

mation. We wish the new publication success. The price is \$3 per annum.

We have many other valuable and highly prized exchanges on our list, which for want of space we cannot notice now, but will do so at a future time.

**The Cheese Business.**

We are pleased to announce that the Dairymen of Hastings are adding another stimulus to advance the perfecting of the dairy interest in Canada by establishing a cheese exhibition, and are offering good prizes for that special business. We hope the exhibition will be well attended. No doubt but much valuable information will be attainable at it, as addresses will likely be delivered and the general business discussed. We admire the plan of specialities, as by this means the attention of attendants is not divided. This we do not consider will be in the least detrimental to the Provincial Exhibition, and we hope to see special associations for other agricultural pursuits. We should have a Grain Growers' Association, and an Agricultural Implement Association, and a Stock Breeders' Association. Each of these would be of quite as much value to the country, and we think ten times more so than the Entomological Society, the Fruit Growers' Association, or the Poultry Association.—We think the most important are the most neglected. The Minister of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture would do well to give this subject some consideration. The mere matter of attending to the working of the Provincial Exhibition has been about the sole thing that has occupied the attention of the Board, and the Minister of Agriculture might and should, in his capacity, look beyond the mere means of strengthening any political party, and should devote some of his attention to the real requirements of Agriculture in this, his day.

The Cheese Exhibition is to take place at Belleville on the 12th and 13th of October, and prizes varying from \$100 downwards are to be awarded. It is open to all factories in Ontario. For particulars, address W. H. Ketchinsen, Sec'y, Belleville.

**Western and Provincial Fairs.**

We heartily wish them success, and only regret to see a narrow spirit abroad, especially in this city, seeking to decry those who have the management of the latter; and it is not confined to the promoters of the Western alone, who, as might be expected, are seeking to make it a means of adding to their political influence and position, and all done under the pretended motive to further the interests of Agriculture. We speak advisedly, for whence the strong desire to see the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto a failure? This unnecessary carping at the Board of Agriculture in their management of matters connected with the coming Exhibition, every now and then shows its spirit in the local press. Were it not that the wish is father to the thought, less of this would appear. If the true interests of Agriculture throughout the Dominion were the propelling motive which actuated those to whom we refer, surely their minds and views would extend somewhat beyond Middlesex or the immediate townships

adjoining; and while they may desire to see these districts improving, such need not be done at the expense of the others; neither is it necessary that to gain their professed object of improving agriculture in their pet portion of the Dominion, that they must scowl at and endeavor to undermine and injure that which has been established and carried out with the views of being of utility to the whole.

We have been told that we are inimical to the Western Fair. We give such statements a flat denial. But we are inimical to those who, under the pretence of being friends of agriculture, seek by all and every means to forward their own and party's political interests. We have always been friendly to the Western Fair, but at the same time wish to see the Provincial a success as well, and we do not admire the conduct of those who have done their utmost to prejudice the minds of the public in regard to it, and to make it, as much as was in their power, a failure. A few days will reveal the fact whether these men and the attempts made will have been successful or not. We do not believe they will, and wish all success to what we consider the most important of all our exhibitions, namely, the Provincial Exhibitions, wherever they are held.

**Molsons Bank.**

We hail with pleasure the establishing in this city of a Branch of this old and well-known Bank, the head office of which is at Montreal. We understand it is the intention of the managers to afford greater accommodation to farmers than has hitherto been the custom here with the other Banks, which we all know has been slim enough. Some of them would not look at a farmer's note for \$100, but would advance \$10,000 on a trader's; and we do not feel for one of them in making the losses they have sustained thereby, because they gave no accommodation to farmers. We hope Molsons Bank will wake them up to be more liberal, as we understand they have a large capital to accommodate us with. They also have a Savings Bank Department, in which farmers and others may deposit and receive interest. We wish this year success.

**Durham Cattle.**

Man is a kind of spasmodic animal, and to him is given power over all other animals—for sustenance, pleasure and safety! Animals are increased or exterminated from the world. There have been many dangerous animals totally extinguished from our orb; there are many that exist now, that in another century or two will not be known, while those which are found most capable of improvement and of use, are rapidly extending themselves over the face of the earth. Man has no power to create any new species; but to him belongs the power to reject and destroy inferior animals, and procreate from superior. We are inclined to believe that from one parent stock have sprung all the varieties of the cow tribe—from a buffalo to the petted lawn cow; and it has been the result of variation of climate, treatment, and circumstances that have developed so many apparently distinct species. It is believed that in the rich fertile parts of the earth the Durham will afford a greater

amount of nourishment to man, than either of the other species, of the bovine tribe. This has caused a desire of all really good farmers in such localities, to aim at breeding the best. Some careful breeders have done great service to posterity by years of continued judicious breeding, having made their selections and crosses so as to rely on procuring stock of particular merit, some for sale, some for beauty, some for milking qualities. Most of the real breeders have had great attachment to their choice stock and have kept particular points in view that they deemed of most merit. The short horned Durham has, and we consider deservedly, so long carried the laurels as the best adapted to our requirements; and the old long horned Durhams that used to be familiar to us in youth have no where been seen by us for many years. The old coarse breed of stock is now eclipsed by the monied men, and where there is money to make capitalists will be found to embark in any enterprise, and we are pleased to see a wholesome rivalry spring up on this continent to endeavor to excel in procuring the best. Such undertakings facilitate the procuring of superior animals, and much as many a poor farmer may ridicule or wonder at the apparent fabulous prices that are paid for choice animals, they are tending to increase his wealth, as the progeny of the best in a few years may be found on the farm he now tills. We have in previous numbers alluded to the herds of George Miller, F. W. Stone, John Snell, D. Christie and Mr. Cochrane, and others. We now call the attention of our readers to some of Mr. J. Millar's herd. Mr. Millar is a regular working farmer; he resides in Pickering about 22 miles from Toronto; he has for many years been gradually working himself into a herd of Durhams, and has long since been a strong competitor at the Provincial Exhibition, carrying off many a Prize. For the past few years he has been a regular importer, although his name may not have so extensively spread throughout the continent as Mr. Cochrane's. Still these descriptions of his recent importations must show to breeders that they must act with great judgment or Mr. Millar will carry off the laurels. We extract the following from his catalogue just received. We only quote those shipped to him last month.

Gaiety a Cow, roan, calved August 23, 1867; bred by Mr. J. B. Booth.

Madame Booth, roan, calved July 30, 1867; bred by Mr. J. B. Booth. Gaiety and Madame Booth were purchased at a high price from J. B. Booth, who bred them from stock left at Killarby, by his father Mr. John Booth.

Rose of Strathallen, roan, calved March 29, 1865; bred by Viscount Strathallen. Rose of Strathallen won the second prize when a two-years old at the Highland Society's Show; first prize at Dalkeith in 1868; first prize at the Highland Society's Show at Edinburgh 1869; and the gold medal at the same Society's Meeting at Dumfries in 1870. Her dame Rosa Bonheur was a noted prize cow—she won five prizes at the Highland Society's and Perthshire Shows, including the gold medal at the H. S. Glasgow Meeting 1867. She was bought by the Duke of Richmond for 74 gu. Allan was bred by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell at Keir, and was by Forth, (a noted prize bull, winner of the first prize at R. A. S. E. Show at Newcastle, 1864), out of Princess of Cambridge, daughter of Chemisette, one of the highest priced cows at Sir Charles Knightley's sale. Allan won two prizes at the Highland Society's Show. Bridegroom, bred at Sittytou, a son of Mr. Wiley's John Bull, from Bridesmaid, descended from the famous Ury stock. Hautboy was a winner of four prizes at the Highland and District Shows. The Squire was bred by Mr. Douglas and Barnaby Rudge by Col. Townley, out of the prize cow Gipsy. Mr. Raines' Belted Will,

hired by the Duke of Buccleuch, won twelve premiums.

Coquette, red and a little white, calved April 3, 1870; bred by Mr. J. Currie, Halzerston, Gorebridge, Edinburgh; got by Refiner 24928. Refiner, bred by Messrs. Atkinson, was by Lad, out of Red Gem by Prince Patrick, both bulls of pure Booth blood, and Red Gem was grand daughter of Col. Towneley's celebrated prize cow Ruby. Master Annandale, also bred by Messrs. Atkinson, won fifteen prizes, including the gold medal at the Highland Society's Show in 1863; he was by Abraham Parker from Lady Annandale, by Mr. Booth's Bumper. Carlton was bred by Mr. Raine, and full of the Morton blood. Tweedside was second to Mr. Booth's Windsor at the Highland Society's Meeting at Berwick, and Playfellow won first prize at the Highland Meeting in 1837. This line of blood is in direct descent from Mr. Syme's stock of Red Kirk, Annan, whose imported stock has been much admired in this country.

Cherry Bloom, calved January 22, 1866; bred by Mr. Lawson, Stepleton Grange, Darlington. This cow, Cherry Bloom was awarded the second prize on July 26, 1870; just before starting to this country at the Highland Society's Show held at Dumfries, Scotland, seventeen competing.

Cherrybine, red roan, calved January 6, 1870; bred by Mr. J. Currie, Halkerston.

Starlight, red and white, calved January 22, 1868; bred by Mr. T. Marshall, Howes, Annan.

Mary, red and white, calved January 19, 1868; bred by Mr. T. Marshall, Howes, Annan. Sarah, roan, calved December 26, 1868; bred by Mr. T. Marshall, Howes, Annan.

The North American also took out four first class Cotswold Rams and thirty-two Ewes from the works of Mr. Cole, Ashbrook; Mr. T. Gillett Minister Lovell; Mr. T. Lane, Barton; Mr. Beale Brown, Mr. T. Godwin, and Mr. Slatter. Amongst them were the second prize pen of Ewes at the Oxford Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other prize Sheep. Also a number of pure Berkshire Pigs from Mr. Heber Humfray, and the first prize pen of breeding Sows at the Royal Oxford Meeting purchased at a high price from the breeder from Mr. R. Swannick of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Intending purchasers should send for his Catalogue.

**The Apple Crop.**

We never had such a large crop of apples in this section of the country as we have this year. Thousands of dollars' worth will go to waste in each township. It behoves each one to make the best use of what crops we are blessed with. We have yet to learn that apples are as profitably turned to account by letting the hogs eat them, as by utilizing them directly for the service of man. How pleasant and refreshing is a good draught of three-year-old cider in haying and harvest time, and how much better than strong beer or sprits, and how much more economical!

Making cider-vinegar would, we think, be a most profitable business this season. Hundreds of farmers will neglect the making of their apples into either cider or vinegar, and thereby lose what might be a source of great profit to them. We have already heard of many farmers turning their hogs into their orchard to devour the crop. We do not believe \$100 worth of apples will make \$5 worth of pork. There may be a market for the best varieties of apples; but, take care of them, dry as many as you can, then make cider or vinegar of the rest. By no means let your crop be wasted; perhaps you may never have such another.

**How to Milk.**

—Prof. Law, of the Cornell University, in a treatise on "garget" and its cause, says:—Diseases of the teats will sometimes induce garget, as when they have been injured by the reckless use of teat-tubes, or if the milk is partly drawn off in consequence of open sores resulting from foot and much disease, cow-pox, or warty growths. But the retention of milk in the udder is