

them set, declaring that he wouldn't pay for the work. Mr. Rogers, nothing daunted, carried the poor grafts to his father, a somewhat celebrated fruit-raiser, and proposed to set them in his trees. But Rogers, senior, didn't believe in new-franged apples in general nor in these withered grafts in particular, and he would have none of them. As a last resort Rogers carried the scions to James Peabody, who favored everything new and fancy, and who gave him permission to set them, with the understanding that they would go halves on the profits. The third year the trees came into bearing and Mr. Peabody carried a plate of the apples to the cattle show, where they attracted much attention though the committee could not name them. They were cut up into minute pieces and distributed among the connoisseurs, all of whom pronounced it the champion apple. The next year Mr. Peabody carried a plate to the fair of the Massachusetts society, where he met Marshall P. Wilder, the president, who had just arrived from Europe with a basket of apples, a bunch of the grafts and the name, which has always been spelled wrong, Graff Stein—Count Stone—being the name of the proprietor of the estate on which the apple originated. All the grafts in this country came from Mr. Peabody's trees, who took pity on the poor imported scions, after they had been refused everywhere else.—*U. S. Paper.*

In July last a deputation, of which Mr. Moreton Frewen was the chief spokesman, approached Lord Carlingsford at the Privy Council, and asked him to relax that clause of the contagious diseases (animals) Act which prohibits the importation of live cattle from any part of the American Union, in favour of the North-Western States. The deputation submitted that as contagious pleuro-pneumonia had never, as was said, been introduced into the Western States of America, and the sanitary condition of animals there was satisfactory, cattle from Wyoming territory, Montana, and Dakota might be imported into Great Britain by the Lake route—through Canada, and landed in this country without being subject to slaughter. If this were allowed the practical advantage thrown out was that a vast supply of store cattle could then be poured into this country from these States, and fattened here at half the cost at which they can be fattened there, and the food supply of this country correspondingly increased. Correspondence which has since taken place on the subject between the Privy Council, the Colonial Office, and the Canadian Government has now been issued as a Parliamentary return. The Clerk of the Council points out that if Mr. Moreton

Frewen's proposal were entertained, the animals admitted under it would practically become Canadian animals, so far as the country is concerned, and the consent and co-operation of the Canadian Government would be necessary to the success of the undertaking. The Canadian Government has considered the question, and their opinion is set forth by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in transmitting to Lord Derby a report of a Committee of the Privy Council for Canada upon the question, as also a report by the Minister of Agriculture. The Governor-General says that the subject is one which has commanded much public attention, and been anxiously considered by his Ministers. The feeling which prevails with them, as with the agriculturalists of Canada, is that no effort should be spared in order to retain for Canada the advantageous conditions under which her cattle are now admitted to British ports. The result of the investigations which have recently been instituted by the desire of the Minister of Agriculture has been to satisfy him that, although there is no evidence to show that infectious disease at present exists in Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado, pleuro-pneumonia has undoubtedly manifested itself in Illinois, in the neighbourhood of Chicago, the headquarters of the western cattle trade. In view of this state of things the Dominion Government has come to the conclusion that the moment would be a very inopportune one for a relaxation of the precautions against the admission of disease, and that, on the contrary, the time has come when more strictly-framed regulations should be enforced along the frontier of the Western States. The government of the Dominion therefore declines to pass through its own territory and to export from the same ports as those used for the exportation of Canadian cattle, animals coming from the districts in question. There the matter ends for the present.—*Agl. Gazette.*

A GRADE Shorthorn cow, tested at the fair at Lexington, Kentucky, some weeks ago, gave 62 pounds of milk in a day, while her successful competitor, a pure-bred Dutch cow, gave only 54 pounds. A herd of grade Shorthorns excelled a herd of Dutch cows in milking, but were ruled out of the competition because "they represented no breed."

AYRSHIRE Cow Duchess of Sutherland, 4,256 (Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vermont), gave, under official test, 463 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. milk in seven days, which yielded 19 lbs. 6 oz. of butter. She has given, on moderate food, without forcing, 9,216 lbs. of milk in one year.

THE question comes up now, Does it pay to feed cows ground food while at pasture? We entirely agree with the *Canadian Breeder* when it says: "While it is a fact that taken alone there is no better food for a cow than good pasture, yet the experience of many of the best dairymen throughout the country is in favor of quite a liberal feeding with corn meal and bran, even while the cow is on the best of pasture, and apparently doing as well as could reasonably be expected of her." The grass furnishes the finest of flavors and all the moist elements, but the meal gives butter qualities to an astonishing degree, so much so that old dairymen who have had the nerve to give it a full and fair trial have stuck to the practice even when butter was selling at very low rates. The *Breeder* also wisely suggests that some dairymen try this experiment by giving the cow at once a very large feed of meal, which disarranges the stomach and stops the flow of milk. They therefore come to the conclusion that meal at least is not good for their cows. There is a right way and a wrong way of doing most everything, and this is the wrong way to feed meal. The cow should be gradually accustomed to the meal by increasing the ration day by day, until the stomach becomes accustomed to it. This also is the way to find out when you reach the maximum point of feeding meal for profit. When the increase of butter ceases the meal should stop, and usually it would be well to decrease the feed a little until the exact point of profit is determined.—*American Dairyman*.

Advertisements.

*Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture,
3rd March, 1882.*

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