

question is raised, and then we think the public are quite justified in asking for proof before the record is granted.

Indications point to a good season for Moosopath park, St. John, this summer as there are more horses, young and old, to be worked than there ever has been before. The Park management have under consideration an afternoon meeting for the 24th of May which would be a popular move if the season will permit. It has been suggested that as soon as the track is dry and in good order, a free afternoon at Moosopath might be arranged and all owners invited to exhibit their trotting stock, and the public invited to see it. This would make a very interesting meeting and might be rendered serviceable to both the track and horse owners in future. The track committee are live men and will doubtless be heard from in a few days.

In some sections the number of co-operative creameries is being largely increased and some of the farmers and dairymen each who keep only a few cows appear to think that the new movement will work to their disadvantage. We think their fears will prove groundless and that the creameries will be found a great benefit to those who will patronize them. They will diminish the quantity of poor butter produced, will manufacture the butter cheaper than it can be made on the many small farms which they will represent, and the facilities for selling the product will be greatly increased. Then, too, the establishment of a creamery in a community is likely to be followed by an increase of interest in the dairy business, by better feeding and caring for the cows, and by larger profit to their owners.—American Dairyman.

Breeding is sometimes defined as the production of new varieties of domestic animals. This is not a correct definition, as man cannot produce anything new. Rather, it should be said that the art of breeding is the regulation of environments and conditions of life of domestic animals, and the preservation and intensifying of such variations as are being constantly exhibited in Nature. The breeder's art, judged by its exhibits in the shape of improved animals, so called, is capable of wonderful works, and a hasty or thoughtless observer might conclude that there was something mysterious and almost superhuman in the powers of the eminent breeder. But a careful study of the subject shows that it is not so, but that the most wonderful of these exhibited works, like the won-

derful pyramids or more wonderful coral reefs, are the aggregate of a myriad acts of similar character, and organized by a common director.—A. C. Bell, New Glasgow N. S.

Emphatically, in Dairy Farming, skill and judgment are needed to provide seed of the best variety. There are in this country now known over 75 varieties of corn. They have not all equal feeding properties—equal powers of service; and many experiments has been tried of late years to discover the variety of seed which will render the largest service through its plant growth. This is also one of the uses of Experimental Stations:—to discover for the benefit of the farmers the varieties of seeds of all kinds which can render them the most service in the growth of the plant. This is also the value of having seed-testing stations, because in these Lower Provinces a very unfortunate state of things exists with regard to the growth of grains. In some of the tests that have been made, the grains have not shown more than 47 to 48 per cent. of vitality, and that may be when you sow down here four bushels of oats to the acre instead of 2 and 2½ as they sow elsewhere. We will try and look in at the farm at Nappan, to see if it would pay farmers better to import their seed for a short time until they reinvigorate the quality of their seed and thus get back seed and grain of all sorts, which will give you at least 95 per cent. of plants from the number of seeds sown.—Prof. Robertson.

Mr. Peter Carroll, of Pictou, N. S., keeps a livery stable on Water street, and is the owner of some excellent horse flesh. In his stables may be found:—

May Prince 5091 standard under Rule 6, sired by Kentucky Prince 2470, whose service fee is \$500, and out of Queen of May, by Hambletonian 10. This young stallion is a chestnut with only one white spot on hind postern. He weighs 1150 lbs. and stands 15½ hands. His oldest colts are coming two years in Maine and in this country they are coming yearlings. One of them took first prize at the last Pictou exhibition. Mr. Carroll stands May Prince this year at Pictou at \$20 for the season and \$35 to insure, with a trip to River John every Thursday in every week.

Nancy Leo, a six year old black mare sired by Allright, and out of a dam by a son of Black Hawke. She stands 16 hands and weighs 1100, is spirited and speedy and can show a 40 clip.

Jimmy Simm, a gelding, by Uncle Simm, and out of a Morgan mare. Has beautiful style and can trot in 50 without

travelling, and a colt by May Prince and out of Nancy Leo. This youngster has black points with no marks, and although only nine months old, is of good size and displays an excellent gait.

To determine the value of milk for butter has been rendered so simple—by the rapid and accurate Babcock Method, that it is fast becoming the standard for buying milk. It is a perfectly fair test for both seller and purchaser. By an accurate test for butter fat the buyer cannot be cheated by watered or skimmed milk, and the farmer who keeps good stock and feeds well gets the benefit. If the milk of every farmer's cow were tested and the results, and comparison one with another, shown, what a surprise they would get. The man who keeps poor stock and feeds them poorly will always be found opposed to the butter fat test fixing the price of his milk, because he finds that his milk paid for by the quart according to quantity gives him more per pound for butter than he can get. For instance, if the good stockman produces milk with 5 per cent. butter fat and sells by the quart, he only gets the same amount for his milk as another whose milk has no more than 3½ per cent. butter fat, and consequently as he furnishes 1½ per cent. more butter than the other and gets only the same amount of money, he gets about 10 cents a pound less for his butter. This looks like encouraging the keeping of poor stock, poorly fed by placing a premium on poor milk. The butter fat test changes all this and to all the same price per pound for their butter instead of their milk.

Successful dairying demands the careful application of the principles of economic feeding. It also claims experience, energy and business capabilities on the part of the manufacturer. Here, in the manufacture of butter, we have the question of the factory versus the dairy. In countries and districts where dairying is recognized to be the most important branch of agriculture the dairy is disappearing and the creamery taking its place. Creamery butter will almost invariably bring a higher price in the market, for the reason that it is more uniform in flavor, grain, color, salting and finish, than butter manufactured in any other way. The factory may either be built and managed by joint-stock companies, consisting of the farmers interested, or by private capital. The co-operative system has so far proved to be the most successful. As regards the other plan—theoretically, and with the aid of pencil and paper, there is no diffi-