

Fruits, shipped from Canada by express, will be received in Philadelphia, during the summer months, and displayed by the Canadian Commission, free of charge to the Exhibitor.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

It is earnestly requested by the Commission that Foresters forward samples of the trees of their respective Provinces. These samples or specimens may be presented in any convenient and portable form. In addition to specimens of trunks of trees should be exhibited timber and lumber in all forms; as samples of masts, and spars, large and small; knees and square timber, as prepared for naval purposes; planks and boards exhibiting unusual breadth and character of cell and fibre. In brief, every description, quality and form of wood used in construction and decoration. Foreign specimens are confidently expected, let us not fail to place ours side by side with them. It can hardly be necessary to add another word. The lumber interests of this country are too important not to be fully represented at the International Exhibition. Few of us, it may be assumed, comprehend and appreciate the lumber resources of the Dominion, and we can only do so by such an exhibit as is herein proposed. A Log House, measuring 60 feet by 40, will afford an excellent opportunity for the display of the heaviest timber produced in the Dominion. Sawed Lumber will be represented by ten pieces of each variety and size, in every Province. Samples of logs, one of each variety, are also desired from every Province.

The above are all the particulars for which we can find room this month, as the present number was nearly all in type before we received the Circular from which the information given was culled. Further particulars may, however, be obtained on application to the Hon. P. C. Hill, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Nova Scotia, or to Professor Honeyman, D. C. L., Secretary.

THE ALDERNEY AND GUERNSEY COW.

While staying in Liverpool, getting our cattle together for shipment, we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Edward Parsons Fowler, of Southampton, and of examining with him a large Herd of Alderney and Guernsey Cows that he had just imported from the Islands, and was offering for sale at Liverpool. Mr. Fowler put into our hands a pamphlet he had prepared on the management of these Cows, and as it contains much information and good advice, given in a simple and intelligible

style, we intend to reprint portions of it for the information of our readers. Here is the first instalment:—

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

The general preference which has been shown of late years for the Alderney and Guernsey Cow, as producing a higher quality of milk for dairy purposes than any other species, has induced the author, as well from his own conviction of its necessity, as from the suggestions of friends and customers, who have felt the want of such a treatise, to place the following epitome of his knowledge and experience before the public.

Until very recently, an impression has much prevailed that the Cow of the Channel Islands was unfitted, by its apparently delicate appearance and blood-like breeding, for the use of such persons as were unable to bestow on them the most assiduous attention and care; but experience, and a more intimate acquaintance with the animal, has shown that this impression is entirely without foundation, and we see now constantly the Alderney Cow thriving, under circumstances that would be fitting for any other Cow kept for the same purpose, viz., milking and breeding.

The Channel Islands Cow will be found invaluable for private family use, from its docility, easy pasturage, and small consumption, in comparison with the peculiar richness of its milk, the average in a dairy of forty Cows under such management as is hereafter set forth, having been ten pounds of butter from each Cow per week, whereas, in other dairies not more than from six to seven pounds is producible from the ordinary milch Cow, where alone quantity of milk has been desired, which is not the objection in a private family.

We have, therefore, the animal under consideration, the triple advantage, as before stated, of a symmetry of form, which renders it an ornament to the gentleman's lawn and paddock,—a docility, which makes it quiet under the tether, and in the hands of the milker, whether male or female,—and a richness of production, which not only fills the dairy with butter, but that of a firmness which it retains in the heat of the summer, and a richness through the cold of winter, when the butter of the ordinary Cow is barely marketable.

The prejudice against the Alderney which has existed amongst dairy farmers, whose object is only profit, by whatever legitimate means obtainable, is also now fast wearing away, there being scarcely one such in the Midland Counties who does not have a certain proportion of these cattle among his stock, experience having proved that the introduction of the Alderney or Guernsey, (especially

the latter), in the proportion of one to six other Cows, has so improved the character of the dairy, that from one penny to twopence per pound in advance is obtained in any market, besides the *prestige* which the best commodity will always command.

The pre-eminent utility of the Alderney Cow as a cross in breeding, with the long horn, is universally allowed where the dairy is the object. For this purpose the Alderney is superior to the Guernsey, although the milk of the Guernsey is preferable to the Alderney for mixing in the dairy. The reasons which indicate the cross above mentioned are, on the part of the long-horn, its large quantity of milk, strength of constitution, longevity, and indisposition to fatten in a breeding state—and, on the part of the Alderney (its rich quality of milk, fine breeding, and kind quiet disposition).

The Cow needed for the dairy cannot, under any circumstances, be selected for those qualities which will produce fat; the two natures are incompatible,—to have the best meat, we must get rid of every tendency to milk,—and to have the best butter, we must obviate every disposition to fatten. We cannot have both qualities in the same animal, and the attempt will only end in disappointment.

The results, then, of the above remarks are these—that in the first place the Alderney Cow is, above all others, especially the Cow for the gentleman's lawn and paddock, and for the dairy farmer the only means he has of recovering that peculiar and important animal, so long lost sight of, which places breed beyond bulk, and was contemplated in the old adage that says—

"The Cow to breed,
The Ox to feed."

CHAPTER II.

Having, in the first chapter, expatiated on the peculiar fitness of the Guernsey and Alderney Cow for the purposes of milking and breeding, it follows that I should now give such instructions to purchasers, as may enable them to choose a good, serviceable animal.

Commencing with the general configuration, it is necessary to observe that, as the Cow under consideration is a high-bred animal, very nearly the same general characteristics should be observed as exist in a well-bred horse.

The head should be small, slender, and lengthy from the eye to the nose, the horns thin and open—not cramped, or, as it is frequently expressed, too curly. The eye full, but not too prominent, the latter quality indicating an excitability and consequent restlessness of disposition that is not favourable to the production of milk. The ear lengthy and broad, and well fringed with hair, which protects it