

from Sherbrooke, Quebec, by Harry Townsend.

Before closing this sketch of the breeding of pure cattle in Colchester, there are perhaps, other breeders whose services to this department of agriculture should not be lost sight of. The late Mr. McCulloch of Lower Stowiacke, who formerly resided in Halifax, at his death owned a few thoroughbred Jerseys; and Andrew Kirkpatrick of Shubenacadie, has bred Jerseys for several years, but, although possessing grazing lands in this county, his operations belong to Hants rather than Colchester. Conductor George W. McCully, having recovered from the fever, has sold his fine cow and heifer; and Doctor McLeod of Economy has shown signs of convalescence by letting Woodberry Fulton of Bass River, have his splendid Maine State Register Jersey cow for a large price.

Thomas B. Smith of Clarkville, has at the head of his large and valuable herd of grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows, the Jersey bull Caesar of Lornedale; while Gloncairn of Lornedale, is located at Great Village; and since the fall of 1882, Bon Hampton of Hill Crest, 3240, imported by the Board in 1878, has been the stock bull on the farm of William C. Hallet, East Mountain, Onslow.

In addition to the breeds referred to in these papers, mention may be made of two very fine pure Guernsey cows and one bull, among the cattle upon the farm at Salmon River, owned by W. J. Anderton, son-in-law to W. J. Vieth, of Halifax; as well as of another Guernsey bull lately sold by Mr. Anderton to Edward Blanchard. Also, that Joseph C. Mahon is now in Holland purchasing a herd of cattle, to start his son James Irving Mahon, as a stock man on the Park Farm, Bible Hill, Truro, whose name, in any future account of our thoroughbreds must appear alongside of those of Messrs. Page, of Amherst, the Cameron brothers of New Glasgow, and the honourable Mr. Justice Weatherbe, as the first introducers of the celebrated Holstein breed into Nova Scotia.

ISRAEL LONGWORTH.

THE tribal names of Short Horns are thus referred to in the *Michigan Farmer*: The word "tribe," as generally used, means an aggregate of families that are the descendants of some well-known progenitor. In sacred history we read of the descendants of the sons of Jacob as being of the tribe of Benjamin, of the tribe of Levi, etc. Chambers says, in speaking of the customs of some of the native tribes of men, that "kinship is reckoned through females only, so that children are accounted of the stock of

their mother." Short horn breeders have imitated this custom in their naming of the families and tribes of their cattle.

There is no general rule by which we can tell in all instances to what tribe an animal properly belongs as soon as we see the pedigree, although one accustomed to the study of Short-horn history usually can tell at a glance. We will make mention of some of the best known tribes, and tell from whence they get their name; and the young student (for a student one must be to excel,) can begin to get an insight into the system of tribal naming of Short-horns.

According to the best authorities the Princess tribe is descended from a cow bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Ketting, England, in 1739. This is the earliest Short-horn cow that is known to be the foundation dam of any tribe, the record of which can be traced in an unbroken line. Her great—great—great—great—great—great—great granddaughter was bred by R. Colling, sired by the bull Favorite (252) out of a cow by Favorite (225,) and called Princess (bred in 1800.) This cow Princess was sold by Mr. Colling to Sir Henry Vane Tempest, who in turn bred her back to her sire and grandsire, producing the cow Anne Boleyn, the descendants of which have been called of the Princess tribe since that date.

This cow Princess was also bred to Phenomenon (491) and produced the cow Nell Gwynne, the ancestress of the Gwynne branch of the Princess tribe, a family that has been held in very high esteem in England.

All the tribes that have risen to considerable distinction in England have retained their tribal name after coming to this country. Notable are the different members of the Bates tribe that are known and recognized by their tribal name the world over, wherever the Short-horns are bred and appreciated. Of these tribes the Duchesses are the descendants of Duchess by Daisy bull (186.) The Barringtons are descended from Lady Barrington by son of Herdsman (304.) The Kirklevingtons from a cow owned by Mr. Thomas Bates, but the name was not given the tribe until her great granddaughter was bred by the Messrs. Bell (Mr. Bates' tenants) and named after Mr. Bates' farm, which he called Kirklevington. The Wild Eyes tribe are the descendants of the cow Wild Eyes, bought by Mr. Bates of P. Parrington.

The Waterloo tribe descended from a cow bought by Mr. Bates at Thorpe, in Durham. The Oxfords, the most noted of the Bates tribes, aside from the Duchesses, are descendants from the Matchem cow through the Oxford

Premium cow by Duke of Cleveland (1937.)

Of the so-called Bell Bates tribes we have a large number descended from the cow Hilpa, imported by George Vail, Troy, N. Y., from Thomas Bell, Kirklevington farm, England. They are usually called Hilpas. This cow was sired by Cleveland Lad (3407), and she has a full sister called Harmless, that is also the ancestress of a well-known and highly esteemed tribe. Another is the Placea, descended from a cow of Mr. Bates called Place, sired by son of 2nd Hu'back (2683). Among the Bell Bates cattle that are well and favorably known are Bell Duchesses, a branch of a tribe called Filberts, but known in England as Fletchers, called Bates' Fletchers tribe, that have been used to cross on some of the best herds both in England and America. The bull, Clifton Duke (23580), that sired the 7th Duchess of Airdrie, was of this tribe.

Of the tribes that have only an American name, there is a rule, that is becoming quite general, to give them a tribal name after the imported cow. The descendants from imported Young Mary, by Jupiter (2170), are called Young Marys; from imported Rose of Sharon, by Belviders (1706), are called Rose of Sharon; from imported Young Phyllis, by Fairfax (1023), are called Young Phyllises; from imported Adelaide, by Magnum Bonum (2243,) are called Adelaides, &c. It is pretty generally a safe way to look over a pedigree, and if it is not of a recognized tribe bearing an English name, to glance down the line of dams and see the name of the imported cow. If the pedigree does not trace to an imported cow or an importation made by some one, it is said to trace to the woods, and is called a "Woods" pedigree. If the pedigree traces to an importation made by some one, and the name of the imported cow is not given, it is said to trace to a "lost record." The pedigrees in these cases have been lost after the cattle arrived in this country.

It costs the ranchmen of Montana about fourteen dollars transportation to ship young stock from Illinois and Iowa from the ranches and return them as beef cattle two years afterwards.

TETORSKY is a Russian summer apple adapted to all cold or frosty situations. It is an excellent apple for home use and for market. The fruit is of medium size, fair and smooth, nearly round and beautifully striped with red. Flesh white and juicy, with agreeable acid, or rather sub-acid flavor. It is an annual bearer and well adapted to the coldest apple regions.