

farmers might be largely benefitted by this scheme, but I have already taken up so much of your space that I shall defer the intended particulars until your next.

FARNER.

LITCHFIELD 15TH. A. J. C. C. H. R. 5802.

The gift by Mr. F. R. Starr, of Echo Farm, Litchfield, Conn., to the Government of this Province, of the above Jersey Bull, sired by the famous Centennial Prize Bull, Litchfield, prompts the question, "What is to be done with him?"

The demand for Jerseys in the United States so far exceeds the supply that their value has gone on steadily advancing, until now the average price at auction sales, in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, is far ahead of prices obtained for any other breed, amounting to an average in some instances of \$500 each on herds and collections of over one hundred animals, while bulls and cows of noted butter families bring readily several thousand dollars each.

But to be of value for American Breeders, all animals must be registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register.

About a year ago I received a letter of enquiry as to pedigrees and prices of my Jerseys, from a breeder in Augusta, Maine. I had then ten head, six females and four bulls. I gave pedigrees in full and prices for each animal, from \$150 for a two months old cow calf, up to \$1500 for what I considered my best cow; agreeing to keep any bought until a suitable season for shipment in the spring. On the price of two animals I made a discount of \$25 each, accepting \$125 each for a cow calf two months old, and for another eight months old. They were shipped in June, and the purchaser affirmed that these two, probably the first A. J. C. C. Jerseys ever exported from this Province to the United States, were "the very best he had ever seen," and he was acquainted with many of the leading herds. I had orders at once from other parties in Maine for anything more I had to sell, or should have in future. I speak of this in evidence that we can raise at least as good Jerseys in Nova Scotia as can be raised anywhere. One of my cows, Nabritza 5820, weighs to day 1520 lbs., and yet some people call Jersey's "rats."

Later in the season, a breeder in Portland, Maine, bought several animals from a New Brunswick breeder, but neither in New Brunswick nor in Nova Scotia are there any A. J. C. C. Jerseys to supply this demand, and in Canada breeders are only making a beginning.

The obvious answer as to the disposal of L. 15th. is, "Place him where there are A. J. C. C. cows to be served," so,

with registry of the calves, will be established a sure source of rapidly multiplying wealth.

In 1878 there were six Jersey cows and cow calves and two bulls imported by the Board of Agriculture; these were sold at Truro, and the progeny from all of these, if bred to A. J. C. C. Bulls, was eligible to American registry. With the natural increase to this date, there should be now twenty cows and seventeen bulls—but, except the herd owned by Mr. Edward Blanchard at Truro, there are not enough together any where to make an Exhibition Herd. Mr. Boggs' herd at Bedford, having been sold at Truro in June last, and it does not appear as if a single transfer of these has been recorded, so American registry from them will be barred.

To illustrate "the constructive value" of a single Jersey cow, I have made some calculation as to the first one owned here, one of the Sir Gaspard LeMarchant importation, imported from the Island of Jersey direct, and what is true of her may be inferred as to some of the other cows of that lot. This cow was bought by the late Thomas Killam, at the auction sale of the stock in Halifax in 1856, a two year old, in calf. She dropped a bull calf that season, which was raised, kept for service for several years, and got a large number of valuable cows, some of which nearly equalled his dam in butter yield.

Had the original cow been bred to her own son in 1857, as she ought to have been, and the progeny inbred, preserving the purity of the blood, so that all might have ultimately been registered in the A. J. C. C. H. B., the total number to this date would be 4592, say half each, cows and bulls, allowing an equal number of each to be dropped, and cows to breed up to 15 years.

The Centennial Prize of \$250 was awarded to a cow 19 years old, and "Old Grannie," a famous Polled Angus cow, lived to the age of 35, and was even then killed by lightning, having dropped 29 calves, 24 cow calves and 5 bull calves, so that, in assuming breeding to continue up to 15 years, I am quite within a reasonable limit.

In the summer of 1860 the Killam cow was carefully tested for butter, her only feed being abundance of good grass; her butter yield for seven days was nineteen pounds eight ounces, the milker, churner, and weigher, Mr. Frank Killam, late M. P., is still here to attest to that weight. It is not unreasonable to assume that with extra feed, shorts or meal, this cow would have yielded over twenty pounds of butter in seven days. Note that among the 2296 cows so inbred, and descended from her, there would have been large numbers of cows not surpassed in butter yield by any of the famous cows of to-day, and that

the whole family would have been of almost incalculable value.

As one instance of present value in Jerseys, Mr. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Illinois, offers this season for calves (bulls or heifers) out of 19 lb. cows, sired by his Royalist 3rd, 4500, A. J. C. C. \$1800 each. My calculation gives out of our 19 lb. cow in 1882, 1252 calves at \$1800—\$2,253,600. For service of Royalist 3rd, Mr. Mills charges \$100 for 11 lb. cows, up to \$1000 for 20 lb. cows, advancing one hundred dollars for each additional pound per week, and offering double the service fee for the calves.

Assuming all the bulls from the Killam cow and descendants to have been kept for service to the common cows of the country, for five years or less, as we come down to the latest dates, and allowing only 50 calves per year, there would have been 248,150 calves of various grades, say half females, and worth when two years old, \$50 each, which is only half what they have been sold for here, 124,075 at \$50—\$6,203,750. The 124,075 grade bull calves we will make of no account, as grade bull calves should not be raised.

It would be a reasonable value to say that the whole progeny of full blood, of such an ancestress, would be worth \$500 each, 4502 at \$500—\$2,296,000. As to the butter yield, there would be 4556 years, say 300 lbs. only per year, and 25 cents per lb., one quarter the value of Jersey butter—\$341,700.

Mr. Killam was one of the largest and one of the most successful shipowners in Nova Scotia, but if he had dropped shipbuilding and looked after this one Jersey cow, it would seem from the above figures, not only that his estate would have been considerably larger at the time of his death, but that the Province of Nova Scotia would have been pretty well supplied with a strain of Jerseys fitted to compete with the most distinguished herds of our friends in the United States.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Yarmouth, N. S., 19th Dec., 1882.

#### A SURE PREVENTIVE OF CHICKEN CHOLERA.

To the Editor Journal of Agriculture:

SIR,—Several experiments have been made during the past five years, by different parties, for the purpose of preventing the spread of Chicken Cholera, by inoculation or vaccination. We have, during the past two years, vaccinated the fowls in different yards where the cholera was prevailing badly, and in each yard we left some common fowls not vaccinated, and they all died; but, of the 2,000 vaccinated only eleven died, although they were in the same yard with those not vaccinated that were dying daily by the