

was assured that it was new milk she was served with. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. The woman did not think the milk was very good, and she tasted it and asked the accused if it was really sweet milk he had given her, and she was assured it was. We then entered the shop and took possession of the milk, and told McMullen who we were, and the purpose the milk was intended for. When he knew that we were officers he (accused) gave us a good deal of abuse. He said we should have come in ourselves and not sent in a woman to deceive him. The milk was then put into two clean bottles, and corked and sealed before we left the shop, and afterwards given to Inspector Kiuneear.

Mr. G. D. Macdougald, deponed—On the 5th inst. I got some samples of milk from Inspector Kiuneear to be analysed. Sample marked U is a very inferior milk, equal to milk mixed with skim milk to the extent of 40 per cent. The following is the result of the chemical analysis:—

Total solids.....	10.60
Consisting of fat.....	1.99
Casine and sugar.....	8.07
Ash.....	0.54
Water.....	89.40
	100.00

Cream 3.5 per cent. by volume; specific gravity, 1.02910. Skim milk has either been mixed with this milk or cream has been taken off to the extent of 40 per cent.

By the Bench—The milk had the appearance of being bad, apart from any proof of its being adulterated. Milk of that kind always looks bad.

The accused said in defence that he got four pints of milk that morning from Alexander Scott, of Kingenny, and he just sold it as he got it in. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £2 10s. or suffer ten days' imprisonment.

Alexander Bell Lindsay, farmer, New Jersey, was next charged with having on 5th inst. sold a pint of milk to two sanitary officers from off the cart belonging to him while in Cowgate, which was sold as new milk, but was notwithstanding adulterated, being mixed with skim milk, water, or some other ingredients. Accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Paul appeared for the panel, and asked for a continuation of the case. As it was necessary for the defence, he likewise asked authority from the Magistrate to get part of the duplicate sample that it might be laid before another analyst.

Mr. McKay—There is no power under the act to grant such a request.

Mr. Paul thought he was asking nothing more than he was entitled to get. In cases of poisoning before the High Court of Justiciary the defence was allowed to get the articles which were alleged to have contained the poison to have them examined. Now this milk had been divided into two samples, and he thought

there was no use for doing that if they would not allow the one on the table to be examined also.

Mr. McKay—This is a very different case. The Court of Justiciary has power to order what they please, but this prosecution is founded on a special Act, and the Magistrate has no power to dispose of the duplicate till the case has been before the Court.

Mr. Paul—The accused in this case is entitled to have the highest opinion in the land to support his case. If the sample before us is the same as the one reported on there need be no fear of submitting it to the test also. Mr. Macdougald, he had no doubt, would be glad to have his report checked by another competent authority. As it was, the duplicate sample of the milk seemed to be kept on the table more for ornament than use.

Baillie Robertson said a case the same as this was before the Court the previous day, and after giving the matter his most careful consideration, he came to this conclusion. As there was no evidence led he could not say what the case was. There might be nothing in the evidence when the case was heard to warrant a conviction, therefore he would reserve his opinion till the case was before the Court, whether the duplicate sample should be sent to another analyst. The case was then continued till Saturday next.

**LIVE STOCK JOURNAL FOR FEB'Y.**—This Journal has reached our table. We find four excellent illustrations—the famous horse Straggler, a Short-horn cow, Silver-spangled Polish fowls, a Chester-White and Berkshire. It is surprising what an amount of varied matter can be crowded into one number. The Dairy Department is full of instruction upon breeding, feeding cows, working milk into butter and cheese—condensing the proceedings of several Dairymen's Associations. There are interesting articles upon horses, cattle, sheep, swine, bees and fish, a table of all the fast horses, besides much very interesting reading for the family. Everybody will find something to interest him. \$1.60 per year, postage paid. Specimen 10 cts. Buffalo, N. Y.

### Correspondence.

Dear Sir,—

I see a paragraph in your last *Journal*, saying that you received a letter from Henry Lovett, Esq., saying that the Cornwallis Central Society succeeded in purchasing Sir Roger Tichborne from our Society. They did purchase him. We sold him, not because we did not appreciate him, for we never had one we appreciated so much. You must not think because we are Dutchmen that we do not

appreciate a fine animal. Raising oxen is our chief pride, and none but the Durham breed will suit us. Some of our oxen will compare favourably with oxen of any county. The reason we sold him was this, we had him two years, and many of our members thought him too heavy for their cows, and did not patronize him last season, so we concluded to dispose of him and purchase a young bull.

B. ZWICKER, *President.*

*Mahone Bay, March 4th, 1875.*

### GYPSUM.

Editor of Agricultural Journal:

Among the many inquiries respecting manures, it has become a question with a number of the farmers of Colchester County, of what value is gypsum as a manure; to what crops or soils would its application be most beneficial; how prepared, and how applied? If you will please favor us with an article in an early number of the *JOURNAL* that shall throw some satisfactory light upon the subject, you will no doubt do a great favor to our agricultural population.

— CLOVERDALE.

The above communication was accompanied by the following extract from the *Truro Sun*:—

I like much to see communications from Colchester Farmers, and believe, like my friend Fitch, that our own agricultural men would do well to experiment more, and write more, both for their own good and the benefit of the community. I farm on a very limited scale, have but little experience, and would like to ask a few questions for information:

1st. Is the mineral known as Gypsum or Plaster of Paris a good fertiliser?

2nd. In what state should it be applied? Merely ground, without boiling or burning, or manufactured the same as for mechanical purposes?

3rd. In what manner should it be applied? Sown broad-cast, or dropped in the hill?

4th. In what quantity per acre should it be applied?

5th. To what kind of soil is it best adapted.

6th. Is it better applied by itself, or mixed with other substances?

If Cloverdale or some other of your well-experienced correspondents will have the kindness to answer the foregoing questions, they will much oblige,

A SMALL FARMER.

[Pressing work connected with the Annual Meeting of the Central Board prevents our dealing with the above questions this month, but we shall do so fully in next number of the *Journal*.—  
ED. J. A.]