

the year round; and that the Guernsey butter is oily. The Guernsey men contend that the butter of their favorites is quite as great in quantity, as good in quality and (to put it mildly) as firm in warm weather as that of their more fashionable rivals, and that the Guernsey holds out in milking quite as long as the Jersey, while it is conceded that both her milk and butter products are of much higher color.

There is abundance of room and use in this country for all the good specimens of both of these fine breeds of dairy cattle, and there is neither sense nor policy in disparaging either by way of puffing the other. The Jerseys, of which there are now among us probably from 35,000 to 45,000 pure-bred animals, of which not over half are registered, have done a great deal for the American dairy, not only by contributing their own rich milk and choice butter, but, still more, by improving the products of the native dairy stock by grading it up. The Guernsey is equally valuable for both these purposes, and being coarser and hardier, is adapted to a wider range of country, being able to thrive in a climate too rigorous for the more delicate Jersey. The former has never been subjected to the coddling and petting enjoyed by the latter at home and elsewhere, nor has its constitution or milk capacity been tampered with by breeding to suit the whims of fashion, or feeding for phenomenal butter yields. The Guernsey cows are larger and hardier and more docile than the Jerseys, and the bulls are much less vicious and dangerous; while the calves are larger and can be more readily turned into veal. As to colors, those of the Jerseys are mostly light red or fawn, and black mixed and splashed with white, and "solid" colors are preferred as indicative of the most careful breeding; those of the Guernseys include white, red and black in any shade and mixture, except roan, no instance of which has ever occurred in pure-bred animals. Brindle is not uncommon, and the nose may be either black or white. As a rule, the Guernseys are lighter-colored than the Jerseys.

What on earth does Mr. J. Sibley mean by saying that on a feed of 350 lbs. of corn-meal a Jersey cow (dry) increased 200 lbs. live weight in 8 weeks? And, again, Mr. Webster states that his Jersey cow, Landow's Fancy, gave on 1st January last, 12 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk, from which were made 3 lbs. 1 oz. of butter; and January 23rd, 9 lbs. 4½ oz. of milk, and 2 lbs. 10¾ oz. of butter, i. e., a pound of butter from 4¼ lbs. of milk? Rather too strong, this.

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DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

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School-farms.—"It is a disgrace to a great State," says the Philadelphia Press, "to insist that experimental farms must be run for a profit. This penny-wise and pound-foolish policy has been tried at many agricultural colleges, with the result of clearing the colleges both of students and influence."

Model-farms are, or ought to be, experimental farms, and most useful establishments they are, but school-farms are quite a different thing, and should be kept entirely separate from the former class. It seems to be a favourite notion with some writers on farming that one of the best institutions in which a young man can learn farming is an experimental farm, and they go the length of proposing that all the field work should be conducted by the pupils. A very slight consideration of the objects for which an experimental farm is intended will show the unsuitableness of such a place for learning farming. The sole object of an experimental farm is to become acquainted with the best properties of plants and animals by experiment, and to ascertain whether or not these objects

are worthy to be introduced into the ordinary system of farming pursued in the country in which the experimental farm is situated. New plants and new modes of cultivation should be tried on the experimental farm, for if the ordinary plants be adopted, it is no experimental farm at all.

In school-farms, if the work be entrusted to the pupils, there can be no model exhibited to the surrounding district, and how on earth can the manager of such an establishment be expected to show a profit? But when a farm is expected to be a model-farm, an experimental farm, and a school-farm, all in one, to look for a profit from it is nothing less than childish.

I still adhere to my opinion, so often expressed in this Journal, that the only way for a young man to learn farming is to pass two or more years in the house of a first class farmer, where he will have the opportunity of seeing superior cultivation, a well managed herd of cattle, and a good flock of sheep. If such a farm is difficult to find in every neighbourhood—for capital is scarce in this part of the world, and without capital the thing is impossible—I see no objection to the government affording some moderate assistance to selected parties in each county of the province, provided always that, even then, the owner of the model-farm be not expected to show a profit from his books until the expiration of at least three years from the commencement of his undertaking.

—BUTTERMILK FOR PIGS.—The profit of raising pigs on a dairy farm has never been questioned, and yet there are many persons who underrate the value of buttermilk as a food for pigs and hogs. Buttermilk contains about 10 per cent of dry matter, and is composed of 3 per cent. of albuminoids (caseine), 5.4 of carbo-hydrates (milk sugar), 1 of fat—nutritive ratio, 1.26. The proportion of muscle-forming matter is greater than in whole milk, and this deficiency of oil renders buttermilk slightly constipating. To feed it in the most skilful manner would require that a somewhat laxative food, such as flaxseed, be added to it. Three quarters of a pound of boiled flaxseed to the 100 lbs. of buttermilk will supply oil in the same proportion as it exists in the natural milk, and will greatly improve its feeding value, making it very nearly as nutritious as new milk. If flaxseed is not to be conveniently had, the old-style linseed-oil meal may be substituted, using 1 lb. of meal to the 100 lbs. of butter-milk. The object is to prevent constipation. In a general way, it may be said that 100 lbs. of butter-milk have as much nutritive value as 20 lbs. of corn, and is better adapted for young pigs.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

In the above paragraph it may be well to notice that flaxseed contains about 37% of oil and old-process linseed-cake only 12%. Therefore, if the latter be used, the quantity per 100 lbs. of milk should be about 2¼ lbs. Again, boiled flaxseed, if uncrushed, will pass through the animal almost entirely undigested. My plan would be to mix pease and linseed, ground together, at the rate of 4 bushels of pease to one bushel of linseed, and suit the proportion given according to the age and constitution of the pig. A variety of food is always beneficial to every description of stock. And we must not trust too much to the theory of the matter. What says Dr. Voelcker, the chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England? "It is not a chemical analysis alone that can determine the exact value of any food. To decide on analysis alone would be an error. The complicated structure of plants and of their seeds open up subjects of which we know not much"; Report to the chemical committee of the R. A. S. E., January, 1886.—And the longer I live the more reason do I