

experiments, as a part of their work. Taken as a whole, these institutions, numbering more than twenty, are developing an amount of scientific information in connection with farm practices, of the highest importance and value, which cannot fail in the course of years to result in great improvement in many ways. They are using appliances beyond the reach of individual farmers, and conducting experiments to an extent not at all practicable on private estates, except in such extreme instances as those of Sir J. B. Lawes at Rothamsted, in England, and Lawson Valentine at Mountainsville in this country, whose ample means enable them to give to the public the results of their investigations which are likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the community. Dr. Gilbert, in his lecture at Rutgers College, stated that the great cost of scientifically conducted field experiments has prevented a more extended prosecution of them, and that the Rothamsted field experiments, independently of all the laboratory investigations connected with them, cost more than \$5,000 annually.

There is no appropriation by State legislatures, doubtless, which will return so heavy a revenue to their public treasuries as those devoted to their respective State experiment stations, in the examples they will set of intelligent and skilful cultivation, and in the light they throw on many questions in practice. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of the best farmers, visit those stations, and acquire practical ideas of great importance, which they carry home and impart to their neighbors by successful work in their cornfields; while the reports and bulletins prove of great benefit. There is a single department in these stations which has already saved the farmers of different States many hundred thousand dollars, in placing the sale of commercial fertilizers above the reach of fraud, driving out imposters, and proving an eminent protection to all honorable dealers.—*Country Gentleman.*

The following is quoted in an exchange as a list of useful hints issued by a cheese manufacturing company:—1. Only healthy cows produce good milk. They must never be beaten or in any way misused or unduly excited. 2. Regularity in the time of milking, and by the same person, secures the best results. Insist on cleanly habits in milkers. Filthiness is disastrous to both producer and consumer. 3. Do not feed your cows upon whey, turnips or cabbage; they are always injurious to milk. 4. Only tin pails are suitable to be used by dairymen. All milk should be carefully strained; doing so from the pail through a wire strainer is not sufficient; it should

be strained through cloth also. Otherwise the whole will be injured. 5. There cannot be too great care as to cleanliness in handling milk. All pails and cans should be kept absolutely clean. This is best secured as follows;—The pails and cans, when taken new from the shop, must be carefully washed with soap and water. In every instance the pails and cans should receive a thorough scalding with boiling water, and once a week should be scoured with salt. 6. Covers should be left off cans until ready to start for the factory. The milk should be stirred in the cans with a dipper to expose it to the air and remove all animal heat. Cans of milk should be set upon the ground or in cold water and should always be protected from the rain. 7. Mixing of milk at different temperatures should be carefully avoided. This practice produces sour milk.

The peculiarity of Jersey milk, says Dr. Sturtevant in *Land and Home*, seems to lie in its abundance of cream, in its indigestibility as compared with other milks. If this be so we ought to know it, and, if not so, then some champion of the Jerseys ought to contradict Dr. Sturtevant and show that he is in error. He observes that it is a well-known complaint among Jersey breeders over that of the breeders of other stock, that their calves scour to a troublesome degree, which is ascribed to the richness of the milk. The cause at the bottom is the difficulty of digesting the curd of the Jersey milk. Indeed, it seems probable that a delicate infant can scarcely be reared on Jersey milk; and that oftentimes illness and death among children brought up on the bottle are to be ascribed to this injurious effect of the kind of milk used rather than to its quality. Jersey milk is the milk popular with grown-up people in rugged health. The Jersey is, hence, not the family cow to be praised, if by family we include the infants and growing children.

Every experienced dairyman understands how important it is to weed out the unprofitable cows from the herd, and this is a good time to look over and select out the unprofitable ones. The difficulty with most of our native cows is that the season of full flow of milk is too short, practically ceasing when the after feed goes off.

It is unfortunate when horses have bots, as they cause irritation and undoubtedly lessen the nutritive value of the food eaten. But bots do not kill horses, and when dead horses are found with their stomachs eaten through the injury is always done after the horse dies and the bots are seeking to escape.

With a daily demand for 45,000,000 eggs in the United States and an importation of over 59,000 dozen from Europe each week, while eggs brought into our large cities by farmers, who have a reputation for having them strictly fresh every week are readily sold for about a half dollar a dozen, it will certainly pay to give the poultry a little extra care. Every one knows what a henhouse should be, so warm that it will never freeze inside, clean and with plenty of sunlight; but how few provide such quarters for them.

PICKING APPLES.—There is not much danger that any one will go out in the rain to pick apples, but even the moisture of dew should not be on the fruit when handled. There is a delicate bloom over the skin of the apple, and to preserve this is very important in preventing the fruit from decay.

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3rd March, 1882.

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