

of such herds as Mr. Martin Sutton's, which, with generous feeding, averages from 14 to 18 quarts a day! They are pure black in colour, and, when fat weigh about 60 lbs a quarter, but I doubt the profit derived from fattening them is not great. I always fancy they are nearly allied in blood to the cattle of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, a herd of which a friend of mine in Kent, Eng., used to import for the use of his family, and one of which used to be slaughtered every week, at four years old. Capital beef they made, but at a dead loss of about \$10 a head.

The Dexter-Kerries are much neater made beasts, in fact they resemble greatly in form the shorthorn. Two of these cows, weighing, alive, 600 lbs. each, says Mr Allender of the Aylesbury Dairy-Company gave daily 37 quarts of milk—one 17 the other 20—and their milk-yield in a little more than 13 days equalled their gross weight. An exceptional steer gave 64½ per cent of carcase to live weight, a yield rarely exceeded by the best shorthorns. An engraving of the head of a pure bred Dexter-kerry bull will be found at p. of this number of the Journal.

Boullie bordelaise.—According to the last reports from England, the experiments on the best means of combating the potato-disease, by means of the Bordeaux mixture, have been highly successful. They were carried out in the counties of Devon, Chester, Lincoln, Kent, Bedford, and Camarthen. In every one of these the Bordeaux mixture was successful except in Cheshire. At each station there were three plots, to one of which (A) the dressing was applied as a preventive, twice before there were any signs of the disease; the second plot (B) received one dressing after the disease appeared, and the third plot (C) was left alone. The dressings cost about \$2 each and the net gain in sound tubers, valued at \$16 a ton of 2,240 lbs., were as follows:

	Preventive (A).	Curative (B).
Devon	\$— .90	\$12.75
Lincoln	11.50	—
Kent	61.00	41.00
Bedford	17.50	17.25

In Cheshire, the net loss was \$25.00 on the preventive plot, and \$5.50 on the curative one.

In Scotland and Ireland, owing to the experiments not having been properly carried out, the dressings were rarely effective. On the continent and in the United-States, the mixture was, generally, applied successfully.

So the question seems to sum itself up thus. Will farmers lay out say four or five dollars an acre to treat their potato-crop, as a sort of insurance, with two dressings of the Bordeaux mixture? A question that involves the necessity of considering the points of prevention or cure. For it is certain that when the mixture is applied as a preventive to crops which never become diseased, there is a loss occasioned by its use of some 5 or 6 % of tubers, so that growers, by the double dressing not only incur a considerable outlay on the mere chance of its being necessary, but the risk of an actual loss as well.

Now, it seems, an addition of a certain quantity of molasses is to be made to the Bordeaux mixture to make it adhere to the leaves of the plant in case of rain. So the preparation stands:

- 20 lbs. of lime;
- 20 lbs. of sulphate of copper,
- 20 lbs. of molasses;
- 100 gallons of water.

On the whole, on all land, except low-lying spots where the disease usually prevails every time it is in potatoes, I should

defer using the dressing until indisputable signs of the presence of the scourge make their appearance. What a pity that a new duty of 1½ cent a gallon should just have been laid on inferior molasses!

Barley.—Has the much talked of exportation to England of barley from this country been carried out to any extent? I ask this, because I cannot find it quoted in any of the market-reports in my English papers; though, that is no guide, Canadian wheat being unmentioned too. Just as I wrote this, I saw the only quotation I have met with as yet. It appears in the Agricultural Gazette of June 20th, and reads thus:

Barley (Canadian).....22s per quarter:

This is equal to 66 cents a bushel, which is about what, if decent malting stuff, it would have fetched here last season! I dare say the weight is all right, but it will always be a job to get selections of barley of equal quality and equal ripeness. Mixed lots of wheat do not matter much, but no English malster cares to deal with mixed lots of barley. The growers and buyers in Moravia and on the Saale have been so long accustomed to supply the English market with barleys of the finest kinds—quite equal to our own Essex, Hertfordshire, and Cambridgeshire growths—that they know just what will suit our market, and act accordingly. Forgive my saying that, as I have superintended the malting of many thousands of bushels of barley, I really know what I am talking about.

Export cattle.—I beg to congratulate my friend Mr. Bickerdike on the prices Canadian bullocks are fetching in England as compared with the prices of England beasts. I do not suppose, however, that the trade has been a very profitable one this season, but, then, neither has the home-farmer made anything. Never mind: good times must come, sooner or later. (1)

The following prices were made at the Metropolitan Cattle-market on June 20th.

	s.	d.
800 lbs. Shorthorns.....	4	6
800 lbs. Canadians.....	4	4

That is per stone of 8 lbs., sinking the offal, only a ¼ cent difference between the two lots. In sheep, though there is a wide distinction, small, well fattened, short-wools, are what the English markets want. Best Down wethers are worth one shilling a stone, = 3 cents a pound, more than big Lincolns, and our Canadian "useful old ewes," are still cheaper to buy. Will it be very long before we have neat wethers to send over? They do not want dry ewe-mutton.

Tamworth pigs.—Some of this breed will be for show at the Montreal grounds in September. They are supposed to carry more lean in proportion to fat than any breed extant to-day.

Hampshire-downs.—I have succeeded in getting a separate class for this breed of sheep. It was a sin to class them with the Oxfords—quite a modern breed—, as they are as nearly aboriginal as any animal can well be. I have nothing to say against the Oxfords, only they are a "middle-wool," cross-bred sheep, and too recently established to be depended upon for crossing with other breeds. Their originator, Sam. Drucoc, of Eynsham, began the manufacture of this strain within my recollection.

A comparison.—Thank you, very much, Dr. Hoskins for

(1) Mr. Frankland, of Toronto, says every head has lost money.