

PEAR SEEDLINGS, NOT GRAFTED:—
One year's growth.

1st Oliver Foster.....	75
2nd Robert W. Starr.....	50
4rd Robert W. Starr.....	55

APPLES, BUDDER OR GRAFTED:—
One year's growth.

1st John G. Byrne.....	1 00
2nd Oliver Foster.....	75
3rd Edward Parker.....	50

Two years' growth

1st Isaac Shaw.....	1 25
2nd Sydney Shaw.....	1 00
2rd Malcolm Shaw.....	75
4th Isaac Shaw.....	50

Three years' growth.

1st Isaac Shaw.....	1 50
2nd George W. Fisher.....	1 25
3rd Isaac Shaw.....	1 00
4th Isaac Shaw.....	75

PEARS, STANDARD:—
Two years' growth.

1st Isaac Shaw.....	1 25
2nd Isaac Shaw.....	1 00

PLUMS, BUDDER OR GRAFTED:—
One year's growth.

1st Oliver Foster.....	1 25
2nd John G. Byrne.....	1 00

Two year's growth.

1st Isaac Shaw.....	1 50
2nd Isaac Shaw.....	1 25

CHERRIES:—
Two years' growth.

1st Isaac Shaw.....	1 25
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GRAPES:—
One year's growth.

1st John G. Byrne.....	0 75
2nd John G. Byrne.....	

GOOSEBERRIES:—
Two years' growth.

1st Oliver Foster.....	0 75
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CURRENTS:—
Two years' growth.

1st Isaac Shaw.....	0 75
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TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES 639.

A seedling Grape raised by Mr. Wm. Sutton of Cornwallis, and which bore its first fruit this year, was tested by the Council and highly approved, and the sum of *four dollars* was awarded to Mr. Sutton therefor.

C. C. HAMILTON, *President.*
 J. R. HEA, *Secretary.*

Wolfville, Oct. 29, 1867.

Communications.

THE "ALDERNEY" COW.

With a few Remarks on Farming in the Island of Jersey, its Exports, &c.

BY ALFRED SAUNDERS, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
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Jersey cattle are known almost all over the world as "Alderneys," the general term given to the Channel Islands breed. The females of this breed are proportionately valuable above all other breeds, for two main reasons, one of which is natural, and the other the result of training and attention. The first consists of the fine rich colour of their milk, and the second in their remarkable docility and tractability. The size of these cattle makes them more valuable, if we contrast

them with other breeds, and estimate them at per cwt., for as they are small they eat accordingly, and four may be kept for three of any other breed. In regard to the great profitability of the Jersey cow in consequence of the richness of the milk they give there can be no doubt, and the difference between their milk and that of a Short Horn, Hereford, Welsh or Scotch cow is that its proportion of water is one fifth less.

If an average can be taken from each breed, and each animal be kept, according to the habits which may be imposed on it, and a ton of turnips, parsnips, mangolds, grass, &c. be allotted to each, a much larger amount of marketable produce would be derived from the Jersey than from any of the others, both in quantity and quality. There is nothing about the Jersey cattle to indicate that they are materially more tameable than other bovine breeds, indeed if physiognomy be any guide with their deer-like heads and legs, they are more like those animals, about which much has been sung by bold sportsmen.

The great secret of their docility is the result of the treatment they receive from calf-hood upward; they are generally reared by hand, suckling them being uncommon, and this weaning is generally done by the hand of a woman, who as a rule is naturally more gentle towards dumb creatures than is a man or boy,—what puppies and kittens are to children of this country calves are to the juvenile peasantry of Jersey.

Jersey cattle never know they have naturally the love of wild pranks, they are tethered from their birth, calves are haltered, by which they are tied to rings in the cow shed and are fed with milk; when they are fit for turning out they are tethered in an orchard, care being taken to give them a sheltered spot. When their horns grow long enough to hold a chain, this and three or four yards of cord are substituted for the calf halter, so they are led home by the two, three, or half dozen, and so they are taken to market, fair or on board ship—if these leading strings be taken off, the yearling or full grown cattle, they will follow their nurses. Calf petting is a domestic amusement with the Jersey children, but in this country, frequently if not as a rule, the boys seem to be actuated by the eleventh commandment, *Never forget to kick or hit an animal when you can, and with all your might*; the result of this is that the animals retain their natural fear of man, instead of that gentleness and tractability so perceptible in "Alderneys" at home.

An ordinary Alderney cow will give from seven to eight gallons of milk per day, during the most favourable season, but I have known many to give twelve gallons per day.

An ordinary Alderney cow will give from twelve to fourteen pounds of butter per week and some as much as sixteen pounds.

The "Guernsey" is easily distinguished from the "Jersey" breed, the head is more "square" they are larger in bone and more given to fat, they give about the same quantity of milk but of inferior quality.

The farms in Jersey, are small they vary in size from ten to thirty acres, there are a few from fifty to sixty acres, but these are quite exceptional and it is astonishing how profitable these small patches are.

The area of the Island is about 28,717 acres, its form being about eleven miles long by five and a half wide, the population in 1861 was 55,613 or about two to the acre, and you can form some idea of its productiveness from the

following list of exports. I will give you the years, 1865 and 1866,

	1865.	1866.	
Apples	81,212	170,687	bushels.
Butter	106,288	155,776	pounds.
Cider	72,466	33,905	gallons.
Cows & Heifers	2,487	1,407	head.
Bulls	23	6	
Pears	1,231	1,377	bushels.
Grapes	1,373	1,382	pounds.
Potatoes	3,216	4,080	tons.

Fruit not specially described, including Apples, Apricots, Plums, peaches 14,781 18,216 bushels.

The following is the aggregate return of live-stock in the Island of Jersey, in March, 1866.

Milk cows	5,815
Heifers, 2 yrs.	1,845
Do. yearlings	4,377
	12,037
Sheep	517
Pigs	6,332
Horses	3,227

To give you some idea of the mode of farming usually adopted in Jersey, rotation of crops and number of cattle kept, I will for example take the small farms in different parts of the Island.

FARM No. I. PARISH ST. HILLIERS. 37½ ACRES.

Distribution.	Rotation of crops.	No. of Cattle kept.
Meadow	14 ac.	
Potatoes	6 1st yr. Pot's, parsnips, &c.	Horses 2
Turnips	5 2nd " Wheat	Cows 13
Parsnips	2 3rd " Clover	Heifers 6
Carrots,	} 4th " Clover	Pigs 8
Mang'le,		
Wheat	9 5th " Clover & turnips	
	37½	

FARM No. II. PARISH ST. SAVIOURS. 22½ A RES.

Distribution.	Rotation of crops.	No. of Cattle kept.
Meadow	6½ ac.	
Clover	5 1st yr Pot's, parsnips, mang's.	Horses 3
Potatoes	2½ 2nd " Wheat	Cows 4
Turnips	3 3rd " Clover	Heifers 4
Parsnips	1 4th " Do.	Pigs 7
Wheat	4 5th " Clover broken in June	
	33	(for Swedes.)

FARM No. III. PARISH ST. LAWRENCE. 32 ACRES.

Distribution.	Rotation of crops.	No. of Cattle kept.
Meadow	13 ac.	
Clover	11 1st year Potatoes, parsnips	Horses 2
Parsnips	2½ 2nd " Wheat and Clover	Cows 9
Swedes	1 Clover left for Hay 3 years	Heifers 11
Potatoes	1 At times portions of the land	Pigs 6
Wheat	3½ sown to perennial Ryegrass	
	32 White Aleycke-Clover, followed by Barley or Wheat.	

THE POTATO DISEASE.

To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.

SIR,—The potato disease is a subject that has occupied the minds of many, and that apparently without any very beneficial results. Although this is the case, yet it is the duty of all impartial thinkers to give this subject a due portion of their time and attention, and that, too, in as courteous a manner as possible.

The worst feature in this important investigation is, that a large number who give their opinions think it unnecessary to do any more. Now, so far as I am acquainted with the human mind, it must do more than cherish opinions, to be in possession or discover facts. And, to discover the cause and cure of the potato blight without doing more than expressing our opinions, will be an exception to all other scientific discoveries.