

Just 41 years ago, the meeting of the same society took place at the same town. I remember it with peculiar vividness, as it was in that year that, little dreaming I should live to edit a Canadian Agricultural journal, I wrote my first article on farming matters. If I remember rightly, it was an attack upon what I thought to be the utopian theories of sir James Caird (then Caird of Baldoon) and have no doubt about my having been utterly in error, as most young enthusiasts are.

Guernseys.—One of the leading herds of Guernseys in England, Major Greene's, was sold in June last. The cows and heifers average \$165.00 and the bulls \$152.00.

Canadian beef.—It is astonishing how well Canadian cattle sell in the London market this season:

Best Scots..... 4s. 6d. a stone = 14 cents a pound.
 " Canadians 4s. 4d. " = 13½ " "

Only a half a cent difference between them. I only hope the farmers who breed and the distillers who feed these cattle get a fair share of the profit.

Jerseys vs. Holsteins.—Oh, very angry indeed are the breeders in the States on the victory of the Holsteins at the New-York show of dairy cattle! Well, if they had, as they say they had, far better cows than the Holsteins, why on earth did not the Jerseys men show them? Messrs Cooper and Farlee are perfectly childish in their display of wrath; not at the judges' decisions, for they do not seem to attempt to impugn them; they can no longer say that the Holstein-cow's milk will not yield butter, so they go off on another line of abuse, and say that although it does make a sort of butter, still it is not, etc., etc., etc. A more babyish style of argument I never met with.

And here is a curious thing connected with the Jerseys. Mr. Dawes informs me that he has had great trouble with his calves of that breed; he has lost several from diarrhœa and dysentery, whereas his Hereford and Angus calves have not suffered from these complaints at all! Mr. Dawes also tells me that a Jersey breeder in the States told him lately that the children at Boston whose families are supplied with Jersey milk have been attacked with diarrhœa; he also says that Mr. Cochraue who, on his return home after his recovery from his accident last year, took to drinking milk from his Jersey cows, had to give it up, as it produced the same effect on him. I give this statement for what it is worth, but I must say that I cannot see why the milk of this breed should be more likely to cause diarrhœa than milk in general use.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

AN AYRSHIRE RECORD.

ALICE DOUGLASS 4398.

On March 9th I received an appointment to witness the seven days' test for the milk of the Ayrshire cow Alice Douglass, No. 4398, entered by George A. Fletcher for the seven days' milk prize for 1886, offered by the Ayrshire Breeders'

Association; and having accepted the appointment, and attended to the duties in connection therewith submit the following report.

On March 11th Alice Douglass was milked dry at 9 p. m., and I saw her milked at intervals of eight hours for seven days from that time, ending on March 18th, at 9 p. m., during which time we gave her another trial. She was accordingly milked perfectly dry at 5 p. m., on Tuesday, April 6th, and her test extends from that time to 5 p. m., on Tuesday, April 13th. On account of a great flow of milk she was milked at intervals of eight hours, except as shown in the report. I was present at each milking and saw the cow milked, and myself weighed the milk on scales, which were specially adjusted before the test, and warranted correct. The cow stood in the barn with the rest of the herd during the entire test, and had two feeds of rowen, one-half bushel of mangolds, and one-half bushel of brewers' grains daily, besides grain as given in the tabulated report.

Alice Douglass was calved May 18th, 1878. She was got by Edward Douglass, 1783, out of Stella Douglass 2nd, 3848—a cow which gave 25½ quarts for many days, and for which her owner refused \$500.

Her color is deep mahogany red, well marked with white, fine head and neck, fore quarters light, body large, deep at flanks, wonderfully fine udder, carried well up, and reaching far forward; teats exceptionally good size and well placed; Flandrine escutocheon, skin fine, soft and elastic; her disposition in the very best. She is not a strong feeder, and great care was exercised to prevent her from getting off her feed during the test.

FOR THE SEVEN DAYS ENDING APRIL 13, 1886.

3 Milkings.	Total.	FEED.	
Lbs. Oz.	Lbs Oz.		
26 —	62 14	Bran . . .	6 qts.
19 10		Corn Meal . .	2 qts.
17 4		Ground Oats. .	4 qts.
			12
19 8	54 10	Bran . . .	8 qts.
16 14		Corn Meal . .	4 qts.
18 4		Ground Oats. .	6 qts.
		Oil Meal . . .	1 qt.
			19
21 —	60 —	Bran . . .	6 qts.
19 10		Corn Meal . .	6 qts.
19 6		Ground Oats. .	4 qts.
		Oil Meal . . .	1 qt.
		Cotton Seed .	1 qt.
			18
21 8	60 4	Bran . . .	8 qts.
19 —		Corn Meal . .	4 qts.
19 12		Ground Oats. .	6 qts.
		Oil Meal . . .	1 qt.
			19
21 8	57 8	Bran . . .	6 qts.
19 —		Corn Meal . .	4 qts.
17 —		Ground Oats. .	8 qts.
		Oil Meal . . .	1 qt.
			19
21 —	59 —	Bran . . .	4 qts.
18 —		Corn Meal . .	6 qts.
20 —		Ground Oats. .	6 qts.
		Oil Meal . . .	1 qt.
		Cotton Seed .	1 qt.
			18
22 —	53 8	Bran . . .	6 qts.
18 8		Corn Meal . .	4 qts.
13 —		Ground Oats. .	8 qts.
		Oil Meal . . .	1 qt.
			19
		407 12	