
Every attention paid to trade Auction Sale by

His idea of a Dairy Cow.

The other day we asked a well known butter dairyman to define his idea of a true butter cow. His answer is a good one, and is as follows:—

"I cannot give you all the considerations that belong to a 'true butter cow,' but there is one chief consideration that I will speak of that always marks such a cow: she will turn her food into butter and not into flesh. I have had good fair cows, and generally they were of Short Horn mixture, that were so imbued with the flesh-forming instinct that when I undertook to crowd them a little, they commenced to grow fat, which shewed that in their make up and heredity, they could not convert all their food into butter, as did Princess 2nd for instance. I do not want such cows; I make the most money from a cow in proportion as I can get the most butter from her. Butter is worth more than beef, and I want a breed of cows that can work up all they get into the best paying product."

Concerning Fertilizers.

Prof. Caldwell, of Cornell University, some time since made a suggestive address on Fertilizers before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston. In conclusion, he summarized his doctrine on the subject as follows:

1. That if enough of the needed elements of food of the gardener's or horticulturist's cannot be obtained in stable manure or other animal waste, it can be procured in the trade in unlimited quantity, and in every degree of availability depending on certain grades of solubility and in the greatest variety of mixtures, to suit any whim or fancy of crop or crop growers.

2. That profitable crop-growing can be carried on for at least many years with these commercial fertilizers alone.

3. That the most evident distinction between stable manure and commercial fertilizers, and the distinction upon which we should therefore base an explanation of the greatest reliability of the former, is its large proportion of vegetable matter, or humus-forming material, of which commercial fertilizers contain practically none.

4. That soils contain in a difficultly soluble condition, and therefore not easily fed upon by the crop, all the needed elements of plant food.

5. That humus, by the decay it suffers in the soil, furnishes carbonic acid and other solvent agents, and this carbonic acid appears to play an important part in the nourishment of crops, bringing this native insoluble stock of plant food within their easy reach.

6. That even if we add water soluble plant food to the soil, it becomes largely insoluble before the crop can feed upon it or needs it; therefore soluble plant food added in the soil in commercial fertilizers also needs the help of the humus finally for its solution.

7. That plant food, in most animal and vegetable residues used as manures, cost much less than in commercial manure.

8. That in spite of disadvantages that under some conditions attend the use of commercial fertilizers, they are nevertheless a very important and necessary help in crop-growing.

9. That in using these fertilizers the wisest course appears to be to make one's own mixture of the raw material, as well for securing a better manure as for economy in the first cost.

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