

Jersey Cattle.

In answer to enquiries, we give the present cut of Jersey cattle, which we consider a good one, and for which we are indebted to Mr. J. F. Miller, of Richmond, Ind., who is an extensive breeder of Jerseys. There are now about 30,000 pure Jerseys, besides a vast number of high grades, in America. A few years ago Jersey breeders, with few exceptions, enthusiastically joined in a color mania, clamoring for solid colors, black points, etc. (by which they meant an animal of uniform color throughout, without any white, having dark colored or black points, viz., legs, tip of tail, nose and tips of horns.) Dark brown animals were also preferred to the lighter colors. English breeders have called so loudly for such animals that breeders on the Jersey Islands would not raise for their own use a bull which had any material amount of white in his color. On the other hand, bulls only fit for

From the above, as well as from other testimony of good authority, we believe the same may be said of the Jersey cow as of the horse—a good animal is never a bad color. In fact a little common sense will teach us that if we make the breeding for color paramount, the butter-producing qualities will suffer and continue to decrease, but the color will undoubtedly become more uniform. Yet there certainly can be no profit in color apart from the butter-producing qualities. As in these last named qualities, and in them alone, the value of the Jersey rests, we would advise our Jersey breeders to exert themselves in bringing these qualities to as great a state of perfection as possible, always bearing in mind that the cow is but a living machine for turning her food into butter, cheese, etc., and the one which will do this most profitably is certainly the best animal. And as like begets like to a greater or less extent, we

Cotted Wool and Its Causes.

If sheep are poorly fed, too much exposed, allowed to lie on damp beds, or otherwise maltreated, so that the general health suffers, the skin participates in the imperfect nourishment of the bodily organs, and the wool being less abundantly supplied with the liquids produced by the cutaneous papillæ from which it grows, and receiving less of the oily secretion (yolk) from the sebaceous glands, withers, hardens, loses its normal elasticity, and is liable to become matted into dense and inextricable masses while still on the back of the sheep. If there is scab or any skin eruption which impairs the natural nourishment of the wool, the condition is likely to be aggravated, and the matting even more dense and solid, because the wool is imprisoned by the hardening of the diseased exudations around the filaments. By care to keep the health good, and to keep the sheep thriving, the wool will retain such an unctuous covering and such life and elasticity that cotted wool will be virtually impossible.



JERSEYS—IMPORTED BUTTERCUP 3RD AND HOOVER 2782, PROPERTY OF J. F. MILLER, RICHMOND, IND.

the shambles were kept at the head of some of the best herds solely on account of their tendency to produce calves of solid colors, and cows were used in a similar way. This has had such an effect in Jersey that really profitable dairy animals are on the decrease and poor ones increasing. Several English and Jersey writers make strong statements to this effect.

There have been many good cows of solid colors, such as Alpha 171 H. R., with a record of 23 lbs. per week, which stands ahead of all butter makers so far. There have been also some fine cows of mixed colors, that is, light or dark fawn mixed with white, or having white points. The herd which took the prize at the American Centennial were not all solid colors, but were as near solid as light fawn; many of them were dark brown with not much white. The mixed colors have their advocates also, who assert the best cows ever owned by them were of that color.

would advise breeding from such animals irrespective of fashion. In early life the Jersey should not be forced by strong feed, as in the case of Short-horns, as this has a tendency to increase their beef qualities at an expense of their dairy yield. Breeders also advocate breeding the heifers early, so that they may drop their first calf when about eighteen or twenty months old.

REMEDY FOR SWINE AFFLICTED WITH WORMS.—The Stock Journal gives this remedy from a correspondent, who has used it for the past three years:—Take one peck of ashes, one pound of black antimony, seven pounds of copperas, one pound of sulphur, a quart (one-eighth of a pound) of saltpetre; pound the ingredients fine and mix them well; keep it constantly in a trough by itself; each hog will eat what he needs of the medicine from day to day. See that it is kept in a place dry from the rain and storms. This remedy is claimed to be very efficacious.

An American stock-feeder is said to have freed calves from lice by feeding oil-meal.

The avoidance of cotted wool, therefore, implies the avoidance of all causes of ill-health, or poverty, whether found in poor shelter, confinement, bad air, pure and innutritious food, lack of water, worms in lungs, bowels or elsewhere, scrofula and other constitutional ailments, or scab or any other disease of the skin. When the wool is already cotted it will usually be found impossible to restore it; and the object should be so to improve the condition of the system and skin as to insure that the future growth of this and succeeding seasons shall be natural and strong. This course has the double advantage that it not only secures better wool but a heavier clip, and gives at the same time stamina and vigor to the flock.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Sunflower seeds are said to fatten readily sheep, pigs and cattle. Four or five pounds of seed are required to the acre. They are drilled in rows about eighteen inches apart, the plants to be thinned out to twenty-five or thirty inches from plant to plant. The plants require a sufficient space between them for exposure to the sun. They should be kept free from weeds.