

109.—LOUISE.

Brown and white. Calved November 16th, 1880. Bred and owned by Rev. A. McBean, Lower Stewiacke. Sire Lord Clyde 1301 Ca. Dam Torta by Micmac 26, gr d Miss Cuthbert.

110.—MAPLE LEAF.

White with red spots. Calved March, 1880. Bred and owned by James Kitchin, River John, Pictou Co. Sire Aberdeen 80. Dam Island Lass 45.

111.—EFFIE 2ND.

Red and white. Calved June, 1868. Bred by Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture. Owned by G. W. Sanders, Hebron, Yarmouth. Sire Jock 62 Ca., 413 Am. Dam Effie 59 Ca. by Duke, bred by Mr. Cuthbert, Montreal, gr d Beauty by Bucee, bred by J. Dodds, Montreal, g gr d Effie, imp. by Mr. Dodds.

112.—EFFIE 3RD.

Red and white. Calved February 13th, 1876. Bred and owned by G. W. Sanders, Hebron, Yarmouth. Sire Lord Dufferin 83. Dam Effie 2nd 111, gr d &c., as in preceding No. 111.

113.—FLORA BAKER.

Red with a few white spots. Calved June 12th, 1877. Bred and owned by G. W. Sanders, Hebron, Yarmouth. Sire Lord Dufferin 83. Dam Effie 2nd 111.

114.—NELLIE.

Red and white. Calved 14th April, 1878. Bred and owned by G. W. Sanders, Hebron, Yarmouth. Sire William 82. Dam Effie 2nd 112.

115.—LADY BLANCHE.

White and red on the sides of face and neck. Calved May 5th, 1879. Bred and owned by G. W. Sanders, Hebron, Yarmouth. Sire Wallace 81. Dam Effie 3rd 112.

116.—LILLY 2ND.

Mostly white with red spots. Calved May, 1871. Bred by Thos. Guy, Oshawa, Ont. Imported by Central Board of Agriculture. Owned by Henry Burrell, Sr. Yarmouth. Sire Eclipse 137 Am., grs Cuthbert, imported by Mr. Cuthbert, Montreal. Dam Scotch Lassie by Prince of Wales 305 Am., gr d Spot by Rob Roy (imp) 135 Am., g gr d White Lilly by Dundee 3rd,—Quebec, imported by Mr. Simpson of Quebec.

117.—LILLY 5TH.

Red and white. Calved March 27th, 1878. Bred and owned by Henry Burrell, Sr., Yarmouth. Sire Wallace 81. Dam Lilly 2nd 116, &c., as in preceding.

118.—LILLY 6TH.

Red and white. Calved April 23rd, 1880. Bred and owned by Henry Burrell, Sr., Yarmouth. Sire Wallace 81. Dam Lilly 2nd 116.

My idea of a guano island had always been that it was very rocky, and covered with a white substance resembling mortar, before the sand is mixed with it. I imagined, too, that it exhaled an odour differing somewhat from the orange-groves of Tahiti. Had I not been told that I was on a guano island I would not have known it from the surroundings. Instead of being rocky the soil was mellow and dark, and everywhere the vegetation was most luxuriant. The air was remarkably clear and pure. During a walk around the island I then learned that there are two kinds of guano; or rather, that of certain qualities which all guano possesses, some of these qualities predominate in that found in a given locality, while guano taken from islands differently located possesses in a much stronger degree some other essentials. Thus the guano of the islands off the coast of South America, exposed to the rays of a tropical sun, where the surface of the earth is never cooled, and where rain seldom falls, possesses the strongest ammoniacal properties. Not only the excretions of birds are deposited there, but the birds themselves come there to die; and eggs have frequently been taken out a little below the crusts which form over these deposits, that are also pure ammonia. The guano of these islands has a strong pungent odour, and is white and light brown in colour. But the guano of the islands of the Southern Pacific is made of decomposed coral, forming mostly phosphates of lime and magnesia. It is entirely inodorous, and of a dark brown colour, resembling well pulverized loam. It is believed that the birds, which in large numbers inhabit these islands, living as

they do, almost entirely on fish, deposit phosphoric acid on the coral, and also leave the bones of the fish, which they cannot eat. These decompose the coral, and thus form the phosphates which give to the guano its value. The guano is separated from the coral in the following manner:—There is quite a force of natives employed, who gather the earth in large heaps and then screen it in the same manner as fine coal is separated from coarse. The screens are about eight feet by three, and the iron gauze covering them is fine, allowing only the guano, or very fine portions of the earth, to pass through, and leaving the coral in the screens. The guano is then sacked, and shipped Hamburg whence it is reshipped to different parts of Europe.—*Exchange.*

The ponies get nothing to eat, except the scanty herbage by the wayside, and were much disposed to linger wherever they could find a few blades of grass. To any such temptation the poor animals were, however, not often exposed, and they joggled along with great perseverance, making up for little food with much drink at the numerous streams which they had to ford. Iceland ponies are generally of a light color, dun, pale chestnut, white, or piebald; under a rough exterior they hide many good qualities, and are as well adapted for the peculiar country which they inhabit as is the noble thorough-bred of Arabia. A vicious animal is almost unknown, and a dealer in ponies, who has passed more of them through his hands than anybody else in the business, assured me that he had not encountered more than one. The endurance of the little nags is

astonishing; they will keep up a steady jog for hours together, and will travel on through the long summer days of northern latitudes with no other sustenance than may be picked up during an hour's mid-day halt.—*Exchange.*

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