

mer, is limited by those conditions in his choice of kinds. He must have sorts which endure well, and which are comparatively firm. The list of these sorts is a short one. For this purpose the Wilson stands first, the Captain Jack next, I can almost say last. I speak of kinds generally introduced. Other and larger kinds endure shipment pretty well, while the weather is quite cool, but very few of them bear long transportation in hot weather.

Now, to begin with the beginner at the beginning of a strawberry plantation. First, take good land, if you can get it, if not, select then the best soil you can command—such as would grow good potatoes or corn. Plough it well in the fall, plough it well in the spring; good, common ploughing will do. Don't fool away money in trenching or deep subsoiling, unless you like to plant in the spring, not in the fall, not in the summer. In setting plants don't follow any aristocratic direction. Don't dig a hole, then make a mound in the hole, then spread the roots equally all around that mound, and then sift in the earth through a sieve, as some good people say; that will do for a dozen plants, but it is too slow for large quantities, and a fast, easy way is just as good.

Your ground being well prepared, ploughed, harrowed and rolled, mark off carefully for the rows. Your plants being well trimmed, should be dipped in water and placed in a pail. An active boy should take the pail of plants and place them deftly in openings which you make with a spade. Thrust the spade in before you at an angle of forty five degrees; the boy puts in the plant, while you withdraw the spade and press the earth firmly over the roots of the plants with your foot. If not clearly described this is easy to do, and a man and a boy can set four or five thousand plants in a day in good shape.

Your field planted, cultivate carefully and thoroughly, but very shallow next the plants. Do this all summer, let no weeds grow. Let as many runners grow as will make a narrow matted row; cut the balance; keep the middle clear all the time; mulch in the fall heavily between the rows, lightly over the plants. Don't disturb them in the spring.

If you pick for market, pick every day; put no poor ones in the boxes. If you eat these berries you will be glad you planted them; if you sell them, I hope you will get well paid for it.

We have received general regulations and Prize List for the Stawiacke Exhibition, to be held at Upper Stawiacke village on Wednesday, October 7th, under auspices of Valley and Lorne Cranges, Patrons of Husbandry; the competition

to be open to Polling Districts, nos. 20, 6 and 5. The committee of management consists of well-known names: Hugh Dunlap, Esq., chairman, H. Graham Gammell, treasurer; Geo. Campbell, D. McG. Johnson, Esq., and Rupert Fulton, R. Cox, secretary. The prizes are not large, but are well selected, embracing horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain, roots and vegetables, fruit, dairy produce, woollen goods, ornamental plants and flowers, writing and spelling. Several gentlemen have expressed their intention of offering special prizes, which will be made known later in the Truro papers. Professor Lawson is expected to deliver a short opening address.

WILLOUGHBY C. ANDERSON, Esq., who has lately made some interesting purchases of thoroughbred American Jersey Cattle Club Jerseys, has called our attention to the report of the recent official test of Jersey cow Princess 2nd, —which we gladly reprint for the information of readers of the *Journal of Agriculture*:—Having been appointed by you to act as committee of the American Jersey Cattle Club in witnessing the test of the Jersey cow Princess 2nd 8046, owned by Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, of Burnside Park, near Baltimore, Md., I respectively submit the following report:

The test began at 6.05 p. m., Sunday evening, Feb. 22, when the cow was milked dry in my presence. The first milking included in the test was that at 3 a. m., Monday Feb. 23, after which the cow was milked at intervals of eight hours, viz:—at 3 a. m., 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., of each day until the last Sunday evening, March 1, when she was milked at 6.06 p. m., to correspond with the time of the preliminary milking. The duration of the test was thus seven days to the minute.

The cow was milked three times a day at periods of eight hours, because her udder would not hold the milk she made in twelve hours.

I was present at each of the twenty-one milkings, and did not lose sight of the milk until after it had been placed in a nine-can Mosely Cabinet creamer. The lid of this creamer, the doors and ventilators, were carefully secured each time by tape and seals firmly affixed to the wood and each stamped with my private seal.

The cream on being removed from the creamer, was placed in large buckets in a wooden box made at my suggestion, and this box was likewise sealed and stamped. These various seals remained intact, except when broken by me to admit the milk of each milking or to draw off cream. I was also present when the cream was placed in the churn, remained while it was being churned and weighed

the unsalted butter, the salt to be added (one ounce per pound), and finally the salted butter. The butter, was worked to my entire satisfaction, exceedingly dry, as will be seen in the fact that the salt when added made almost a clear gain.

So, that from the time of milking until the salted butter had been finally weighed, the milk, cream and butter were either within my sight or securely sealed in the creamer or box described above.

The scales on which the butter was weighed, were bought of Fairbanks & Co., for this special purpose, after having been tested and guaranteed by them to be accurate by U. S. standard. Inclosed is a letter from Fairbanks & Co. to that effect. The cow was fed at the discretion of Mr. O. Rickleson, manager of the Burnside Park Herd, the daily ration being: 22 quarts ground oats, 15 quarts pea meal, 2 quarts linseed oil cake, 1 quart wheat bran; total, 40 quarts, besides carrots, beets and good clover hay.

Her appetite was constantly good; in fact, she seemed always ready to eat more.

The weather during the test was disagreeable, cold and snowy, and interfered somewhat with her daily exercise.

In the following table are given the details of the test, which resulted in a total yield in seven days of 209½ lbs. of milk, from which were churned 44 lbs. 1½ oz. of unsalted butter, which, when salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound, gave 46 lbs. 12½ oz. of salted butter ready for market. The great gain by salting it is due to the fact that the unsalted butter was worked so very dry that when the salt was afterwards worked in, no water or buttermilk appeared in the bowl. It should have been said above that the butter was twice washed in the churn when in granular form, removing every trace of buttermilk.

FEBRUARY.			
22—	6.05 p.m.—Milked dry.		
23—	3.00 a.m.—18½ lbs.		
	11.00 a.m.—11 "	44½ lbs.	
	7.00 p.m.—15½ "		
24—	3.00 a.m.—17 "		
	11.00 a.m.—11 "	41½ lbs.	
	7.00 p.m.—12 "		
25—	3.00 a.m.—13½ "		
	11.00 a.m.—12 "	40 lbs.	
	7.00 p.m.—14 "		
26—	3.00 a.m.—16½ "		
	11.00 a.m.—12½ "	43½ lbs.	
	7.00 p.m.—14½ "		
27—	3.00 a.m.—16½ "		
	11.00 a.m.—12½ "	44½ lbs.	
	7.00 p.m.—16 "		
28—	3.00 a.m.—15½ "		
	11.00 a.m.—13½ "	42 lbs.	
	7.00 p.m.—13½ "		
MARCH.			
1—	3.30 a.m.—11½ "		
	11.00 a.m.—15½ "	43½ lbs.	
	6.05 p.m.—16½ "		
Seven days' milk.....209½ lbs.			
Butter unsalted, 44 lbs. 1½ oz.; salted, 46 lbs. 12½ oz.			

Princess 2nd 8046 was dropped Feb. 22nd, 1877, and was, therefore, exactly