



Published under direction of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius.—Cicero: de Officiis, lib. I, cap. 42.

VOL. IV.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 62.

EXHIBITIONS.

Provincial of Nova Scotia.—Kentville, King's County, September 29th. to October 2nd.
 Yarmouth County.—Yarmouth, October 8th and 9th.
 Upper Stewiacke, (under Valley and Lorne Granges), October 7th.
 Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown, October 7th to 10th.

DEAR DR. LAWSON,—The writer of enclosed letter puts questions that I have often had addressed to me from the old country. I have often answered, but mine is but the testimony of a single witness, and I am often considered too prejudiced in favor of Nova Scotia. Could you not publish the letter and invite replies from prominent inhabitants of the Province which you could publish in the Journal of Agriculture and could thus have the desired information in such shape that it could at once be furnished to gentlemen contemplating settlement in our Province.

Faithfully Yours,
 J. W. LAURIE.

Oakfield, Sept. 15th, 1885.

109 Clifton Hill,
 St. John's Wood,
 London.

DEAR SIR,—I have just been reading a letter on the subject of emigration to Nova Scotia, which appeared in the Field newspaper rather more than two years ago, and the perusal of it has given me such a favourable impression of Nova

Scotia, that I venture to write and ask you for any information regarding the place you may be able to give. I take this liberty, as your name was given in this letter, which was written by a Mr. Arthur Gurnoy, whom I wrote to some five weeks ago, but have not heard from. I shall esteem it a favor if you will tell me if you think there is a chance of success for one willing to work, starting in a small way with very limited capital. Can land be obtained in small quantities, and on what sort of terms, and in what part of Nova Scotia would a man have the best chance. I may tell you I have had two years experience working on farms in the States and Manitoba, and I left the latter place finding nothing to do in the winter. Sincerely hoping to hear from you before long,

I remain Dear Sir,
 Yours faithfully,
 TOM FRYER.

CRYSTAL PALACE FRUIT SHOW.

Mr. C. R. H. Starr, secretary of the Nova Scotia fruit growers association, writes: "As anticipated in a former communication, an extended list of prizes has been received from London, containing, as may be seen by comparison with the first published, the additional sum of 2 guineas in class A, and the addition of class C. Fruit exhibited in the latter class will be sold for the benefit of exhibitors and account of sales rendered in the regular way. We have been the recipient from the manager

of the W. & A. R. and the agents of the Furness and Anchor lines of steamers of the generous offer to carry all exhibits for the crystal palace freight free. Entries should be made here, with the secretary of the F. G. A., on or before the 7th of October, and it is hoped such an opportunity as is here offered for the advertising of our fruits may be widely taken advantage of."

Below is the prize list referred to in the above:

CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.

A show of Nova Scotian and Canadian apples will be held on November 6th, 1885, and following days.

The Crystal Palace company will give 11 guineas, Messrs. Northard & Lowe 2 silver cups, and Messrs. Scovell, Cotton's wharf, 2 guineas, to be awarded as follows:

CLASS A.

Best collection of Nova Scotian or Canadian apples, not less than 70 or more than 90 sorts, 6 fruits of each sort.—1st prize, 5 guinea cup and 3 guineas; 2nd prize, 3 guineas; 3rd prize, 2 guineas; 4th prize, 1 guinea.

CLASS B.

Best collection of 24 dishes of Nova Scotian or Canadian apples, 6 fruits of each sort.—1st prize, 3 guinea cup and 1 guinea; 2nd prize, 2 guineas; 3rd prize, 1 guinea.

CLASS C.

Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson, with the desire to encourage the best method

of packing apples to ensure their sound delivery, will offer for competition a prize of the value of five guineas for the two best packed barrels of one sort, of Nova Scotian Gravensteins, King Tomkins, Blenheims, or Ribaton Pippins. Messrs. Nothard and Lowe will give a second prize in this class of two guineas.

N. B.—Entries to be sent in not later than October 21st, to Messrs. Nothard and Lowe, or direct to Mr. Head, at the crystal palace.

The exhibits to remain during the following week.

W. G. HEAD,
Crystal Palace.

August 26th, 1885.

FROM JOS T. JACKSON, ESQ.

Town Plot, King's, Aug. 15th, 1885.

In answer to your circular of the 3rd inst., I beg to say that after having interviewed several fruit growers and others interested in farming in this locality, I beg to report as follows:—

Hay-crop full average, superior quality and harvested in splendid condition. Oats large acreage sown—well filled and harvested, or being harvested very satisfactorily. But little wheat sown, but yielding more largely than for several years. Small fruits quite good. Garden vegetables generally superior. Orchard fruit much below the average in quantity. Potatoes seldom ever promised as well as they do this season.

The present season so far, in Indiana, is the most productive in the history of the State. The grass and hay crop, the most important of the products, is immense and all that could be desired. The corn crop, second in importance, is magnificent, the recent hot weather with the propitious rains have given it boom by which it promises to excel in this State any previous year by several millions of bushels. The wheat crop, although comparatively light in quantity, is of good quality, and exceeds all anticipated estimates, with enough and to spare. The oat crop is the largest ever grown in the State by one fifth, and the potato crop, the most indispensable to the human family, will be of such proportions that we could feed the world. Mother Earth is certainly doing her full share to bring about good times and make happy those who tickle her bosom. These facts in connection with the auspicious omens in the rooms of the Board of Agriculture in the shape of business connected with the State Fair, to commence September 28th, give assurance of another grand success.

The last Indiana State Fair was the best agricultural exhibition in the U. S.

NOVA SCOTIA STOCK REGISTER.

The following lists include all animals of their respective breeds registered up to 28th September, 1885.

SHORT-HORN BULLS.

- 1 Lobo Lad
- 2 Yeoman
- 3 Sir William
- 4 Cato
- 5 Nobleman
- 6 Orion
- 7 Bell Duke of Markham
- 8 Roland
- 9 Duke of Cardwell
- 10 Sir Halbert
- 11 Grand Duke Remus
- 12 Ontario Farmer
- 13 Sir William
- 14 Baron Lightburne 2nd
- 15 Viscount Oxford
- 16 Gwynne of the Forest
- 17 Kent Gwynne
- 18 Skiddaw
- 19 Captain Cawood
- 20 Fifth Duke of Lorne
- 21 Lord of Braemar
- 22 Wetherby Star
- 23 Klugston
- 24 Morisco
- 25 Lord Windsor
- 26 Favorite
- 27 St. Nicholas of Lucyfield
- 28 King Dodds
- 29 Colchester King
- 30 Alfonso
- 31 Snowstorm 2nd
- 32 Lucyfield Duke of Edinburgh
- 33 Zulu Chief
- 34 York
- 35 Wellington
- 36 Gwynne of Lucyfield
- 37 Lord Lorne of Lucyfield
- 38 Prince of Lucyfield
- 39 Lord York
- 40 General Grant
- 41 Mara Duke
- 42 Duke of Greenwood
- 43 Oliver Twist
- 44 Royal George
- 45 Sir Roger Tichborne
- 46 William
- 47 Earl Godwin
- 48 Marquis of Lorne
- 49 Royal Hope
- 50 Sovereign
- 51 Athelstane 6th
- 52 Raspberry Prince
- 53 Young Aberdeen
- 54 Vulcan
- 55 Councillor
- 56 Reformer
- 57 Young Wetherby
- 58 Snowball
- 59 Agamemnon
- 60 Earl of Dufferin
- 61 Brigham Young
- 62 Bretwalda
- 63 Rollo
- 64 Duke of Colchester
- 65 Prince Arthur
- 66 Prince Gwynne
- 67 Lord Beaconsfield
- 68 Cromwell
- 69 Gladstone
- 70 Second Gwynne of the Forest
- 71 Prince of Wales
- 72 Valley Ploughman
- 73 Basil
- 74 Major How
- 75 Rollo
- 76 Grand Pre Duke
- 77 Benedict
- 78 Roan Unke
- 79 Duke of the Valley
- 80 Royal George 2nd
- 81 Duke of Avon
- 82 Snowflake
- 83 Snowball
- 84 Independence
- 85 Zeno
- 86 Merlin
- 87 Sir Charles
- 88 Bismarck
- 89 Favorite
- 90 Lord Clarence
- 91 Leopold
- 92 Dufferin
- 93 Oxford Lad of Lornedale
- 94 Bela
- 95 Richmond
- 96 Tom
- 97 Kennebeck Chief
- 98 Glensman
- 99 Ye's Bull
- 100 Glensman 2nd
- 101 Peter Grant
- 102 Marquis of Lorne
- 103 Young Colchester
- 104 Young Ebor
- 105 Lord Handolph
- 106 Lord Britt
- 107 Earl of Surrey
- 108 Rowland
- 109 Cabul
- 110 Lord Lovat
- 111 General Roberts
- 112 Endymion of Lornedale
- 113 Belmont Chief
- 114 Prince Imperial
- 115 Not named
- 116 Honesty
- 117 Blucher
- 118 Morning Star
- 119 Belmont
- 120 Strathavon
- 121 Prince of the Valley
- 122 Second St. Nicholas of Lucyfield
- 123 Lord Lucyfield
- 124 Colchester Prince
- 125 Traveller
- 126 Sir Leonard
- 127 Comet
- 128 Rowan
- 129 Aylesford Chief
- 130 Prince Alfred
- 131 Chieftain
- 132 Prince Leopold
- 133 Dunderberg
- 134 Bill
- 135 Garfield
- 136 Grand Duke of Oxford
- 137 Marquis of Lorne
- 138 Warren Smith
- 139 Star of the Realm
- 140 Third St. Nicholas
- 141 Prince of Braemar
- 142 Red Rose Prince of Lucyfield
- 143 Sir Charles Tupper
- 144 Baron Wetherby
- 145 Lord Byron
- 146 Leo
- 147 Longfellow
- 148 Young Statesman
- 149 Marshal Ney
- 150 St. Nicholas the Third
- 151 Jumbo of Lornedale
- 152 King of the Valley
- 153 King Arthur
- 154 King Harold
- 155 Duke 5th
- 156
- 157
- 158 Brunwick
- 159 Duncan
- 160 Macbeth
- 161 Denmark
- 162 Jumbo
- 163 King Lear
- 164 Marquis of Lorne
- 165 Sampson
- 166 Marquis of Lorne
- 167 Prince Henry
- 168 Prince George
- 169 Jock
- 170 Pedro
- 171 Uncle Tom
- 172 Rob Roy
- 173 Laird of Glenceoe
- 174 Harry Garfield
- 175 General Lee
- 176 Prince of the Realm
- 177 Colchester King 2nd
- 178 Geoffrey
- 179 Prince Edward
- 180 Rover
- 181 Tibbury
- 182 Rob Roy
- 183 Prince Frederick
- 184 White Rose Prince of Lucyfield
- 185 General Wollesley
- 186 Don Pedro
- 187 Dr. Lawson
- 188 Lord Oxford of Lucyfield
- 189 Garibaldi
- 190 Argyle
- 191 Bruce
- 192 Cornwallis

- 193 Dr. Wiggins
- 194 Champion
- 196 Rodney
- 198 Romeo
- 197 Othello
- 198 Duke of Milan
- 199 Earl of Warwick
- 200 Elmisdale
- 201 Nobleman
- 202 Monarch
- 203 Pedro
- 204 Favorite 2nd
- 205 Sir Garnet Wollesley
- 206 Santa Claus
- 207 Peer of the Realm
- 208 Gabriel
- 209 Deane of Kings
- 210 Dan Bruce
- 211 Alex
- 212 Imperial George
- 213 Prince Rupert
- 214 Judge
- 215 Leopold
- 216 Marquis of Lansdowne
- 217 Lord Kennebec
- 218 Enterprise
- 219 Highland Laddie
- 220 Duke of Onslow
- 221 Hunter
- 222 Bruno
- 223 Dufferin
- 224 Alfonso
- 225 Plato
- 226 Pompton Prince
- 227 Sir Gibbie
- 228 El Mahdi
- 229 Oxonian
- 230 Prince George
- 231 Sixth St. Nicholas
- 232 Duke of Albany
- 233 Prospero
- 234 Lord Malcolm
- 235 Duke of Athol
- 236 Earl of Onslow
- 237 Lord Lansdowne
- 238 Richmond
- 239 Marquis of Lansdowne
- 240 Sir Garnet
- 241 Originator
- 242 Robin Hood
- 243 Romeo
- 244 Rodney
- 245 Cumberland
- 246 Marquis of Lansdowne
- 247 Bonnie Lad
- 248 Sir Edward
- 249 Earl of Surrey
- 250 Young Ebor 2nd
- 251 Councillor
- 252 Wetherby Duke
- 253 Premier Gwynne
- 254 Duke of Brant
- 255 Lord Albion
- 256 Lord Ashley
- 257 Red Star
- 258 General Middleton
- 259 J. P. Lee
- 260 Prince Lansdowne
- 261 Wetherby 3rd
- 262 Starlight
- 263 Royal Star
- 264 Lord Fitzrandolph
- 265 Lord Napier
- 266 Heir of Gwynne
- 267 Duke of Wick
- 268 Albert Victor
- 269 Lansdowne
- 270 Duke of Clarence
- 271 Duke of Cambridge
- 272 Red Chief
- 273 Marquis of Lansdowne, Jr

SHORT-HORN COWS.

- 1 Beauty
- 2 Cawood's Rose
- 3 Lady Lucy
- 4 Rose
- 5 Maid of Oxford 4th
- 6 Princess Mary
- 7 Daisy Dean
- 8 Rose Gwynne 4th
- 9 Polly Vaughan
- 10 Fortune Teller
- 11 Cambridge Witch
- 12 Lady Mary
- 13 Nellie York
- 14 White Rose of Lucyfield
- 15 Princess Barrington
- 16 Lora
- 17 Lady Peerless
- 18 Princess Dolly
- 19 Rose of Delhi
- 20 Blossom
- 21 Molly
- 22 Queen Caroline
- 23 Lady Moore
- 24 Princess
- 25 Duchess 2nd
- 26 Princess Louise of Lucyfield
- 27 Belle of Lornedale
- 28 Laura
- 29 Pear Blossom
- 30 Princess Adelaide
- 31 Princess Helena
- 32 Second White Rose of Lucyfield
- 33 Highland Lassie
- 34 Princess of Lucyfield
- 35 Fair Rosamund
- 36 Eliza Stewart
- 37 Daisy
- 38 Rose
- 39 Colchester Queen
- 40 Evangeline
- 41 Peerless
- 42 Nellie
- 43 Snowflake
- 44 Nelly Gray
- 45 Princess Louise
- 46 Isabella
- 47 Roco Gwynne 5th
- 48 May Rose
- 49 Dairy Queen
- 50 Belle Clayton
- 51 Rose of the Valley
- 52 Molly Bawn
- 53 Princess Lightburne
- 54 Urania
- 55 Minerva
- 56 Violet
- 57 Oxford Princess of Lucyfield
- 58 Lady Lightburne
- 59 Rose Hutton
- 60 Laura
- 61 Violet 2nd
- 62 Pomona
- 63 Duchess
- 64 Spa Spring Lass
- 65 Purity
- 66 Red Rose
- 67 Princess Josephine 1th
- 68 Princess Royal
- 69 Evelyn
- 70 Lily
- 71 Miss Maud
- 72 Elsie Ner
- 73 Peerless 1st
- 74 Duchess 2nd
- 75 Lady Dufferin
- 76 Princess Louise
- 77 Ora
- 78 Elsie Vane
- 79 Red Lilly
- 80 Lady Walsingham
- 81 Lady Walsingham 2nd
- 82 Lady Walsingham 3rd
- 83 Lilly
- 84 Zilla
- 85 Duchess of Warwick 3rd
- 86 Merry Face
- 87 Roseleaf
- 88 Evangeline 2nd
- 89 Minnie Warren
- 90 Not named
- 91 Duchess of Warwick 4th
- 92 Daisy Dean
- 93 Lady May
- 94 Vermilion
- 95 Beauty
- 96 Lady Lucy 2nd
- 97 Bewie
- 98 Winona
- 99 Rowena
- 100 Cherry
- 101 Bess
- 102 Sarah
- 103 Daisy Dean 2nd
- 104 Daisy Dean 3rd
- 105 Elfrida
- 106 Flora
- 107 Lena Hande
- 108 Annie Laurie
- 109 Lady May 2nd
- 110 Rose
- 111 Autumn Beauty
- 112 Geneva Gwynne
- 113 Snowflake
- 114 Bonny Bell
- 115 Lady Walsingham 5th
- 116 Laura Gwynne
- 117 Bright Eyes
- 118 Fanny Fern
- 119 Belle of Grand Pre
- 120 Brookside Mayflower
- 121 Lucyfield Witch
- 122 Brilliant of Lucyfield
- 123 Rose Gwynne of Lucyfield

- 125 Second Rose Gwynne of Lucyfield
- 126* Daisy
- 127* Snow Queen
- 128* Queen Victoria
- 129 Pauline
- 130 Lady Stewart
- 131* Polly Garfield
- 132* Daisy Dean 2nd
- 133 Buttercup
- 134* Grace Darling
- 135* Pearl
- 136 Gypsy
- 137 Bell Brandon
- 138 Daisy Dean
- 139 Lulu
- 140 Regina
- 141 Duchess 3rd
- 142 Pansy
- 143 Flora Gwynne
- 144 Lady Hope
- 145 Runnased
- 146 Nona
- 147 Lucy
- 148 Rose
- 149 Rosalie
- 150 Maid of Grand Pre
- 151 Lily
- 152 Alice
- 153 Beauty
- 154 Favorite Lily
- 155 Miss Belcher
- 156 Louise
- 157 Maud Stewart
- 158 Wild Rose
- 159 Alice
- 160* Lucetta
- 161 Duchess
- 162 Hiawatha
- 163 Rosena
- 164 Violet
- 165 Victoria
- 166 Stella
- 167 Gwendoline
- 168 Lenore
- 169* Gwendoline
- 170* Louisa
- 171 Eva Gwynne
- 172 Highland Mary
- 173 Beauty
- 174 Cawood Princess of Lucyfield
- 175 Lucyfield Witch
- 176 Grace
- 177
- 178 The Duchess Cawood
- 179 Duchess of Albany
- 180* Lady Edith
- 181 Lady Agatha

- 182 Lady Dean
- 183 Lady Jane
- 184 Lorna Doone
- 185 Pride of the Valley
- 186 Princess
- 187 Pearl Le Moine
- 188 Inez of Hillsdale
- 189 Winona 2nd
- 190* Mayflower
- 191 Wave
- 192 Miss Jane
- 193 Daisy
- 194 Lady Ann 3rd
- 195 Ronn Rose 4th
- 196 Mary Duchess of Athol
- 197 Cherry Blossom
- 198 Belle of Wick
- 199* Nancy
- 200* Roseberry
- 201 Lady Lansdowne
- 202 Peerless 2nd
- 203 Red Rose
- 204 Gladys
- 205 Princess Beatrice
- 206 Duchess of Albany
- 207 Lady Fernwood
- 208 Lady Eleanor
- 209 Lady Isabella
- 210 Lady Carleton
- 211 Lady Maud
- 212 Country Lass
- 213 Maggie Cameron
- 214 Daisy
- 215 Minnie
- 216* Jessie Lee
- 217 Roan
- 218 Golden Treasure
- 219* Polly Perkins
- 220* Mayflower
- 221 Lillian
- 222 Lady Maud
- 223* Flora
- 224* Venus
- 225 Lady Muriel
- 226* Lady Gwendoline
- 227* Blauphine
- 228 Edith
- 229 Princess Dagnair
- 230 Princess Maude
- 231* Dairy Pride
- 232 Princess Olga
- 233 Princess Alberta
- 234* Gypsy
- 235* Empress
- 236* Lady Maud
- 237* Maggie
- 238* Snowfall
- 239* Snowhall
- 240 Louise

- 04 Mugwump
- 05 Fairy Prince
- 06 Mosstrooper
- 07 Brandywine

- 08* Lord Lansdowne
- 09 Ashbourne
- 100 Sir Albert
- 101 Kent

JERSEY COWS.

- 1 Branitza
- 2 Nabritza
- 3 Golden Doublet of Hillsdale
- 4 Zabrinta
- 5 Oriole of Hillcrest
- 6 Maid of Orleans
- 7 Mermaid of St. Lambert
- 8 Cowslip of St. Lambert
- 9 Sultana
- 10 Little Buttercup
- 11 Seafeld Belle
- 12 Heather Belle
- 13 Bellatrix
- 14 Damsel
- 15 Florrie
- 16 Judy Bonair
- 17 Bel Air
- 18 Zaidce of Lornedale
- 19 Lady Seafeld
- 20 Gazelle of Brooklyn
- 21 Jersey Queen
- 22 Nathalie
- 23 Gypsy Queen
- 24 Juliet Bonair
- 25 Luga Debonnaire
- 26 Heather Belle 2nd
- 27 Nelly
- 28 Pride of Milton
- 29 Queen of Glynwood
- 30 Mayflower
- 31 Cassie
- 32 Lady Montague Debonnaire
- 33 Jade
- 34 Linga 5th
- 35 Louise
- 36 Nelle
- 37 Ada
- 38 Rose of Draffan
- 39 Primrose
- 40 Lalla Rookh
- 41 Ada
- 42 Beauty
- 43 Rose
- 44 Fancy Fan
- 45 Canterbury Belle
- 46 Lilly of Draffan
- 47 Miss Jersey Blood
- 48 Naiad of St. Lambert
- 49 LaBelle Canadienne
- 50 Dinah
- 51 Rosenbal
- 52 Daisy
- 53 Daisy Queen
- 54 Sunflower
- 55 Violet
- 56 Virginia
- 57 Fanny of Hebron
- 58 Pride of Beacon Hill
- 59 Rose Leaf
- 60 Leda of Pomona
- 61 Oriole of Lornedale
- 62 Zaidce of Lornedale
- 63 Oriole of Lornedale 2d
- 64 Eva
- 65 Scotia Maid
- 66 Freak of Nature
- 67 May Queen
- 68 Lulu of Pomona
- 69 Laura of Draffan
- 70 Victorine of Draffan
- 71 Molly Bohn
- 72 Canterbury Belle 2nd
- 73 Darling Septima of Rocklawn
- 74 Crescent of Rocklawn
- 75 Stella of Rocklawn
- 76 Florence of Willow Bank
- 77 Asphodel
- 78 Cowslip
- 79 Nellie C
- 80 Gazelle of Maple Grove
- 81 Gipsy Girl
- 82 Beauty of Yarmouth
- 83 Fairy
- 84 Oriole of Lornedale 3rd

- 85 Monita
- 86 Daisy D
- 87 Georgie
- 88 Jersey Lilly of Maple Grove
- 89 Rose of Maitland
- 90 Grace of Draffan
- 91 Beauty
- 92 Mary of Brookville
- 93 Grace Darling
- 94 Lina
- 95 Leonette
- 96 Belle of Woodsale
- 97 Jersey Lilly
- 98 Falmouth Hazel
- 99 Nora
- 100 Belle of Maple Grove
- 101 Pride of Brooklyn
- 102 Wilhelmina of Rocklawn
- 103 Hebron Lass
- 104 Bijou
- 105 Nellie of Richmond
- 106 Minnie May
- 107 Maud S
- 108 Trinket
- 109 Wild Eyes
- 110 Hattie 9th
- 111 Witch
- 112 Madge
- 113 Beatie
- 114 Primrose
- 115 Lilly of Fir Shade
- 116 Duchess
- 117 Welcome of Riverview
- 118 Maggie of Rose Valley
- 119 Mona
- 120 Lottie of Draffan
- 121 Daisy of Draffan
- 122 Daff
- 123 Rose of Hebron
- 124 Louise of Beacon Hill
- 125 Florrie of Beacon Hill
- 126 Eureka Shaw
- 127 Jersey Queen 2nd
- 128 Maud
- 129 Joale
- 130 Pearl of Maitland
- 131 May Day 2nd
- 132 Bertie
- 133 Lady Norton
- 134 May Queen
- 135 Bertie 2nd
- 136 Young Brooks
- 137 May Day 3rd
- 138 Grace Irving
- 139 Bertie 3rd
- 140 Norton Girl
- 141 Maud 4th
- 142 Young Bertie
- 143 Little Brooks
- 144 Dot Pogia
- 145 Brocade
- 146 Maud 2nd
- 147 Lady Norton 2nd
- 148 Maud 3rd
- 149 Lady Norton 3rd
- 150 Brocade 2nd
- 151 Bertie 4th
- 152 Annie H
- 153 May Blossom
- 154 Maud's Baby
- 155 Young Norton
- 156 Little Brocade
- 157 Maud Gilchrist
- 158 Lily of the Valley
- 159 Daisy
- 160 Maud of Ipswich 2nd
- 161 Annarella
- 162 Flossie of Maple Grove
- 163 Lena Prout
- 164 Daisy of Milton
- 165 Dairy Queen
- 166 Queen Orloffine
- 167 Bownie
- 168 Nellie of Hebron
- 169 Chief's Hebe
- 170 Stella

- 10 Sir P. McDougall
- 20 Sir John Moore 2nd
- 21 Sir Thomas Picton 2nd

- 22 Sir Fenwick Williams 2nd
- 23 Sir Garnet Wollesey 2nd
- 24 Malborough 2nd

DEVON COWS.

- 1 Primrose
- 2 Lady Pink
- 3 Maid of Miller Hill
- 4 Margaret
- 5 Blossom
- 6 Violet
- 7 Buttercup
- 8 Mayflower
- 9 Lily
- 10 Verbena
- 11 Miss Grant
- 12 Orange
- 13 Kalulka
- 14 Snowdrop
- 15 Pansy
- 16 Myrtle
- 17 Marigold
- 18 Poppy
- 19 Moss Rose
- 20 Larkspur
- 21 Carration
- 22 Heartsease
- 23 Duchess of Edinburgh
- 24 Princess Victoria Adelaide
- 25 Princess Victoria
- 26 Hawthorn
- 27 May
- 28 Peony

- 29 Azalea
- 30 Princess Beatrice
- 31 Dahlia
- 32 Princess Helena
- 33 Cowslip
- 34 Balsam
- 35 Trillium
- 36 Princess Louise
- 37 Acacia
- 38 Camellia
- 39 Princess Victoria 3rd
- 40 Lady Barbara
- 41 Princess Alexandria
- 42 Foxglove 2nd
- 43 Cactus
- 44 Lady Anne 2nd
- 45 Daisy 3rd
- 46 Clematis
- 47 Rose 2nd
- 48 Lady Agnes
- 49 Lady Isabella
- 50 Lady Flora
- 51 Princess Dorothea
- 52 Bedan
- 53 Water Lily
- 54 Aster 2nd
- 55 Rose 2nd
- 56 Primula

GUERNSEY BULLS.

- 1 Paul Jones
- 2 Bonanza
- 3 Gold Dust
- 4 Prince Edward

- 5 Duke of Kent
- 6 Prince Arthur
- 7 Prince George

GUERNSEY COWS.

- 1 Bertha
- 2 Bertha 2nd
- 3 Lady Bird

- 4 Daisy
- 5 Fawn

POLLED ANGUS BULLS.

- 1 Jock O'Benton
- 2 Marksman
- 3 King of Diamonds
- 4 Highland Chief
- 5 Harry
- 6 Oscar

- 7 Charles
- 8 Novelty
- 9 Egbert
- 10 Prince Alfred
- 11 Sir John
- 12 Novelty 2nd

POLLED ANGUS COWS.

- 1 Fanie
- 2 Milly 3rd
- 3 Honesty
- 4 Pocahontas
- 5 Lady Alken
- 6 Lady Ardmore
- 7 Lady Bankhead
- 8 Lady of Hillsdale

- 9 Lady Low
- 10 Lady Catherine
- 11 Lady Harriet
- 12 Lady Wincome
- 13 Nova Scotia Beauty
- 14 Scotch Lassie
- 15 Maid of Promise
- 16 Blackberry

AYRSHIRE COWS.

- 1 Miss Cuthbert
- 2 Josephine
- 3 Nora C F
- 4 Bell of Avondale
- 5 Miss Strang
- 6 Daisy
- 7 Lilly 3rd
- 8 Lilly 4th
- 9 Lady Avon
- 10 Merry Duchess
- 11 Rlyth
- 12 Pearl Drop
- 13 Cherry
- 14 Park 4th
- 15 Merry Gipsy
- 16 Dewdrop 2nd
- 17 Sadie
- 18 Crocus 2nd
- 19 Daisy
- 20 Crocus 3rd
- 21 Blossom
- 22 Spot
- 23 Rose
- 24 Buttercup
- 25 Fawn
- 26 Grace
- 27 Cowslip
- 28 Lilly
- 29 Dorcas
- 30 Belle of Paradise
- 31 Cuthbert Lammie
- 32 Lady Beatrice

- 33 Rowena
- 34 Lady Cuthbert
- 35 Primrose
- 36 Lady Mary
- 37 Braw Lass
- 38 Gipsy
- 39 Juliet
- 40 Ruth
- 41 Nora
- 42 Minnie
- 43 Zulu
- 44 Helress
- 45 Island Lass
- 46 Buttercup
- 47 Lady Clements
- 48 May Queen
- 49 Flora
- 50 Naba
- 51 Lady Halifax
- 52 Evangeline
- 53 Blossom
- 54 Marie Bismarck
- 55 Alice Carey
- 56 Clarissa
- 57 Princess Alice
- 58 Onelia
- 59 Octavia
- 60 Juliet
- 61 Cleopatra
- 62 Primrose
- 63 Rebecca
- 64 Little Dorrit

JERSEY BULLS.

- 1 Pioneer
- 2 Dick Swiveller 3rd
- 3 Bruno
- 4 Fast Tyler
- 5 Tyler
- 6 Yarnouth
- 7 Darling
- 8 Plantagenet
- 9 Prince of Lee Farm
- 10 Knight of Lee Farm
- 11 Astinbar
- 12 Bartizan
- 13 Bon Hampton of Hillsdale
- 14 Blagatour
- 15 The Sultan
- 16 Prince Imperial
- 17 Ajax of Lornedale
- 18 Lord Seafield
- 19 Round Robin
- 20 Gambetta French
- 21 Klopfer
- 22 Comet 2nd
- 23 Comet 3rd
- 24 Bellerophon
- 25 Elopfer 2nd
- 26 Lorna
- 27 L'Etanger
- 28 Prince of Springfield
- 29 Springfield Boy
- 30 Antelope
- 31 Abdurrhman
- 32 Louis Debonnaire
- 33 Romeo Debonnaire
- 34 Alpha
- 35 Kallebogus
- 36 Berkeley
- 37 Centaur
- 38 Glencairn of Lornedale
- 39 St. Julian
- 40 Rob
- 41 Favonius
- 42 Laird of Draffan
- 43 Seafoam
- 44 Victor of Draffan
- 45 Bluenose
- 46 Chief of the Island
- 47 Baron of St. Lambert

- 48 Grand Master
- 49 Viking
- 50 Lord Falmouth
- 51 Oscar Wilde
- 52 Khedive
- 53 Dandie of Draffan
- 54 Charlie
- 55 Duke of Clarence
- 56 Blucher
- 57 Bluenose
- 58 Vulcanian
- 59 Arabi
- 60 Freebooter
- 61 Sir Jasper
- 62 Moonlight
- 63 Starlight
- 64 Plutonium
- 65 Wild Hill
- 66 Allright
- 67 Jersey Prince
- 68 Count Hubert of Upton
- 69 Vancouver
- 70 El Mahdi
- 71 Jumbo
- 72 Caesar of Lornedale
- 73 Gambetta Debonnaire
- 74 Jersey Boy
- 75 Admiral Seymour
- 76 Bunthorne
- 77 General Gordon
- 78 Beauty of Hebron
- 79 Favonius of Draffan
- 80 Major D
- 81 General Hancock
- 82 Favonius of Sauford
- 83 Wellington of Brooklyn
- 84 Hazlehurst
- 85 Duke of Pomona
- 86 Sultan of Pomona
- 87 Favonius 2nd
- 88 St. Lambert
- 89 Prince of Albon
- 90 Darling of Arcadia
- 91 Livingston
- 92 The Earl of Richmond
- 93 Ruricoia

DEVON BULLS.

- 1 Prince Alexander
- 2 Sir Charles Napier
- 3 Curly Prince 2nd
- 4 Sir Fenwick Williams
- 5 General Wolfe
- 6 Lord Chelmsford 2nd
- 7 Curly Prince
- 8 Lord Leane
- 9 Lord Clive

- 10 Sir Hastings
- 11 Duke of Cambridge
- 12 Lord Baglan 2nd
- 13 Sir Hastings 2nd
- 14 Wilnot King
- 15 Duke of Connaught
- 16 General Wollesey
- 17 Sir Leonard
- 18 General Jaurie

- 65 Queen of Ayr
- 66 Stella
- 67 Dolly Varlen
- 68 Polly Perkins
- 69 Rosa
- 70 Lady Franklyn
- 71 Bessie
- 72 Porta
- 73 Fairfield Beauty
- 74 Miss Cecelia
- 75 Miss Ma
- 76 Pinafore
- 77 Daisy
- 78 Myra
- 79 Daisy 2nd
- 80 Cherry
- 81 Flora
- 82 Maid of Fern Hill
- 83 Hortense
- 84 Flora
- 85 Mary Gray
- 86 Alice Gray
- 87 Hortense
- 88 Lady Fairie
- 89 Beauty
- 90 Lady Ballindalloch
- 91 Belle of Bellahill
- 92 Rose of Bellahill
- 93 The Nun
- 94 Olive
- 95 Spotted Lady
- 96 Rosbud
- 97 Daisy Duchess
- 98 Daisy Duchess
- 99 Gipsy 9th
- 100 Shifty of Stanstead
- 101 Belle of Brookside
- 102 Mayflower
- 103 Lady Windsor
- 104 Lillydale
- 105 Minerva
- 106 Galaxy
- 107 Molly
- 108 The Abbess
- 109 Louise
- 110 Maple Leaf
- 111 Effie 2nd
- 112 Effie 3rd
- 113 Flora Baker
- 114 Nellie
- 115 Lady Blanche
- 116 Lilly 2nd
- 117 Lilly 5th
- 118 Lilly 6th
- 119 Topsy
- 120 Alice Oak
- 121 Pocatontas
- 122 Josie
- 123 Spot
- 124 Lillie
- 125 Flora Gray
- 126 Euterpe
- 127 Queen of Hearts
- 128 Jenny Lind
- 129 Maria Theresa
- 130 My Gipsy
- 131 Linden
- 132 Camellia
- 133 Cherry Blossom
- 134 Myrtle
- 135 Josephine
- 136 Lilly 7th
- 137 Katy Clyde
- 138 Rose
- 139 Chloe
- 140 Lottie
- 141 Clover
- 142 Alpha
- 143 Princess Louise
- 144 Scottish Lass
- 145 Gipsy Belle
- 146 May Queen
- 147 Lucy
- 148 Daffodil
- 149 Cleopatra 2nd
- 150 Muttercup
- 151 Wylie 2nd
- 152 Lady Franklyn 2nd
- 153 Primrose 2nd
- 154 Eugenie
- 155 Heather Belle
- 156 Princey
- 157 Rose
- 158 Helen
- 159 Blanche
- 160 Pansy Duchess
- 161 Cherry Duchess
- 162 Myrtle
- 163 Letty Joan
- 164 Lady Bismarck
- 165 Nellie
- 166 Vinie
- 167 Mary Anderson
- 168 Irene
- 169 Shoo Fly
- 170 Molly Garfield
- 171 Samantha Allen
- 172 Lady Maud
- 173 Cuthbert Lass 2nd
- 174 Fanny
- 175 Bessie Bell
- 176 Snow Flake
- 177 Scotch Lassie
- 178 May Day
- 179 Dido
- 180 Hebe 2nd
- 181 Beauty
- 182 Alceca
- 183 Muttercup 2nd
- 184 Atholna
- 185 Belmont
- 186 Matty
- 187 Mayfair
- 188 Flora
- 189 Lady Dulcie
- 190 Evangeline
- 191 Lady of the Lake
- 192 Judy
- 193 Viola
- 194 Beauty of Plainfield
- 195 Alice Lyle
- 196 Lady Lansdowne
- 197 Kitty Clyde
- 198 Nellie Lilye
- 199 Carrie Bismarck
- 200 Dorcas
- 201 Topsy
- 202 Lady Blanchard
- 203 Spot of Lee Farm 2nd
- 204 Lillian Gray
- 205 Spot of Lee
- 206 Princess Mary
- 207 Jessie Brown
- 208 Brookfield Belle
- 209 Nancy
- 210 Daisy Dean
- 211 Queen Bess
- 212 Jenny
- 213 Belle of Canning
- 214 Daisy Duchess 2nd
- 215 Acorn
- 216 Lilly 7th
- 217 Maud
- 218 Maud S
- 219 Grace
- 220 Muttercup 3rd
- 221 Lady Clare
- 222 Bismarck Lassie
- 223 Lilly Ballindalloch
- 224 Bessie 2nd
- 225 Blyth 3rd
- 226 Mollie Garfield
- 227 Blyth 4th
- 228 Primrose 3rd
- 229 Minerva 2nd
- 230 Primrose 4th
- 231 Rosalind
- 232 Madge
- 233 Fanny
- 234 Kitty

ARYSHIRE BULLS.

- 1 Bruce
- 2 Boulardarie
- 3 Sir George
- 4 Johnny
- 5 Prince of Wales
- 6 Young Prince of Wales
- 7 Reform
- 8 Charlie
- 9 The Shah
- 10 Lord Clyde
- 11 Avon Water
- 12 Bismarck
- 13 Prince Albert
- 14 Yakob Khan
- 15 Sir George
- 16 Young Royalty
- 17 King Humbert
- 18 Thrift
- 19 Mars
- 20 Leopold
- 21 Hero
- 22 Lord Canning
- 23 Prince Bismarck
- 24 Lord Clyde
- 25 Lord Raglan
- 26 Miemac
- 27 Kenelm
- 28 Nicholas
- 29 Wallace 3rd
- 30 St. George
- 31 Oscar
- 32 Albert
- 33 Young Bismarck
- 34 Romeo
- 35 Sir Hugh
- 36 Bellahill
- 37 Royal Charlie
- 38 Marquis of Lorne
- 39 Marjion
- 40 Nero
- 41 Mark Anthony
- 42 Robin Hood
- 43 Julius Cesar
- 44 Ivanhoe

- 45 Champion
- 46 Prince Imperial
- 47 Francis
- 48 Mark Twain
- 49 Prince William
- 50 Persian Prince
- 51 Pompey
- 52 Woodside
- 53 Duke of Canting
- 54 Talbot 3rd
- 55 Sir Albert
- 56 Peter
- 57 Joseph
- 58 Lord Cornwallis
- 59 Sir John
- 60 Sir Wallace
- 61 Colchester
- 62 Rob Roy
- 63 Wagamatook
- 64 Scott
- 65 Charlie
- 66 Von Moltke
- 67 Inverness
- 68 Zulu
- 69 Bruce
- 70 Lord Inlon Champion
- 71 Independence
- 72 Chief Walsanoff
- 73 Col. Flectmore of Fieldmore Farm
- 74 Zulu Chief
- 75 Lord Nelson
- 76 Eudymion
- 77 Duke of Sussex
- 78 Hermit
- 79 Beacomfield
- 80 Aberdeen
- 81 Wallace
- 82 William
- 83 Lord Dufferin
- 84 Prince Charlie
- 85 Prince Leopold
- 86 Prince Napoleon
- 87 Captain Jinks
- 88 Lord Dufferin 2nd
- 89 Rob
- 90 Lord Windsor
- 91 Uncle Tom
- 92 Killburn
- 93 Oakleaf
- 94 Ranger
- 95 Montague
- 96 Pompey
- 97 Robin Hood
- 98 Royal Charlie
- 99 Lord Chelmstord
- 100 Daniel O'Connell
- 101 Dan
- 102 Gen. Garfield
- 103 Hen
- 104 Victor
- 105 Earl of Stair
- 106 Duke of Albany
- 107 Harry Moore
- 108 Blake
- 109 Peter Archie
- 110 Strangley
- 111 Ben Butler
- 112 Bruce
- 113 Island Chief
- 114 Jumbo
- 115 Digby Chief
- 116 Leon
- 117 Nero
- 118 Grit
- 119 Kholive
- 120 Richard
- 121 Clydesdale
- 122 Prince Kaultz
- 123 Wallace 4th
- 124 Hero of Worcester
- 125 Lord Raglan, Jr
- 126 Sir John
- 127 Excelsior
- 128 Jack
- 129 Starr
- 130 Billy Boy
- 131 Sam Slick
- 132 Lord Burleigh
- 133 Comet
- 134 Valentine
- 135 Comet
- 136 Syndicate
- 137 Arab
- 138 Hector
- 139 Arab
- 140 King Humbert 2nd
- 141 Clyde
- 142 Farmer Boy
- 143 Nero
- 144 Franklin
- 145 Montclair
- 146 Dawn
- 147 Daylight
- 148 Rambler
- 149 Adam
- 150 Jumbo
- 151 Iroyal Bismarck
- 152 Clyde
- 153 Captain Beaty
- 154 Victor
- 155 Ranger
- 156 Indian Chief
- 157 Duke of Weymouth
- 158 Badenoch
- 159 Columbus
- 160 Garfield
- 161 Unicorn
- 162 Dexter
- 163 Comet
- 164 Hastings
- 165 Baron Gorsebrook
- 166 Sir Tom
- 167 Second Lord Canning
- 168 Harry
- 169 Sam Slick
- 170 Arnold
- 171 Bruce
- 172 Hillside Hero
- 173 Robin Adair
- 174 Clyde
- 175 Loyal Mars
- 176 Conqueror
- 177 Lorne 2nd
- 178 Marquis of Lansdowne
- 179 Sir Charles
- 180 Gabriel
- 181 Killburn
- 182 Jack
- 183 Lord Clyde 2nd
- 184 Pride of the Hills
- 185 Lord Cloud
- 186 Richmond
- 187 Gladstone
- 188 Inverness 2nd
- 189 Don Brown
- 190 Britton
- 191 Lord Clyde 2nd
- 192 Gladstone
- 193 Chief of Ballindalloch
- 194 Fraz
- 195 Otto
- 196 Wollesley
- 197 Mahomet
- 198 Ajax

WASHING SHEEP.

In the south of Scotland all the sheep, before being shorn, are washed by being made to swim two or three times across a running stream or pool.

Pool-washing is most general, and, all things considered, is perhaps the best. Sheep do not wash clean in a running stream. A stagnant pool is much better, as the yolk of the wool, which consists of fatty acids combined chiefly with potash, being left in the water, acts like soap, or better than any soap, in scouring and giving a bright lustre to the wool. The pool should be 25 yards long, 5 yards wide, and at least 6 feet deep at the jump, gradually ebbing to the point where the sheep can walk out on a well-

gravelled beach. In a pool of this description the sheep can be washed very clean, if they get a good high "jump," and are put across two or three times. The jumping stage should be three feet higher than the water. The ewes soon learn to jump into the pool of their own accord, and are much less liable to get injured than when each one has to be pushed in. Sometimes the washing pool is formed directly facing the sheep-fold, where the lambs are shut up for time being, and having the ewes looking straight in that direction they then freely jump, and swim the pool to get to their lambs. Tub washing is more convenient for small flocks, and is certainly preferable to driving the washed sheep over dusty roads from some neighbour's washing-pool, if there is not one in the farm, as by the time they get back they are often as dirty as before.

Sheep-washing usually takes place about the beginning of June, a little earlier or later, according to the locality or condition of the sheep. As soon as the new wool begins to rise, the sheep may be washed; and in six or eight days after the washing they may be shorn. If the weather should become wet so as to prevent clipping at the time intended, it may be advisable, in some cases, to rewash, if the wool is much soiled. The sheep should be properly docked before washing; thus preventing any dung or lumps of soil which may be adhering to some of the fleeces discoloring the wool.

In Australia, and other parts, washing sheep in hot water is all but general on large stations. The sheep are first passed through hot water with soap; they what is called the *soap-suds* swim, the temperature of the water being about 110 deg. Fahrenheit. When thoroughly soaked they are floated to a tank of cold water, and are brought by hand beneath spouts properly adjusted to play a film of water upon and into their fleeces. In most of these cases considerable outlay has been incurred for steam engines, pumps and washing gear. Hot water washing is not, however, likely to be adopted in this country, while wool continues so low in price as it is at present. —Agric. Gazette.

BREAKING COLTS.

"Educating" is a better word than "breaking" when applied to colts reared by intelligent and humane horsemen. Though many a colt is really "broken" in training there is seldom, if ever, any necessity for such a course. Take a "sucker" when he is too young to have any very pronounced opinions of his own, and there will be found but little trouble

in making him understand that his master is really his best friend. When this has been accomplished no further trouble need be anticipated so far as an intelligent colt is concerned. Unfortunately, occasionally it happens that a horse is met with that has been born a fool, and of such an animal it is difficult if not impossible to make a horse that can ever be handled with any degree of safety. It often happens that a really intelligent horse becomes possessed of a vice that is troublesome and dangerous, but such a case never presents the difficulties which characterize that of a horse that has been born a fool. As long as a horse has intelligence he can be educated, no matter how strongly unfounded prejudice may mislead him. More than 99 per cent of the foals that are dropped have quite enough intelligence to enable them to get through the world pleasantly and satisfactorily, but the reason that so many horses are addicted to troublesome and dangerous vices is to be found in faulty education.

Too often the system of handling colts is something as follows:—

The young thing is allowed to run with his dam and to make no human acquaintances. All he knows about boys and men is that whenever they can get near him they hit him with a whip or make some (to him) horrid noise that thoroughly terrifies him. He very quickly comes to look upon boys and men as the most dangerous and troublesome enemies of the equine race in general and of himself in particular. This state of affairs continues till he is two or three years old. Then some day he finds himself being chased about a paddock and worried till he is half dead with fright and fatigue, and finally from sheer exhaustion he is compelled to allow himself to be handled. He does not know what is wanted of him, and all that he learns about it comes in the shape of bitter experience. After trying every other course to escape punishment and fright with disastrous results, he gives himself over in sheer desperation to a sort of sullen despair, and allows himself to be pushed about by his tormentors or hauled about by another horse that is harnessed with him, just because he has given up all hope of escaping the persecutions of his enemies. His spirit is broken and he is pronounced broken to harness. He is now obedient so far as he knows how to be, but he is so because he dare not be anything else, and not from any desire on his part to do what is right. Such a horse may do what is required of him, but he is liable to run away if suddenly frightened, to kick if anything touches his heels, and, in short, to do almost anything that is objectionable in the very emergency

when his good behaviour would be most highly prized by his master. That is what may properly be styled "breaking" a colt.

If a man wants an "educated" horse he should begin by winning his confidence during the foal's babyhood, the sooner the better. It does not much matter what the youngster is taught during his first summer so long as he is thoroughly familiarized with the halter and accustomed to being handled freely (though always kindly and with gentleness.) He soon learns to regard those who handle and feed him with the warmest friendship, and his highest ambition will be to merit their approval as evidenced by a kind word, a caress, or some little dainty of which he happens to be particularly fond. As he grows a little older he should be accustomed to the bit, to the harness, and to other appliances to be used when he shall arrive at a proper age to go into business. In this way the youngster really grows into his work. He is taught to carry his head properly, to draw, to turn, to back, to be mounted, harnessed, and unharnessed, all without any painful or unpleasant processes. He grows up to be, not the cowed slave, but the trusted well-trying friend of his master. All that he does he does cheerfully and pleasantly; in short, he is an "educated" horse and not a "broken" one.

SOME ADVANTAGES ARISING FROM SOILING CATTLE.

Every year brings the farmer of our older provinces nearer to a parallel position with the old country farmer. Of course there are now, and always will be very material differences between the Canadian and English farmer but just now the farmers and stock-raisers of the North-West are assuming position and importance which the Ontario and Quebec farmers can no longer afford to ignore. In the grain growing sections of Manitoba and the North-West, where the land is ready cleared and costs the farmer little or nothing, and where the soil possesses apparently inexhaustible fertility, wheat can be produced at figures which would frighten the Ontario farmer to contemplate. In the same way the ranchman, who does not feed a pound of hay or grain to his cattle from one year's end to another, can produce beef at prices with which the Ontario or Quebec feeder cannot begin to compete.

All that remains for the farmers of the older provinces to do is to carefully guard against coming into competition with the farmer and stock-raiser of the North-West. This can be done more easily than one might at first imagine.

Land is very cheap out between Red River and Rocky Mountains and for this reason farm laborers who go out there prefer to take up land and be their own masters rather than work for anything short or very high wages. In the older provinces therefore, it behooves the farmer to adopt such methods as will bring his farm to the very maximum of productiveness, though the expenditure for labor may prove much higher than that to which he has been accustomed.

Instead of leaving a large portion of his land to pasture he might with profit adopt the soiling and ensilage systems, as it is well known these will enable him to carry a heavier stock on a given acreage than the ordinary feeding and pasturage. But soiling has other advantages which farmers, in all places where land is expensive, are learning to appreciate. The prevalence of weeds in pasture lots is well-known and is undoubtedly the cause of much of the difficulty in keeping land clean, when it comes to be ploughed and cropped. Not only this, but the trampling of stock over fields is injurious to the soil. The manure which animals drop while in pasture does much less to maintain fertility than an equal amount made in the barnyard, and applied after sufficient fermentation to make its plant food available. Ripe crops fed in the ordinary way are full of matured weed seeds which are stored in the manure during the cold weather and re-sown with it in the spring. What manure is made in summer is, or may easily be made, free from injurious weeds. Piling it up even for a week will destroy their vitality where weed seeds are known to exist. Of course the soiling crops proper will be cut green and be entirely free from weed seeds, and this is an advantage from soiling which in the long run makes it less laborious than feeding with myriads of weed seeds sure to go into the manure, and requiring much expense and labor to extirpate them.

The intelligent farmer need hardly be reminded that the soiling system produces much more of beef, butter, or cheese to the acre than pasturing, but the *New England Farmer* makes this very clear in the following paragraph:

"The amount of feed that can be grown and the number of stock kept on a given area is much larger by soiling than by the pasture system. Wherever a horse, cow or sheep sets its foot, the tender grass is crushed and its growth injured. Every one knows that stock feeding on an acre will not get nearly the amount of feed from it that may be secured by moving; and the red clover, which is probably the most productive of the pasture forage plants, is not nearly so productive or valuable as fodder

corn, sorghum, or other crops used for soiling. Clover when used as a soiling plant, may be cut three or even more times in a season on rich land. But in pasturing it is doubtful whether an entire season's range of the field will give cattle an equivalent to one of these cuttings."

Soiling involves considerable labor, but the farm not only produces more the first year it is adopted, but afterward, by reason of the increased volume of manure made available, it becomes more and more productive year by year.—*Canadian Breeder.*

POISONS—CAUTION.

Paris green is so deadly a poison that some persons think it should never be used to kill insects on growing crops. Some go as far as to refuse eating potatoes altogether, since it is so commonly employed. A few prominent journals favor its prohibition by law. It cannot be questioned that serious injury, and sometimes fatal results, have occurred from employing it. Those who apply it are often careless, and allow the wind to blow the dust into their nostrils, or they breathe the minute portions which rise in the air in mixing it. In one case a poor fence between a pasture and potato patch allowed a herd of cows to break in, and several died from eating the poison. Animals have been poisoned from the vessels containing the arsenic, carelessly used for feeding. A field of potatoes on the windward side of a vegetable garden caused some of a family to become poisoned by eating the vegetables which had received some of the Paris green from the wind.

Such accidents, although few and far between, show the importance of great caution. The same care is required in the use of powerful appliances or machinery of any kind. Steam engines sometimes destroy life, but men continue to make and use them. Fatal accidents occur on railroads, but we are hardly willing to abolish them. Barbed wire fences injure cattle and horses, but they have proved too useful and efficient for farmers to give them up. There is no necessity for accidents from Paris green with proper care. Millions of persons eat the tubers of potatoes unharmed, for the poison, being insoluble, cannot enter them, and there is enough iron, the antidote, in all soils to neutralize any portion which may reach the earth. The chief danger is, that when people become familiar with anything, they grow careless in its use. It is important, therefore, to continue the constant caution which is commonly used at first, but too often relaxed afterward.—*Country Gentleman.*

EXPERIENCE IN CALF RAISING.

Following is a pretty full account of a discussion on this important topic, which took place at the recent meeting of the Dutch Friesian Association at Detroit:

Mr. Blessing—I had the pleasure a short time ago, of visiting one of my neighbours who reared a calf as he said, on less than two pails of milk. For myself, I gave my calves plenty of milk. I had plenty and was making butter, and we used quite a large quantity of milk for them during the whole season until the weather became cold. In fact, used it until winter; but this neighbour of mine had reared as fine a calf as I ever saw, and I was very much interested in hearing his report. He told me he began, the day the calf was born, to use middlings. He first poured boiling water on them, and then used half milk and half water, and after the first day he gradually increased the quantity from a handful up to the tenth day, and at the end of the tenth day he had reduced the milk until there was scarcely any used, feeding nothing but water with the middlings, and a small piece of salt. The calf showed for itself. I was surprised to see the result.

Mr. Burchard—Last spring, Dr. Patterson was kind enough to sell me a bull calf, and I thought I would try and take good care of it, because I appreciated the kindness. I fed the calf about 20 pounds of new milk a day until he came into the barn, and then I took the new milk off and fed him skim milk from that time until last Saturday, and at the age of 11 months and 25 days he weighed 1,080 pounds.

Dr. Patterson—I have been in the habit of taking my calf from the cow, if everything was all right, and the calf was in a healthy condition, at the age of three days. I like to let the calf suck the cow until the milk becomes pure and sweet for use, then I take the calf away and feed it. I generally give them a good quantity of milk. That is the way I treated the calf that went to Mr. Burchard. I suppose I gave it about three gallons of milk a day up to the time I sent it away. I feed a calf until it is about eight weeks old on that sort of food. I do not think it is economy to sell your milk and starve your calf. It is money in your pocket to put it in the calf. When I get them to take mill feed or meal of any description, I have in the last few years, given it to them dry. A calf's stomach is not in the same condition as that of a grown animal. The saliva is much more extensively secreted. I put a very small quantity of meal into the bottom of the bucket, and they will lick it and eat it dry. This is done after they have taken the milk. It

goes on to the top of the milk that has been previously taken to the stomach, and it is not likely to pass directly into the bowels and cause inflammation. If you give the calf wet meal before it takes milk, it will pass into the bowels, and frequently the calf will have the scours. In this way I have no trouble, because the stomach is full of milk, and you have an assimilation. You can increase that and soon get the calf to eat any quantity of meal it wants. Most of my calves are born in winter; I like winter calves best.

Mr. Wheeler—I have been experimenting three or four years. I fed them too much whey. I have adopted the method of cooking the whey that we fed to our calves. We commenced by feeding them new milk for a while, and then began to add a little feed, and finally gave them whey; a little at first. It is a great deal better to feed a calf too little than too much. During the last year we did not have a single case of trouble with our calves; we had had before. Our rule was, if we found a calf off its feed or inclined to scours, to stop feeding him, or, if we fed at all, feed him milk. The calves have grown very well. I have had full blooded calves, and kept them right along the same way. In the first place we kept them in the barn, and fed them a little hay after three or four weeks, and as soon as it would answer we turned them out into good grass. I want to speak of the growth of a full blooded calf that came last September and weighed 118 pounds when he was dropped. We fed him for a few days new milk, and then we put him on sweet milk that had been skimmed, using the creamer so that the milk was sweet. We fed him along moderately until he was three months old, at which time he weighed 370 pounds, which was a gain of a little over 2½ lbs. every day from the time of his birth.

Mr. Lockwood—My way of getting along with a calf, if I find he is off his feed, is to give him some fresh eggs. I break an egg into his milk, and give him a very small feed of it. If he is scouring, and that does not do the work, in about six hours I give him another. I have raised from 20 to 50 calves a year for 25 years. I have not always succeeded alike with them. I have been in the habit of feeding my calves from creamery skimmed milk largely after the first three weeks. My men who feed the calves say that the last two years we have not had any fool calves. We had a good deal of trouble before with some of our calves that we could not make drink. They go right to drinking now and to eating. That is one advantage, probably, of the Dutch cow. The only calf I have

lost in the year out of 41, was lost about a week ago by drinking so fast that he threw it down his windpipe. I have a German bull now, and I am inclined to think that you gentleman represent a class of cattle that has not so many fool calves.

Dr. Patterson—We perhaps have the most docile and gentle class of cattle in the world. The people of Friesland and Holland are in the habit of keeping their cattle in their houses. They live in one room, and the cattle occupy the next; they are all under one cover. The climate is so severe that the cattle are shut up from November until May. They are not even taken out to water. They are turned out in the spring. All the fences are canals, and so soon as an animal is vicious or attempts to walk through the water, he is sold. If a cow becomes bad, she is disposed of. They live among them. They do not do anything else. They do not plow, and sow, and reap, as we do. They have nothing of that sort to do. On the farm of Mr. Kuperus, for instance, there was not an implement of any kind for digging into the ground. There was not a space as large as this table dug up for any purpose. It is all in grass. They live by their cattle. The consequence is, that by selection, and breeding, and care, and living with their animals, docility has become natural. It comes to the calf. This occupation has been followed by these people for hundreds of years in this way. Our calves, as soon as they are born, seem to be instinctively kind.

Mr. C. R. Paine—I want to give you a method which I have heard of being followed by a neighbor of mine. He fed them during the summer on a little water and grass, and toward the fall he took off the grass, and gave them cold water. The calves began to improve. In the winter he fed them a little hay and corn cobs. The way he did it was thus: He took a cob and a nubbin of corn, and the calf opened its mouth for the corn, and he gave it a cob.

Prof. Johnson—The methods that have been suggested, I think we all concede, are desirable, except possibly the one last mentioned. I apprehend that the successful raising of calves does not depend so much on any one method or treatment, as it does on regularity and discretion on the part of the feeder. I have no question that good calves can be raised by any of the methods that have been named, if the feeder has the discretion and the judgment, and feeds with regularity and thought. The use of oil meal has been mentioned—the new process, I think it was stated, had been used. We have found that the old process meal is more

desirable than the new, and especially is this true for calves. We have found that oil meal with the skim milk comes the nearest to the new milk of any feed that we are able to give our calves. We have been successful in treating them that way, taking a small portion of the oil meal cake and mixing the sour milk with it.

Mr. Curtis—It would be preferable to use with whey, on account of the excess of fat.

Prof. Johnson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Campbell—Would not flax seed be preferable to either?

Prof. Johnson—I am rather inclined to think it would be, judiciously fed.

Mr. Phillips—I have had some little experience with feeding skimmed milk. I like to feed a young calf new milk at least two weeks, and then commence with the skim milk, and add the old process oil cake. I am not at all pleased with the new process. I like to teach a calf as soon as possible to use different kinds of food. By the time the calf is six months old, he will eat almost anything that is put before him in the shape of straw, cornstalks and hay. I believe in a great variety of food. I have a calf now that has been fed oil cake, oat meal bran, beets, carrots and turnips, not all at once, but with different kinds of food at different kinds of food at different times, liberally. At 270 days old he weighed 842 pounds, an averaged gain of 2 pounds and 12½ ounces per day from his birth.—*From the Illustrated Journal of Agriculture.*

A VALUABLE MAN FOR THE COUNTRY.

—Now that we are improving our herds, not only in Pictou County but throughout the whole province, it is a pleasure to know that we have within our call such a man as Dr. Jakeman, Veterinary Surgeon. Those of us who own valuable animals have in the Dr. one we can depend on as being really a professional, and clever in his profession. I, with a number of others, had the pleasure the other day in town here, to see him operating on the feet of a very valuable horse owned by one of the townsmen; and the way the Dr. took off his coat and went to work, was a lecture in itself, and showed that he was the right man in the right place. The Dr. as he is becoming better known is becoming more of a favorite every day, by all who have to do with him professionally. It is a pleasant charge to have to do with a really educated thorough man of his business, after being at the mercy of quacks, who know nothing more of the animal they operate on than the animal does of them. He is a man of few words, but a quick worker; and one that undoubtedly

thoroughly understands his business, and one that the whole country should patronise; his charges are moderate; and he is prompt to answer a call.—Success to him.—H. T. in *Eastern Chronicle*.

I wish to repeat the way to prevent and cure milk fever in cows, says a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The way to prevent is to feed about two-thirds rations of fodder and half rations of whatever mess they have been eating for a few days before they come in, and for two or three days after calving feed sparingly with fodder; give no mess at all for the first day or two after except a half dozen potatoes or carrots, and take the chill off all her drink for forty-eight hours after calving. If the weather is hot, keep her in the shade in the heat of the day, and she will not be likely to have any trouble. But if you are caught with a case of milk fever, don't try to physic her, but empty the rectum and give an injection of half an ounce of laudanum diluted with thin starch, and keep giving the laudanum often enough to keep her easy, and in four or five days her bowels will move. When you wish to leave her for the night, give an extra amount of laudanum. As she begins to get better she will look brighter, and drink a little, and will not need as much laudanum. By the second or third day she will almost surely need a catheter to empty her bladder. If there is no catheter near, a small rubber tube will answer. Your family physician can tell you how to use it if necessary. A little weak saltpetre for a diuretic is useful. Cows six years old and over are more likely to have milk fever; I have never known a case with a cow less than five years old. Good cows that give much milk and are extra well fed are the ones that have it. A great many Jersey cows have died in that way.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—The recently published volume of the Proceedings of the Society for the promotion of Agricultural Science gives a list of the Experiment Stations in the United States, when organized, their financial means, cost of outfit, land occupied, their working force, and their publications. There are now nine State organizations; besides the Houghton Farm Station, which, sustained by a single individual, has performed very valuable and efficient work. The largest financial aid is given to the New-York Station, being \$20,000 a year; most of the others range from \$5,000 to \$8,000, received from the respective States in which they are established, while New-Jersey has \$11,000. Besides these Experiment Stations, several of the colleges carry on a series of

experiments, as a part of their work. Taken as a whole, these institutions, numbering more than twenty, are developing an amount of scientific information in connection with farm practices, of the highest importance and value, which cannot fail in the course of years to result in great improvement in many ways. They are using appliances beyond the reach of individual farmers, and conducting experiments to an extent not at all practicable on private estates, except in such extreme instances as those of Sir J. B. Lawes at Rothamsted, in England, and Lawson Valentine at Mountainsville in this country, whose ample means enable them to give to the public the results of their investigations which are likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the community. Dr. Gilbert, in his lecture at Rutgers College, stated that the great cost of scientifically conducted field experiments has prevented a more extended prosecution of them, and that the Rothamsted field experiments, independently of all the laboratory investigations connected with them, cost more than \$5,000 annually.

There is no appropriation by State legislatures, doubtless, which will return so heavy a revenue to their public treasuries as those devoted to their respective State experiment stations, in the examples they will set of intelligent and skilful cultivation, and in the light they throw on many questions in practice. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of the best farmers, visit those stations, and acquire practical ideas of great importance, which they carry home and impart to their neighbors by successful work in their cornfields; while the reports and bulletins prove of great benefit. There is a single department in these stations which has already saved the farmers of different States many hundred thousand dollars, in placing the sale of commercial fertilizers above the reach of fraud, driving out imposters, and proving an eminent protection to all honorable dealers.—*Country Gentleman.*

The following is quoted in an exchange as a list of useful hints issued by a cheese manufacturing company:—1. Only healthy cows produce good milk. They must never be beaten or in any way misused or unduly excited. 2. Regularity in the time of milking, and by the same person, secures the best results. Insist on cleanly habits in milkers. Filthiness is disastrous to both producer and consumer. 3. Do not feed your cows upon whey, turnips or cabbage; they are always injurious to milk. 4. Only tin pails are suitable to be used by dairymen. All milk should be carefully strained; doing so from the pail through a wire strainer is not sufficient; it should

be strained through cloth also. Otherwise the whole will be injured. 5. There cannot be too great care as to cleanliness in handling milk. All pails and cans should be kept absolutely clean. This is best secured as follows;—The pails and cans, when taken new from the shop, must be carefully washed with soap and water. In every instance the pails and cans should receive a thorough scalding with boiling water, and once a week should be scoured with salt. 6. Covers should be left off cans until ready to start for the factory. The milk should be stirred in the cans with a dipper to expose it to the air and remove all animal heat. Cans of milk should be set upon the ground or in cold water and should always be protected from the rain. 7. Mixing of milk at different temperatures should be carefully avoided. This practice produces sour milk.

The peculiarity of Jersey milk, says Dr. Sturtevant in *Land and Home*, seems to lie in its abundance of cream, in its indigestibility as compared with other milks. If this be so we ought to know it, and, if not so, then some champion of the Jerseys ought to contradict Dr. Sturtevant and show that he is in error. He observes that it is a well-known complaint among Jersey breeders over that of the breeders of other stock, that their calves scour to a troublesome degree, which is ascribed to the richness of the milk. The cause at the bottom is the difficulty of digesting the curd of the Jersey milk. Indeed, it seems probable that a delicate infant can scarcely be reared on Jersey milk; and that oftentimes illness and death among children brought up on the bottle are to be ascribed to this injurious effect of the kind of milk used rather than to its quality. Jersey milk is the milk popular with grown-up people in rugged health. The Jersey is, hence, not the family cow to be praised, if by family we include the infants and growing children.

Every experienced dairyman understands how important it is to weed out the unprofitable cows from the herd, and this is a good time to look over and select out the unprofitable ones. The difficulty with most of our native cows is that the season of full flow of milk is too short, practically ceasing when the after feed goes off.

It is unfortunate when horses have bots, as they cause irritation and undoubtedly lessen the nutritive value of the food eaten. But bots do not kill horses, and when dead horses are found with their stomachs eaten through the injury is always done after the horse dies and the bots are seeking to escape.

With a daily demand for 45,000,000 eggs in the United States and an importation of over 59,000 dozen from Europe each week, while eggs brought into our large cities by farmers, who have a reputation for having them strictly fresh every week are readily sold for about a half dollar a dozen, it will certainly pay to give the poultry a little extra care. Every one knows what a henhouse should be, so warm that it will never freeze inside, clean and with plenty of sunlight; but how few provide such quarters for them.

PICKING APPLES.—There is not much danger that any one will go out in the rain to pick apples, but even the moisture of dew should not be on the fruit when handled. There is a delicate bloom over the skin of the apple, and to preserve this is very important in preventing the fruit from decay.

Advertisements.

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

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless prepaid at rate of 50 cents each insertion for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

AYRSHIRES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:

Two Ayrshire BULLS, 18 mos. old, Nos. 172 and 173 N. S. Register.
One Ayrshire BULL CALF, 8 mos. old, No. 193 N. S. Reg.
One Ayrshire HEIFER, 16 mos. old, No. 191 N. S. Reg.
One Ayrshire COW, 8 years old, No. 8 N. S. Reg.
Two Ayrshire HEIFER CALVES, Nos. 221, 222 N. S. Reg.

—Also—

One 3 year old MARE, sired by "Bashaw Prince."

A. J. HART,
Baddeck, C. B.
001-31

Baddeck, C. B., Sep. 5, 1882.

EGGS From all varieties of Poultry. Sold 10c for Poultry Guide Circulars. See SATISFACTION & CO., Stony Brook, N. Y.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.

are sent anywhere on trial, cooperate against all other presses. the customer keeping the crop that suits best.



Manufactory at 90 College Street, Montreal, P. Q.
Address for circular P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Fifty cents per annum—payable in advance.
Single copy five cents.

Printed at the office of the Nova Scotia Printing Company, Halifax, N. S.