

cow is in excellent health and fine condition, and her yield of butter for the past year, taken in connection with the extraordinary yield of former years, and her present healthy condition without any forcing food, must appear remarkable to everyone who is acquainted with dairy management.

Cow calved on 2nd of April, 1868.

BUTTER MADE:

	lbs.	ozs.
April (calf on cow all this month)	8	10
May	37	6
June	46	5
July	37	10
August	30	5
September	43	14
October	40	5
November	21	15
December	19	13
January 25	18	14
	303	1

Thus the cow, in 293 days, fed a calf and yielded 303 lbs. 1 oz. of butter.

The butter is of excellent quality. If the thousands of cows which we have in the Province all yielded over a pound of butter a day throughout the year, like this one, our farmers would be all rich men, and would walk into Government House in broadcloth, instead of homespun. "Honour to whom honour is due;" despise not the cow.

"CLIMAX"—A NEW SEEDLING POTATO.

During the fall of 1864 I first sent out the "New Seedling Potatoes, the Early Goodrich, Calico, and Gleason; and in the following spring I first introduced the Harrison. These were all originated by the late Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, though first disseminated by the writer; and they were supplied by him to the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and are now in extensive cultivation in the Province.

In the fall of 1867 it was my privilege to be the first to send out the Early Rose, a seedling of great promise that originated with Alfred Breece, of Vermont.

I have now a seedling of my own, that is five years old, and that appears thus far so highly promising that I am induced to dispose of a small quantity of it for trial.

Thinking my seedling combines rather more good qualities than any other Potato with which I am acquainted, I propose to name it CLIMAX.

The Climax is a seedling of the Early Goodrich, and originated with the writer in 1864.

It has a stout erect stalk, of full medium height, internodes of medium length, and very large leaves; the tuber is above medium in size, quite smooth, in form of a short cylinder swelled out at the centre, occasionally slightly flattened, and terminating rather abruptly; eyes shall-

low, sharp, sometimes swelled out or projecting, and always strongly defined; skin medium thickness, considerably netted or russet, tough, white; flesh entirely white, solid, heavy, brittle, and never hollow, and it boils through quickly, with no hard core at centre nor stem; is mealy, of floury whiteness, and of superior table quality.

In productiveness it is fully equal, if not superior, to either the Early Rose or the Early Goodrich; bears few small tubers; matures nearly with the Early Rose; while its keeping qualities are as good as the Peachblow.

During the heated term of July and August last, the foliage of the Early Goodrich, which was planted by the side of the Climax, burned badly, the leaves of the Early Rose slightly, while the leaves of this seedling were unaffected. This property must highly commend this variety for southern planting.

What I said of the Early Rose in the *American Journal of Horticulture*, March, 1868, after another year's trial, I can now conscientiously apply to the Climax, viz.: that *I esteem it, all things considered, the most promising Early Potato with which I am acquainted.*

D. S. HEFFRON.

LAVENDER KIDS.

A COLUMN FOR FASHIONABLE YOUNG MEN.

We earnestly commend the following to the attention of the young gentlemen who may be seen at the street corners languishing for want of a little healthy exercise:—

The Paris correspondent of "Land and Water," writes that, "M. Emilie Lavelle has just contributed an article to the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, in which an interesting account is given of the progress made by Prussia during fifty years of peace. He points out that nearly all the land owners cultivate their own estates; except detached portions, renting is the exception. They are, therefore retained in the country by the care of their own interest, for nothing more imperiously requires the eye of a master than rural industry. It is true they are aided by a class of employees who are not found in any other country. These are educated young men belonging to families in a good position, often just leaving an agricultural college, who remain for a certain time on some large estate to initiate themselves in the practical direction of one of their own. This novitiate is an ancient custom still preserved in many trades. Thus, frequently the son of a rich hotel-keeper will not hesitate to enter another hotel as butler or waiter (*Kellner*) to be initiated in all the details of the service over which he will one day have to preside. When any one visits the farms

(*Rittergutter*) he is astonished to see as superintendents the son of a banker, a baron, or rich land owner. These young people drive a cart or guide a plough. At noon they return, groom their horses, and then go and dress themselves and dine at the owner's table, to whom they are not inferior, either in instruction, birth, or manners. After their meal they resume their working dress, and return without any false shame, to their rustic occupation. Thus we find in feudal Prussia a trait of manners suited to the democratic society of the United States, and which hereafter will become general. In France, in England especially, a young man of the upper class would believe his dignity compromised in performing the work of the farm laborer.

A MODEL SOCIETY AND A MODEL SECRETARY.

Yarmouth has the strongest and most energetic Agricultural Society in the Province. Is it because the soil of Yarmouth is superior to that of any other, or that the climate is milder—that there is more black mud, or a wider extent of marsh? There must be some good reason for the Yarmouth Society outstripping all the others. We think that most of our readers will discover the reason if they will read the subjoined letter. If Secretaries everywhere will act upon its advice, as given by example rather than by precept, we shall have heard the last of complaints about the difficulty of keeping up Societies:—

YARMOUTH, Jan. 10, 1869.

You will observe that I have fulfilled my engagement that our subscription list for 1868 should exceed that for 1867, both in numbers and in amount. I will undertake as much for 1869, although I am convinced that the task would be far less difficult had my suggestion been approved of—to offer three bonuses, of \$500, \$300 and \$200 to the three Societies who should raise most money and employ their funds most actively in 1869. Every little settlement in the Province can raise funds to build a place of worship; every county contains dozens, some hundreds of such; nearly every section in the Province has within a very few years each spent hundreds or thousands of dollars for school purposes,—and yet no County raises more than say five hundred dollars for all the departments of Agriculture, not enough to buy one decent stud horse. Once started, I am persuaded there would be no retrogression; a single year of liberal donations and judicious investment of funds, with the results that would flow therefrom, would end forever the niggardly one dollar subscriptions.

All nature inculcates liberality: the