

tea and coffee, imparting no unpleasant flavour. With the addition of one-half water, it makes a good article of diet for little children, for whom and for invalids it is supposed to possess qualities of a peculiarly beneficial nature. We detect no unpleasant smell from the creature, though we have heard it objected to keeping goats that they emitted an offensive odour. It may be that some goats, like some human beings, have this peculiarity. Nanny is a great pet, and makes herself very agreeable, never bunting or using her horns except in play. To prevent her jumping and climbing mischievously, we have thus far kept the fore and hind leg on one side strapped, just so as to embarrass her movements without hurting her. We have read somewhere that it is best to keep a pair, and to couple them as hounds are coupled, their dispositions being so contrary that they are never unanimous in going into a particular mischief, and so one checks the other. They have a greedy and not over particular appetite, eating anything almost that teeth can masticate or stomachs digest. We incline to think that mischievous and ill-natured bunting with which they are sometimes charged is the result of their being teased. They seem as capable of being influenced by kind treatment as any other animal with which we are acquainted, and on the whole, we incline to the opinion, that they are worthy of receiving more attention from stock-keepers than they are getting at present. Some time ago the following communication on this subject appeared in the *American Agriculturist* :—

"In December, 1864, I purchased a pair of young goats to keep in the barn with my horses, as I heard that horses would be more healthy if stabled with goats. When the teamster landed the goats in the front yard, every neighbour was on the alert and horribly alarmed, expecting nothing short of the murder or maiming of half their children. Nanny had a kid the last day of April, 1865, and has supplied our family with excellent milk ever since; and now in February, she gives a half pint every morning, which is worth more than a pint of such milk as I buy of the neighbours. And now the lady of the house says she would not take fifty dollars for Nanny if she could not get another. The goat has all the oats and hay she will eat, but she is rejoiced to get brakes, twigs, bark of small trees, acorns, and occasionally a 'chew of tobacco.' She has a small field to range in in summer, and I never have to chain or hamper her, as she is not breachy. I have a board with cleats nailed on at the pitching window in the barn, so that the goat can go in and out as she pleases. If cows become sick and unhealthy, don't you think we had better keep goats?"

**LIVE STOCK IN IOWA.**—It seems but as yesterday that Iowa commenced to be settled to any extent, yet it even now takes high rank in the scale of agricultural development and wealth. According to a report from the Auditor of the state, the live stock assessed in Iowa for the present year—excepting some half dozen counties not heard from—presents the following aggregates :

Cattle.....	700,598
Horses.....	312,982
Mules.....	13,751
Sheep.....	1,353,816
Swine.....	621,974

### North Riding of Wellington Turnip Match.

We have received from Messrs. C. & A. Sharpe, seed merchants, of Guelph, an account of the competition for the prizes given by them to the North Wellington Agricultural Society for the best crop of turnips in that Riding. It is accompanied by some very useful remarks, as regards the mode of cultivation of the turnip crop, which may be of some benefit, as well as interesting to our readers. Twelve competitors entered their names for the prizes offered by the Messrs. Sharpe. The Judges commenced their labours on Monday the 15th Oct., and finished on Wednesday night. They awarded the first prize to Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, of the Township of Pilkington, and the second to Mr. David Foote,

Elora. The following is a tabular statement showing the results of the examination :

Name and Residence of Competitor.	Weight in lbs. per acre.	Width of Drill.	Name of Variety.	Description and quantity of manure per acre.	Three Previous Crops.	Weight and measure per square rod.	General Remarks.
George First, Lunenburg, Pilkington.....	23 480	28 inches	Skirving's Improved.	18 loads barn-yard manure, 112 lbs. of plaster.	Hay, Peas and Oats, Pasture.	322 bushels, 268 lbs.	Turnips 16 inches apart. Sown 12th June. Measured in fall. Sown 15th June. Turnips 14 in. apart.
Charles Holding, do.....	24 880	28 do	do	15 loads barn-yard manure and 112 lbs. of plaster.	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	322 do 218	do do do do
John Hunter, do.....	57 120	28 do	Skirving's Improved.	No manure.	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	632 do 243	do do do do
James and Robert Hunter, do.....	61 000	28 do	do	10 loads barn-yard manure and 100 lbs. plaster.	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	632 do 237	do do do do
Alexander Burnett, do.....	43 800	28 do	do	do do and 1 lb. sulphur.	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	400 do 211	do do do do
David Foote, Elora.....	60 320	28 do	Champion.	do do	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	371 do 207	do do do do
Andrew Grah, Nichol.....	62 320	28 do	Sharpe's Improved.	3 loads of ashes and 12 loads barn-yard manure mixed.	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	327 do 218	do do do do
James Corrie, do.....	63 280	28 do	Sharpe's Improved.	8 loads barn-yard manure and 150 lbs. plaster.	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	333 do 218	do do do do
David Allen, do.....	44 480	27 do	Sharpe's Improved, partly Champion.	do do	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	315 do 218	do do do do
Alexander Watt, do.....	53 200	30 do	Sharpe's Improved.	do do	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	309 do 218	do do do do
Thomas Buckland, Garsden.....	48 960	30 do	Sharpe's Improved.	do do	Wheat, Peas and Oats, Pasture 9 years.	309 do 218	do do do do

\* On the square rod selected in Mr. Allen's field, part of the crop was Sharpe's Improved, and part another variety. Sharpe's turnips weighed much heavier per bushel than the other variety.

### TABULAR STATEMENT OF FIELDS EXAMINED BY THE JUDGES.

place to append a few remarks respecting the cultivation of this important crop :—

They would recommend turnip drills to be 28 inches apart, and the plants from 9 to 12 inches apart in the drill, according to the condition of the soil. In light soil the drills may be from 26 to 27 inches apart, and not more than 9 inches between the plants in the drill. By regulating the distance between the plants, according to the quality and condition of the soil, as many bushels per acre may be raised on light as on heavy land. Turnips should never be hoed in wet weather. If they require thinning very bad, it may be done by hand, care being taken not to leave the plants too close, which inexperienced hand thinners are very apt to do. So soon as the land is dry hoe those that have been singled by hand first. In hoeing the first time let the plants fall, but leave the drills as high as possible. In hoeing the second time, draw the soil rather towards the turnips; this will keep the plants moist in dry weather, and drain off the plants in wet seasons like the present. After the second hoeing, run a double mould plough lightly between the drills, which in addition to the benefits above mentioned, will greatly assist in keeping down weeds. Barn-yard manure should be turned over in the spring and allowed to heat a week or ten days before being put in the drills. If the land is manured in the fall this process may be dispensed with; but manure put out in the morning should be covered in the same evening, if possible. The practice of exposing manure for days and weeks before ploughing it under cannot be too strongly condemned. A great many special manures are used. Wood ashes is particularly recommended; from 15 to 20 bushels per acre in addition to farm-yard manure. The ashes should be sown by hand at the back of every first furrow in drilling and they will be covered over by the second furrow. This manure is very beneficial in giving the plants a good start, and thereby preventing the ravages of the fly. Farmers cannot be too careful in purchasing turnip seed. They ought never to purchase from any but reliable seedsmen or merchants. Price is only a secondary consideration. If they are satisfied the seed is fresh and true to name, they should not hesitate in paying a fair price for it. The improved Skirving turnip is considered one of the best varieties. The bulbs are well formed, with fine tops. This turnip weighs from five to six pounds more per bushel than many other varieties in general cultivation.

The largest turnips did not take any of the prizes. They were much farther apart in the drills than those that have got the prizes.

JAMES WHYTE,  
JOHN CARD,  
WM. BILBY, } Judges.

### More about American Farm Implements.

In resuming our brief notices of sundry farm implements that came under our observation at the Auburn Trial and State Fairs, we may first advert to Horse Powers. Without particularizing other machines of this class, we would call attention to the "Inclined Endless Chain Horse Power" of Messrs. R. & M. Harder, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., to which the gold medal of the Society was awarded. It would take up too much space to enter into a minute description of this machine. Suffice it to say, that it is so constructed as to avoid the jerking, irregular action of other powers; its tension is remarkably even, and the judges report that, "it works more equally, more smoothly, and with less waste of power than any machine of the kind we have ever met with." It is also made in such a manner that it gets up sufficient speed for threshing, by a very slow and easy movement of the horses. The report of the judges respecting this machine is very minute and elaborate, showing by careful mathematical calculations its economy of power and general efficiency. Its weight is 1850 lbs.; price \$190 Am. cy. The same manufacturers obtained the gold medal for the best Combined Thresher and Cleaner. Of their machine, the judges say—"It is of great value, and has several features different from any Thresher and Cleaner within our knowledge." They sum up its peculiarities and excellencies as follows :—

"The Thresher is over-shot. The cylinder is of wood, covered with sheet iron, and heavily banded : is heavier than usual, and accurately balanced, so that very little vibration is produced when revolving at its highest speed. The cylinder revolves about

JUDGES REMARKS.—Although strictly speaking, no part of their duties, the judges deem it not out of