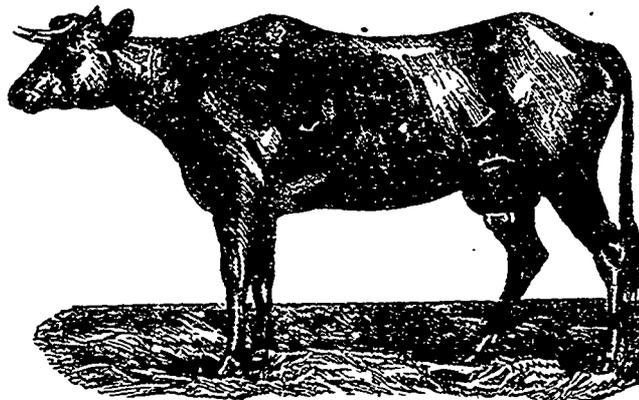


tural papers strikes me as being more ridiculous than anything I have ever seen in those Journals:

"How weeds may be serviceable.—The best thing that can happen to a field almost worn out, in default of some action on the part of the farmer, is to raise one good crop of Canada thistles. Thistles, and all other plants with long tap-roots, will grow regardless of the impoverished condition of the soil, as they obtain the necessary plant food far below the surface, and the plants or roots, decaying at or near the surface, prove beneficial. The roots of thistles bring to the surface the elements of fertility obtained many feet below. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the use of any weed for the purpose of restoring fertility. But I do argue that when Canada thistles take possession of a field that is being impoverished by injudicious cropping, they will do much to sustain the soil, not only because they obtain plant food at a greater depth than do other plants, unless it may be clover, but also because where thistles take possession of a field, the farmer usually attempts to destroy them, and this always means more thorough cultivation, resulting in better crop, even though of itself it may hasten the process of impoverishing the soil."

Ploughing in green crops may be good, but making mutton out of them is better.

The dispute about deep or shallow ploughing still goes on.



JERSEY OLD STYLE.

The rule seems to me simple enough: plough deep for manured crops, shallower for grain crops. No one dreams of shallow work in a garden, never mind what the soil is.

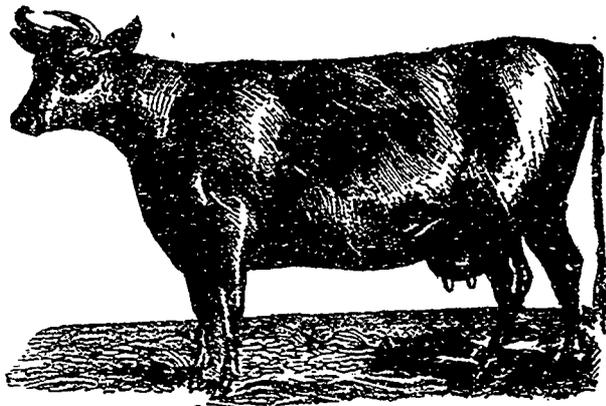
No lamb to be eaten at the Queen's table this year! A poor look out, if the example is followed, for those farmers whose chief resource is breeding and fattening "lamb and dam" for the butcher. I thought all this foolish interference with trade had vanished, long ago.

A hot sun following such rain as we had from the 20th to the 24th of May must bake the surface of all the heavy lands in the province, and starve the young grain which is now above ground. Most cases of "scalding" spring from this cause, and not from a hot sun during the time of ripening. I cannot too strongly recommend the use of a set of lightish harrows drawn once or twice over the land when *caked*. Never mind pulling up a few plants, the others will up. Those who sow two bushels of oats to the acre will wish they had doubled the quantity of seed this year, or I am very much mistaken.

Mr Moreland, in the *Country Gentleman*, complains of the high price of calves this spring. He says that "very

often a calf of a week old has sold for \$300!" In England, dairymen are selling their calves, grade shorthorns but ordinary cattle enough, for from \$20 to \$25 a piece, at the same age. St. Lawrence County stock must be rather below par, if calves do not fetch higher prices than those mentioned by Mr Moreland with beef as dear as it is now.

I hope there will be no bother about the colour of Guernsey cattle on this side of the Atlantic. I saw Royal Commander, one of the best stock getters of the Shorthorn breed sent back to England as a punishment for getting white calves, the demand, in the States, being in favour of red ones. The passion for black switches, silver-gray hide, and black tongues, will, if they don't look out, play the mischief with the herds of Jersey breeders. Up to the present time there has not been much talk about colour and markings amongst the few Guernsey breeders here. Mr Kinnear, of the island, says, and a better authority there can't be: The fact is that red, white and black, in any proportion and mixture, are equally correct colours in Guernsey cattle, and have always been admitted as equally deserving of prizes at the island shows; and it necessarily follows, that to reject any animal because of its shade of colour, or its black nose, is to sacrifice goodness to arbitrary opinion. No particular colour can be taken to indicate milking qualities. Equally good animals are found of all colours, except *roan*, which, if I saw, I should suspect an infusion of shorthorn blood.



JERSEY NEW STYLE.

Mr Kinnear speaks very strongly about the escutcheon, as a guide: The Guenon test is utterly misleading in regard to Guernseys, whatever may be its value in connection with other breeds. The best indication of quantity of milk is to be found in a large and well shaped udder and well-developed milk veins, though these will not tell us how long the cow may go dry. The best indication of richness is the colour of the skin, though I have known some cows very satisfactory in this respect which, nevertheless gave perfectly white butter.

I must confess that I never saw a cow with an orange-coloured skin give white butter. As to the milk vein, though a large one undoubtedly denotes a powerful vascular system, I do not see their connection with the quantity of milk. And in this, I am backed by that great practical authority, Mr Henry Stephens. Unfortunately, I have lost my reference to the passage in question, but I hope to recover it in a few days. Found it, at last! "There is a fallacy also in regard to the milking properties of a cow, as indicated by what is called a large *milk-vein* below the belly. This vein is the sub-cutaneous vein, and has nothing to do with the udder; it belongs to the respiratory system, and is the means of keeping up an equilibrium in the blood between the fore