

fully twenty-five per cent., and in some cases it is more than one-half. For this mixture the city pays annually \$1,578,800. The Inspector's observations among the dairy stables reveal the fact that they are, for the most part, foul and filthy places, where the cows are confined in close, narrow stalls, "lying in manure most of the time," breathing the same air over and over again, and, very naturally, manure frequently dropping into the milk.

The dubious character of city milk is one of the chronic troubles of city life. Nor is it easy to find an effectual antidote for the evil. Keeping a cow in the city is a costly and difficult affair. Personal inspection of the stabling of the dairyman with whom you deal is a precaution, so far as it goes, which may set the mind somewhat at rest as to the filth difficulty, but it leaves him quite at liberty to milk the pump, which, it has been facetiously said, is the city dairyman's best cow. The *Country Gentleman* in recently discussing this matter, suggests these remedies:—1st. Giving a more liberal price for milk, as a means of stimulating the production of a better article. 2nd. Forming an association of citizens to secure the freighting of milk by railroad from the country. 3rd. That men of capital should go into the city milk business, build clean, commodious, ventilated and well-drained stables, take proper steps to produce a good article, and so drive out dishonesty and dirtiness.

We venture another suggestion: *keep a goat*. A good milch goat will give from two to four quarts per day during her best flush of milk. This, when diluted with one-third water, will be equal in quality to cow's milk. She will make herself happy in a small back yard, may be allowed air and exercise in the street, either at liberty, or "marching along" in the shafts of a baby carriage, will eat the potato peelings, cabbage leaves, dry crusts, and other leavings of the kitchen, is at least as nice a pet and plaything for the children as a dog, requires but little care and attention, is wonderfully hardy and healthy, and finally, goat's milk has a peculiar quality about it, which renders it highly nutritious food for invalids and children. The only drawback to the adoption of this suggestion is that goats are incurably mischievous to trees, using both horns and teeth upon them.

SALES OF IMPROVED STOCK.

To the Editor of the ONTARIO FARMER:—

SIR,—I have to report the following sales, which, if of sufficient interest, please insert in the first number of your forthcoming journal:—

To G. V. Hoyle, Champlain, N. Y., the three-year old Short-Horn heifer, Snowdrop, the roan heifer calf, Charlotte 2nd, eight Cotswold ewes, and one imported Cotswold ram; to G. M. Chesney, Egmondville, Ontario, the yearling bull, Duke of Compton 6638, and the yearling heifer, Cambridge 5th; to Mr. Dodge, of Ohio, two imported Cotswold ewes; to Byron Loomis, Windsor Locks, Conn., one imported Cotswold ram; to T. H. Kane, St. Josephs, Pa., one 2-shear Cotswold buck; to Mr. Wadsworth, Genesee, N. Y., one imported shearling Cotswold ram; to James McLaughlin, Peacham, Vt., seven Cotswold ewes and one ram; to H. Hall, East Burke, Vt., one Cotswold ram; to H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield, and G. G. Shoves, of Waterville, Maine, my entire herd of Herefords, consisting of fourteen animals—the above won first-class prizes in all their classes, and the State Gold Medal, at Rochester this season; to W. R. Duncan, of Towanda, Ill., one imported heifer, Wharfdale Rose; to J. W. Pickrell, Harristown, Ill., my imported yearling bull, Baron Booth of Lancaster, winner of first prizes wherever shown; To A. J. Hallet, West Waterville, Maine, one imported Cotswold ewe, one imported Oxford Down ewe, one imported Lincoln ewe, one Cotswold ram lamb; to E. G. Bedford, Paris, Ky., three imported Berkshire swine, one boar and two sows.

Yours truly,

M. H. COCHRANE.

Montreal, Dec'r 30, 1868.

PRODUCT OF TWO JERSEY COWS.

MESSRS. CONVERSE & FLAGLER, Spring Hill Stock Farm, Arlington, Mass., have sent the *Country Gentleman* a statement of the product of two of their Jersey cows, for the three summer months of the current year. In an accompanying letter, they remark: "It is due to the breed that this product should be known, as many farmers discard the Jersey as too small in size and product, to have a place on the farm. The