

even Job's meekness in the shade awaiting results. Could the butter-makers combine as the cheese-makers have done, and seek, through the dairy convention, for that enlightened knowledge the progress of the age is continually developing in every branch of business, we are satisfied most gratifying results would soon be attained. On these occasions we get the advanced ideas that are being developed by the application of science with practical knowledge, and the result would prove that simple as the art of butter-making is, cause and effect can be better understood by intelligent observation.

We say, then, let the butter-making interest urge upon the directors of the Dairymen's Association the desirability of making the butter interest a more prominent feature in the deliberations of the conventions.

C. E. CHADWICK.

Ingersoll.

The Test of Mary Anne.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

In your last number of the JOURNAL, Mr. D. Nicol criticises the official test of this cow, basing his want of confidence in it on the ground that the committee having been appointed by the A. J. C. Club, the parties conducting the tests are "interested," and therefore the test cannot be considered "impartial." No attempt is made to show that the gentlemen were not fully capable of performing the duties they undertook or that ample means were not taken to prevent any inaccuracy or fraud, and consequently there can be but two grounds upon which the test can be impugned on the basis of Mr. Nicol's argument. First, that the parties conducting this test were acting in connivance with me to perpetrate a fraud upon the public; or, secondly, that the American Jersey Cattle Club appoint in these tests men who they know will wink at a fraud should one be attempted.

Let us first consider the composition of this committee. One of the gentlemen who conducted this test was Mr. Thomas Stock, of East Flamboro', for many years reeve of the township, and often warden of the County of Wentworth. Mr. Stock's record has been before the public for too many years, and his reputation for shrewdness and for integrity are too well established to necessitate at my hands a defence for him. He can hardly be considered an interested party, as he has always been known as a Shorthorn man, and does not hesitate to state that he had but little confidence in the ability of the Jersey cow to achieve in butter and in the consumption of food what was claimed for her, until his own experience of testing at Oaklands turned him from "a doubting Thomas" into a firm believer in their capacity to excel any breed in the world in butter making.

Mr. Walter Rutherford, of Wellington, N. Y., was the other gentleman on the committee. He is an elderly man, one who has in his own section of the country been prominently before the agricultural community of the United States for years, and enjoys the fullest confidence of the public as a man of ability, high Christian character and of the highest sense of honor.

That Mr. Stock can in any way be considered an interested party is beyond my comprehension. That Mr. Nicol would for one moment desire to convey the impression that either Mr. Stock or Mr. Rutherford would connive at a fraud I cannot believe, and yet when his reasons advanced are "boiled down," it must be upon this ground that he bases his request that the cow be placed in other hands for a further test.

The second ground is so intimately interwoven with the first that they must be treated as one. Permit me, however, for Mr. Nicol's information, to state that the American Jersey Cattle Club embraces in its membership many of the most influential and successful business men of the United States, well known for their business ability and probity. Amongst them are August Belmont, of New York; D. F. Appleton, one of the proprietors of the Waltham Watch Works; Major Alvord, Principal of the Houghton Experimental Farm, (and who conducted an official test at Oaklands), Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; A. B. Darling, of N. Y.; E. B. Dinsmore, President; and (formerly the late) S. M. Shoe-

maker, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company; Ex-Governor Tilden; W. K. Vanderbilt, of N. Y.; John Hoey, treasurer Adams Express Co.; F. C. Havemeyer, of N. Y., head of the great sugar house of Havemeyer & Co.; Theo. A. Havemeyer his son, the manager; General Howland, Geo. L. Loillard; Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston; Gen. Rathbone, of Albany; Wm. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company; D. Webb, President of the N. Y. Central Sleeping Car Company; and many others. Is it at all likely that these gentlemen would belong to an association which would be guilty of conniving at or passively standing by while anything in the nature of a fraud was being enacted? Is Mr. Nicol prepared to make such a charge?

Mr. Nicol will pardon my putting his argument into plain language, but that to my mind is the only deduction to be drawn from it.

As I intend to make this my last letter on this subject, I desire to point out to Mr. Nicol another ground which would prevent any "happy family arrangement" between Jersey breeders being consummated in this testing question. It is this. Each line of blood in the Jersey world is striving for the front rank, and there is very keen competition among the different families. As a rule the gentlemen sent to conduct tests by the club are those interested in other lines of breeding than that represented by the cow under test. It is not to "their interest" to facilitate any test of lines of blood other than those they are interested in, as each large test adds to the value of the particular line of blood of the cow who made it, and consequently depreciates their own line. Mr. Rutherford was not interested in any way in the St. Lambert line of breeding.

Finally, I would say that of the seven official tests I have had conducted at Oaklands, in nearly every instance the gentlemen in charge of them had little confidence before they began their work in the ability of the cows to make so large tests, and I know of my own knowledge that no men could have taken more pains, nor greater facilities could have been given them, nor could they have adopted greater safeguards to protect the duties they were called upon to perform, than did those gentlemen who carried on these tests.

I am quite satisfied with the value the public place on my stock, as evidenced by the demand which I have for it. I none the less appreciate the interest Mr. Nicol takes to "enhance the value" of it, and hope it is purely disinterested.

Many months since I publicly, on more than one occasion, stated my intention never again to permit Mary Anne of St. Lambert to undergo a forced test, as I know to the fullest extent the hazard there is in the future of the cow herself in thus forcing her, nor will I permit a cow, for which I have been offered and can take \$26,000, any time I ask, to go off my own premises; but any other test will be on grass alone or on ordinary feed. I think she has done her duty to me and the public in demonstrating her capacity. I feel that I have done all I can with reason be called upon to convince the public of the reliability of these tests, and if I have not produced sufficient to satisfy that public who takes an interest in them, I am alone the sufferer.

Mr. Nicol has fallen into a few errors in specifying the feed given, which could hardly be expected of an "impartial" critic.

He refers to her feed as "thirty-five to fifty pounds of rich meal in addition to roots, cabbages and apples, while at clover pasture." The feed as reported is 35 to 50 quarts, not pounds, a considerable difference when the preponderating feed was ground oats, weighing 10½ ounces to the quart, and which requires a stretch of imagination to classify as "rich meal." The report says she was also fed "a small quantity of roots and cabbages and a few apples," and "the cow was kept in a small pasture of withered clover—very poor feed—with no undergrass at all."

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

Oaklands, Hamilton, Ont.,
July, 1885.

"When I have a surplus of stock for sale I shall not forget to use what I consider Canada's best live-stock advertising medium, the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. I can truly say that I am very favorably impressed with said journal."—John Dimon, Windsor Stock Farm, Ont.

Poultry.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

Poultry Notes for August.

BY J. W. BARTLETT, LAMHTON, ONT.

The growing chicks need much care and attention during the excessive heat of midsummer if the best results are to be attained. It is not enough to feed them once a day and let them take chances for water. This is one reason why so many people say fowls do not pay. The chicks require food not less than three times a day and an abundance of fresh water, or better still, milk, either sweet or sour; and unless they have unlimited range it is of great importance that they have plenty shade and ample ventilation as well. The early pullets, if pushed along well, will begin to lay in October, and if properly cared for will continue until well on towards spring, by which time they will have paid all they cost to raise them and a respectable sum besides. The surplus cockerels should have been disposed of before this, but better now than later on, especially if near a large city, as the same chick will fetch as much early in the season as a broiler as it will as a roaster in December, or at least so near it that it will not pay to keep it. For the pullets that are wanted for layers there is no food to equal what as a staple diet, but even this must be supplemented with soft feed once a day, such as stale bread soaked in milk, corn or oatmeal porridge, etc., and it is well to feed a light feed of fresh meat chopped fine twice or three times a week. Be sure to keep the houses clean during the hot weather, and if occasionally whitewashed they will be much healthier. The display of chicks will most likely be small at the fall shows, especially those which come early in September, as very few breeders were successful with their early chicks. Intending exhibitors should remember that everyone has late chicks this season, consequently all will be on an equal footing.

It is our intention to have one of the New Model Incubators in operation at the Provincial Fair at London. We expect to be situated in the poultry shed, where we will be pleased to meet old acquaintances as well as new ones, with all who are interested in poultry. If no mishap befalls the machine and eggs in transit from our own place at Lambeth to London, a distance of five and a half miles, we expect to be able to show our friends the downy orphans in the act of breaking the shell.

Diseases of Poultry and their Cure.

Continued from June JOURNAL.

One of the most important duties of the poultry-keeper should be to keep the poultry and houses free from parasites. I think I can safely class these pests of the feathered tribe under the head of poultry diseases, for there is nothing that will so effectually stop the supply of eggs or reduce the vitality of the fowls as a swarm of chicken lice. They worry and harass their victims to the verge of death, and suck the juices out of their flesh and feathers, and cause serious derangement of their health. Everyone who has kept fowls is aware how pernicious and insidious are the assaults of these little pests of domestic poultry, and will corroborate the above statement. If you would have your birds happy, healthy and profitable, keep these parasites away. If, on examination, you find that they have a foothold in your hen-house, then go right to work and stamp them out. No half-way measures will do. Pull off your coat, roll up your sleeves and brace yourself for a big battle with the hosts of the enemy.