

Washing the cattle's backs occasionally with brine during summer will prevent the attacks of the gad-fly and destroy the grubs.

"For stamina and endurance Canadian horses are probably unequalled," says Mr. Dyke, the representative of the Canadian Government, at Liverpool.

Great Britain claims that with proper irrigation wheat can be produced in India for less than a shilling per bushel. She is about to grant \$15,000,000 more money for extending railways to the best producing points of that country. The British lion does not like to depend upon the American eagle for its daily bread.

Tables are often published showing the respective merits of the different breeds of cattle with reference to their dairy products. If the Shorthorn, for example, heads the list, the impression gets abroad that this is the most profitable dairy breed. This is very misleading. The animal that produces the most with the consumption of the least food yields the most actual profit. If two Jerseys consume the same quantity of food as one Shorthorn, it would be more reliable to make the estimate of the two Jerseys against the one Shorthorn.

Many liquid nostrums are drunk by the farmers in the harvest field for the purpose of driving the heat away, or perhaps for attracting the breeze. There is nothing simpler and better than fine oatmeal put in pure water. This will be nourishing as well as cooling and thirst-quenching. If there is any suspicion about the purity of the water, it may be boiled and the meal put in while hot, then allowed to cool over night. Lemon juice, raspberry-vinegar or other flavoring may be added if desired. Of course stone jars are best for keeping the drink cool.

In June the grass is more nutritious and usually also more flush than later in the season. July and August are the most trying months, especially if the weather is sultry and dry. The milk gets scanty and bad, and some farmers wonder what is the matter with the cows. In such cases the water usually becomes unwholesome, shade trees are lacking in the pasture, and the cows are compelled to take too much exercise by continually roaming in search of grass. Any falling off in the yield of milk can seldom be regained later in the season. The only profitable remedy is found in soiling.

Horses become slothful and weak when fed on foods containing an excess of starch, such as corn; in fact all bulky foods, which must be consumed in excessive quantities in order to get the necessary supply of nutriment, have the same tendency. When horses have a sense of fullness in their stomachs, they are not in a condition for work; they should therefore receive but small quantities of coarse food during the day time. Now let the farmer apply this principle to himself. He lives on too starchy or bulky food; let him now ask himself how he likes to work when he feels like exploding from extreme expansion.

The wheat prospects in India are good. The yield is expected to reach over 240,000,000 bushels.

In the Northern States it costs \$33,000,000 annually to replace the sheep killed by dogs. No statistics have been compiled respecting the cost in Canada.

The shipment of American hogs into Manitoba is forbidden, except under regulations providing for their immediate slaughter. For all hogs entered under such regulations a bond must be given as a pledge that they shall be slaughtered immediately.

The number of Jerseys, Shorthorns and Holsteins sold by auction in the United States during 1883 add up as follows: Shorthorns, 3284, at an average of \$205.56; 239 head of Holsteins, at an average of \$273.60; of Jerseys, 1688, which brought \$409 each.

In weaning the lambs see that they get the best pasture, leaving the barest possible field for the ewes. If possible put them out of hearing distance from the dams, otherwise both will suffer from excessive bleating and fretting. See that all parasites are removed from the lambs.

The United States raises 48 bushels of grain per head of its population, and consumes 41 bushels per head. In both cases it takes the lead of all other nations. Italy consumes but 9.62 bushels of grain per head, Austria 13.57, Spain and Russia 17 each, Denmark 30.83, France 24.02, and Canada 38.11 bushels per capita.

Young trees whose branches are not large enough to shade the ground should be mulched around in a circuit as large as the circumference of the branches. The mulch should never come into contact with the trunk of the tree, and should be spread an even thickness over the ground, leaving no less than six inches between the mulch and the tree, which space, if filled with dry coarse sand or fine gravel, will be proof against the borer. The trees that were planted last spring have not yet sufficient root hold, and require protection from the piercing rays of the sun as well as from drouth and the injurious effects of weeds. All this can be effected by a liberal use of mulch.

The Springfield Republican makes the following allusion in reference to the fancy stock craze, the reference applying specially to the Jerseys:—"There is an inside to the great combination auction sales of imported and domestic stock in cities, that the buyers are not fully admitted to. Country animals are sent there to be washed, shampooed, combed, groomed and plumped by skillful hands, days and weeks before the sale, and then under the glare of an electric light in the excitement of a crowd, the wily auctioneer caps the climax with figures of speech that entrap the unwary. This is a 'gambling in stocks' that is literal, as some have found to their sorrow. The wonder is that some of the agricultural papers, that are usually sensible, should sell themselves so cheaply in abetting the swindle."

On the Wing.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

There always appears something bewildering when speaking or thinking about this part of Canada, as it resembles Prince Edward Island in many ways besides the name. The county is nearly surrounded by water, the Bay of Quinte almost cutting it from the mainland. Prince Edward Island is on the Atlantic coast some miles distant. Picton is the county town and port from which the vessels sail to the Island. They are both deservedly noted for their lovely, charming resorts, for their fine fishing grounds, for their peaceful, contented and happy population, and for the hospitality of their inhabitants. They have some very fine farming lands and some lands of a light nature. Both places are deservedly popular with pleasure and health seekers. We commend a trip from Belleville through the Bay of Quinte to Alexander Bay, as the finest freshwater trip we have yet experienced on this continent; and for health, peace and quiet hospitality on the salt water, Prince Edward has charms to us in excess of the attractions of the ball-room or theatre, or the beauty and excitement of Saratoga. But tastes differ. If you can afford a trip for health or pleasure, just remember the name, "Prince Edward,"—either the island or the county.

It is to Prince Edward County we wish to call your attention at the present. It is comparatively isolated and but little heard of, and yet it has set before us such lessons that it would be well for every farmer and every legislator in this Dominion to consider and copy. In the Township of Ameliasburg they have the most successful Township Agricultural Society we have yet heard of in Canada, although only a small place and inconvenient to approach. Such is the popularity of the Ameliasburg Agricultural Society that the attendance has yearly increased; last year over 10,000 people attended the fall exhibition. It has grown gradually every year. No improper exhibits are allowed; neither is it allowed to become subservient to any party or sect. If a person obtains a prize at this exhibition, people are satisfied that it is obtained on its merits. Would it not be well if this could be said of all exhibitions? A great secret of the success of this Society consists in a by-law passed by the Society many years ago for the simultaneous election of a Reformer and Conservative as President and Vice-President. Thus, a Conservative President, who acts but one year, is succeeded the next year by the Vice-President, who is a Reformer. The successful working of the plan sets aside all theory averse to it. Would not the managers of the Provincial and all other exhibitions act well in inquiring into the workings of the Ameliasburg Society, and comparing the good work performed by it with the large sums of money granted nominally for the benefit of agriculture?

This township has another interest to boast of in advance of any other in Ontario we have heard of, namely, the introduction of the latest appliance for separating the cream from the milk, by means of the rotatory system. Mr. John Sprague has introduced the De Laval Separator into his dairy, and is highly pleased