

the following compliment you pay the farmers of my native country.

"If we (the farmers of the United States) were to bring our lands, by means of fertilisation and cultivation, up to the standard of the wheat-lands of England, or even of Belgium. We should double our average wheat-crop without increasing the wheat area a single acre."

Try what feeding off rape with sheep will do, dear Dr Hoskins, to begin with. It is not costly, and never fails.

Maine Experiment Station.—On the cultivation of cabbage. Frequent transplanting of cabbages was found beneficial, but that will not do for a field crop. In garden work, once transplanting, before finally setting out, is quite enough, though, if the plants are very early, they may be moved to keep them back. Deep-setting is better than shallow. Early-York is now out of date, as the newer sorts, the Jersey Wakefield, &c., are better.

"The early set-out *tomatoes* were the most prolific and the earliest ripe. A slight frost, when the plants have been properly hardened off in the cold-frame, does not injure them much. Do not keep the plants too long before setting out in the open air." A proof of the good sense of this I found this year: I bought some plants of Mr. Bray, florist, St. Mathew St., Montreal, and set them out on the 3rd June. Mr. Bray had no room for his till the 17th of that month, on which day he planted out some from the same cold frame as mine came from. My fruit will begin to colour this week, July 20th, his are only just in flower, long, leafless things, with a most unthrifty appearance.

"The effects of trimming were that it is a profitable way of inducing earliness. The total increase of ripe fruit ranged from 5.5 to 47.6%." The experimenters, from their account, only partially trimmed the plants, but even that paid well. Every side-shoot should be remorselessly plucked out. There will be no crop of *tomatoes* this year, as the foliage has got the better of the fruit. Mine will be almost as early as usual, but the yield will be very poor. Nothing can be healthier or more brilliantly rich than the plants themselves, but the flowers fell off before the fruit set, and the earliest fruit turned black and split: all owing to the wet weather.

"An important requisite to successful tomato growing is that the plants be kept growing vigorously; a condition involving rich soil and frequent tillage." Well, that depends: if earliness is more desired than abundance, poor land will be better than rich land. Frequent hoeings are to be given in all cases. I prefer small early fruit to large late fruit.

ARTHUR R JENNER FUST

The following changes have been made in the Prize List of the Exhibition

The class, for Oxfords and Hampshire Downs, was divided, making a separate class for each breed.

In the class for Cross breeds an extra section for, "Best ewe 1 year and over," was added, making 3 sections in all.

In the class for Fat Sheep, the section for wethers over 2 years was deleted.

In Pigs the class for Essex was changed to Essex and Tamworths.

Mr. H. Wade writes from Toronto that "there is no such breed as the Essex known in England! I knew Fisher Hobbs as an exhibitor of Improved Essex more than 45 years ago; and at the R. A. Society's meeting, July 17th, 1845, Wm. Fisher Hobbs won the prize of ten sovereigns for his "7 months-old Improved Essex sow, the prize of ten sovereigns for his pigs of 33 weeks and 5 days—old Improved Essex breeding

sow-pigs, and was highly commended for his 20 months Improved Essex sow and his 7 months old Improved Essex sow, all bred by himself": see Journal of the R. A. S of England, Vol. VI, part II. ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

The remarkable animal whose portrait, reengraved from the (London Live-Stock Journal) appears on page 120 belongs to a strongly marked breed very numerous in the west and middle highlands of Scotland and the western islands. They are scanty milkers and slow in maturing for the butcher, requiring five or six (1) years, but their beef is very superior when you get it, and their hides are said to make peculiarly excellent leather. The bull shown won first prize at the Royal show at Windsor. He is called Lord of the Isles 781, is a red brindle, and was calved in January, 1887, sire Glen Dhu 662, dam Maggie of Sutherland, by Quirang 1320. He was bred by the Duke of Sutherland, but now belongs to the Stud Farm Co., Marden Deer Park, Surrey.

Office of the American Jersey cattle Club.

NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

June 1, 1892.

Believing that the dissemination of reliable information regarding Jersey cattle will be of great value, not only to all dairy owners, but also to every farmer and every milk and butter user in the land, the American Jersey Cattle Club has decided to offer fifty prizes for acceptable essays on Jersey cattle. In these days of keen competition the successful man must not only consider cost but quality of product. It is claimed for the Jersey cow that she meets both of these requirements in the dairy better than any other breed, and that her real merits, even at the present time, are imperfectly understood. Consequently it is contended that many dairy farmers, from lack of knowledge as to cost of production and quality of product, are losing money that might be made if their present cattle were replaced with Jerseys.

It is also believed to be a fact that in very many cases, quality is sacrificed to quantity, and that milk and butter consumers, through lack of knowledge, are paying unreasonable prices, quality considered.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club, held May 4, 1892, it was directed that fifty prizes of \$25 each should be offered for acceptable essays on Jersey cattle. This competition is to be governed by the following rules:

1. SUBJECT, JERSEY CATTLE.—Anything pertaining to their history, value, usefulness, care, treatment, peculiarities of product, etc. It is desired that these essays shall cover as far as possible all the points on which present owners, intending buyers, persons who do not but who could profitably keep Jerseys, consumers of milk, butter, etc., would naturally desire information.

2. SIZE.—No essay shall contain less than 600 nor more than 900 words.

3. TIME.—All essays must be submitted on or before September 1, 1892. They may be sent earlier, and the Committee request as prompt attention as is practicable.

4.—CONDITIONS.—All essays submitted are to be the property of the American Jersey Cattle Club, regardless of prizes. No essay will be awarded a prize unless it is considered by the Committee to merit publication.

5. COMPETITORS.—Forty of the prizes are open to competition by men. Ten of the prizes are open to competition by women, and, in view of the great interest taken in Jersey

(1) Four years usually, but many are fattened at three

A. R. J. F.