist" is now merged in the Philadelphia "Gardener's Monthly and Horticulturist." The combined Magazine will continue under the Editorship of Mr. Thomas Meehan, the Germantown Nurseryman, who has been so long and so favourably known as Editor of the "Gardener's Monthly."

FINE OXEN.—Mr. W. L. Piper, Nappan, sold his fine oxen last week to Mr. Dean, of St. John, who always picks up something choice for his customers in holiday seasons. These oxen were probably the heaviest and fattest ever fed in this county. Their weights were 2280 lbs. and 2070 lbs., and girths 8 ft. 5 and 8 ft. 1. They were raised by a Mr. King, of Mount Pleasant, in this county, and when four years old were bought by Mr. Pipes, who worked them for a year on his farm, and then commenced to fatten them. They were seven years old last spring. They are well mated and symmetrical in form, and have been much admired by judges.—*Amherst Gazette*.

It is so much cheaper and better, in every way so much more profitable, to feed Cattle of all kinds upon Koots than upon Hay, that we have, again and again, urged the propriety of our Farmers throwing their dependence more and more upon Root Crops. During the past Summer we paid particular attention to this subject, examining the crops everywhere in England and Continental Europe, so as to form a just comparison of them with those to be seen in well cultivated fields in Nova Scotia. The conclusion of the whole matter, so far as our comparisons went, was that there is no country better adapted for the cultivation of Roots than Nova Scotia. In Scotland we saw the most regular fields of Turnips, (in England they were burnt up), but none better than we have seen on Bonlanderie Island and in the County of Pictou; about Magdeburg, in North Germany, we saw the finest Mangels, where it was too hot and