

meat is the first ob-
culture. One reason
is that farmers find
profitable branch of ag-
is true, is owing to
different from that
Canada. But in con-
servation we must take
the heavy burdens
sh land-holder. He
ay—not less than five
merally between five
ion to this he has to
including the poor

to feed meat in the
as in Britain, the dif-
food market for it
from a profitable busi-
too, there is a better
at far distant, when
will be competing in
field with the beef
of this we have al-
r the present.

notes of dairy hus-
PSHIRE DAIRY.

an, of Hanover, N.
Farmer:

express a sample of 90
made from 8 cows, for
ing October 23. My
od and three grade
ine in early in the sea-
ne fed at the barn ex-
orn and cob meal, and
each. From the first
ne first of January,
made an average of
ix ounces, to each cow
e one cow that has
s and fourteen ounces
nothing but what she
et I don't think she
s in a year, like

DAIRY.

er gives an account of
A. Avery, near Syra-
n. In view of the article
tages of cooking food
ry has been very suc-
food for some years

200 acres, of which 16
e keeps an average of
stock making up the
At the time the ac-
had 65 cows, 18 two
year old, and 9
As we understand
chases no feed, and
are sold yearly. The
yrshire blood. The
amounts to \$5,000
00 to \$1200 of cows

cows at an early age,
even years old. The
t per cow is 2,281
ts. daily. The cows
yrshire blood. The
amounts to \$5,000
00 to \$1200 of cows

DAIRYMAN.

er says Harvey Far-
Can., and his child-
s of 17 cheese fac-
The milk of 6,200
and this season the
estimated at 2,220,000
gton is said to have
se making 42 years.
rkmer Co., N. Y.

BUTTER MAKERS.
amstown, N. Y., sev-
that 150 pounds of
year was about the
airies generally. The
l by any one present

was 900 pounds from three cows selected
from 15, and had 200 pounds per cow for
his dairy. One with a dairy of 29 cows
had the following average for the past four
years: 175, 160, 156, 146 pounds. An-
other dairy of 17 cows had this year given
more than 200 pounds each.

POUNDS OF MILK FOR ONE OF BUTTER.

In 1872 four factories in Franklin Co.,
N. Y., made 77,038 pounds of butter.—
The average number of pounds of milk
required to make one pound of butter
varied in these factories as follows: 24.26,
22.30, 22.37, 22.61. The average for the
four factories was 22.88 pounds. Four
cents per pound was paid for making the
butter, and the price obtained varied from
30 to 37 cents.

REMEMBER! In dairy husbandry, as in
every branch of agriculture, it is the good
farmer that is rewarded with such yield
as makes the business really profitable.—
We must not omit another source of pro-
fit from dairy husbandry. The young
stock, if well bred and taken good care
of, form no inconsiderable item in the
credit side of the farm ledger. We give
merely two items, and on this subject di-
rect our readers' attention to the ready
sales and good prices of good farm stock:

PRODUCE OF ONE COW IN ELEVEN YEARS.

A Canadian correspondent of the *Coun-
try Gentleman* says the Short Horn herd
of J. R. Pettit, Grimsby Station, Ontario,
have all been bred from a cow now thir-
teen years old, who had her first calf at
two years old. She has had eight heifer
and three bull calves. There are now 17
females in the herd, and 21 animals have
been sold from it. This one cow has had
36 descendants in 11 years.

A GRADE DURHAM GAINS FOUR POUNDS
A DAY.

I have a heifer calf, a half-blood Dur-
ham, which I call Dolly Varden. She
was six months old on the 17th of Sep-
tember last. She was brought up to
drink, having never sucked the cow after
she was three days old, her feed being
one-half new milk and one-half skimmed
milk, with dry hay when she became old
enough to eat it, till she was three months
old. After that she had no new milk, and
had a small allowance of skimmed milk
till about the last of August. On the 1st
day of September she weighed 410 pounds.
Since then I have fed her a little better.
On the 16th of September she weighed
430 pounds. On the 1st day of October
she weighed just 500 pounds, having
gained 90 pounds within the month of
September, 70 pounds of which was
gained within the last fourteen days, which
would be at the rate of 5 pounds a day.—
Her feed was six quarts of new milk and
two quarts of Indian and barley meal a
day, with as much dry hay as she would
eat. Should not the Gen. Grant look to
his laurels!—*Otis Chase in Mirror.*

Of the profit on manure it is unneces-
sary to dwell here. Every farmer knows
its value. With one more extract we will
leave the subject for the present:

CANADIAN CHEESE IN BRITISH MAR-
KETS.

From Scotch papers of recent date we
learn that Canadian cheese is not only
attracting some attention, but is beginning
to occupy a high position in the markets
of Great Britain. This was particularly
noticeable at the great annual cheese
fair held lately in the west of Scotland.
The number of entries was unusually
large, upwards of thirteen hundred of the
most famous dairies of Scotland and
England being represented. The judges
were selected from the most distinguished
cheese factors of the Kingdom. Thus
the specimens of Canadian cheese were
placed alongside of the very best cheese
produced in the world, and were tested
by those who were most capable of
forming an opinion as to their merits.
It is interesting therefore to notice the
remarks of Mr. Copeman, of the firm of

Yeats, Acocks & Copeman, of London,
who with the concurrence of the judges,
expressed himself as follows:—

"The general quality of the cheese
shown was as good as ever he saw. As a
stranger to the district, coming here quite
unprepared to see such fine cheese, he
thought there was the nucleus of this be-
coming the finest cheese producing dis-
trict in the United Kingdom, because it
was well known that the making of cheese
in a number of dairies in Somersetshire
was decreasing every year. *There was
some Canadian cheese as finely flavored
as any shown.*" As we have already
said, the other judges concurred in this
opinion.

Farm Accounts.

We believe that scarcely one Canadian
farmer in a thousand ever attempts to
keep farm accounts, still they are very
useful to refer to. We give a form which
might aid any who contemplate making
a commencement this year. You can
procure a book, rule it yourself, and mark
the different expenditures under the differ-
ent headings; also a centre page to show
the receipts.

Expenses of Farm for Six Mos. Commencing Jan. 18, 1874.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
Work.....	1884								
Repairs.....									
Grain.....									
Tools.....									
Seed.....									
Stables.....									
Total for each month									
Total from the begin- ning of year to end of each month									

Farmers' Boots.

We find the following remarks in a publica-
tion; we think them well worth the space
in your paper, as in our opinion they advise
a plan that should be tried. We know from
experience the effect of bees-wax, rosin, and
tallow. Many may now be using that mixture
and suffering from cold feet. If any of you
know any thing better or have reasons against
using castor-oil let us hear from you even
about the dress of the feet, as we should attend
to our feet, and make them comfortable these
cold days. It is equal as much consequence
to us to attend to ourselves, as to attend to
the stock in our sheds. We hardly think
the water can be so effectually kept out from
the feet by castor-oil, as by the mixture of
bees-wax tallow with rosin.

Why do farmers wear such hard heavy cow-
hide boots. These are clumsy when the
are new, and every time they are used in
wet weather they get harder, and stiffer until
they are as unyielding as so much wood. I
frequently read in agricultural journals,
directions for rendering boots water-proof,
such as giving them a coating of rosin,
bees-wax, tallow, etc., all of which makes the
leather hard and stiff, when the great neces-
sity is, to make it soft and pliable. If you
want to have cold feet, wear thick, heavy
boots coated with this mixture, and my
words for it, you will be successful. In my
younger days I followed this plan, and always
had cold feet, and my boots were so stiff
and hard, that it was necessary to warm
them before the fire each morning before I
could get them on, but for some years I have
followed a different plan, and avoided
this trouble. Get a pair of boots made from

what shoemakers term "runner," (or yearling
animal,) have good, thick, double soles put
on them. You may not be able to find a
pair ready-made with soles thick enough,
but you can have them made to order. They
should be as heavy in the soles as ordinary
stogas. Before wearing the boots, give the
bottoms a good coating of tallow, and dry
it well in, then oil the "uppers" with castor-
oil about one tablespoonful to each boot,
then oil them twice a week with the castor
oil, when one teaspoonful will be sufficient.

If the weather should be rainy, or you are
compelled to work in winter during the day,
wash your boots clean at night, hold them
by the fire until quite warm, and oil them
while wet, and you will have no trouble from
your boots getting hard and shrinking up,
so that you cannot get them on. If the lea-
ther becomes red, give them a coat of ordinary
castor oil to soften the leather, while it fills
the pores, and prevents the water from enter-
ing.

I have stood in mud and water, two or three
inches deep for ten hours a day for a week
without feeling any dampness, or having any
difficulty in getting my boots on or off. Of
course, if they are kept constantly wet, they
must be oiled every night. Some may think
castor oil too expensive, but as so little is
required each time the cost is trifling; fifty
cents or less will furnish a sufficient quantity
to last as long as an ordinary pair of boots,
and they will wear much longer when this
oil is used, than with anything I have ever
tried.

Crop Report—Produce Markets.

We resume the subject of crop produce
and prices, as these subjects, if any, are of
more interest to the farmer. He is natu-
rally anxious to know what remuneration he
anticipates for his year's toil. The follow-
ing report we have epitomized from the No-
vember reports of the U. S. Department of
Agriculture in the agricultural journals of
that country. They are always of great
importance, as the United States always
furnish a large portion of the breadstuffs
for the European markets, and as prices
always demand as much on the supply as on
the demand, the abundance or shortcomings
of the extensive field of our neighbors must
always have an effect on our markets.

The wheat crop of the States is estimated
in the report at 260,000,000 bushels. This
is an increase over the crop of last year of
4 per cent., being fully equal to the largest
crop since 1869. This is the more import-
ant and valuable of all the cereals. It is the
principal for exportations, and it is in it
which we are to some extent their competi-
tors, successfully in quality, though the
quantity we can export is, as yet compara-
tively little.

CORN.—The November returns do not
materially change the corn prospects, as in-
dicated in October. The present returns
indicate another "failure" (in the language
of crop conversation and random crop re-
port) a reduction of 233,000,000 bushels
from that of last year. The percentage
of the previous year was 78, or 22 per cent
below a fair average. In Illinois the esti-
mate of last year was 217,000,000. The
present estimate is 132,000,000—a deficiency
compared with the crop of 1872, of 85,000,-
000. The quality was poor in all the States
except Massachusetts, Virginia, Florida,
and Alabama. This was mainly owing to a wet
spring, a summer too dry and short, wild
rains in many places in early autumn, and
early frosts.

The barley crop is 12 per cent. less than
that of last year. The oat crop is 8 per
cent less; The Rye crop is ten per cent.
less.

The hay crop is reported as 2 per cent.
less than last year.

The potato crop was very poor in some
parts of the country to that of the
previous years; so much so that throughout
the whole country the crop was 15 per cent.
less than last year.

Notwithstanding the light yield in the
United States, as shown by their reports,
and a demand larger than usual for bread-
stuffs in Europe, there is no fear of the sup-
ply being insufficient to meet the demand.
There is no ground for taking from the
statement previously made. "The Western
States and Canada are teeming with wheat.
In our issues of November and December we
spoke of the deficiency of breadstuffs in Eu-
rope, we now give some late reports of the
grain trade.

The N. Y. Shipping List says of the West-
ern Movement of breadstuffs:—The prospect
of a fair movement in grain during the win-
ter is encouraging. The stock of wheat in
store is a trifle smaller than at the corre-
sponding period last year, and of corn and
shipping grades of flour, the supply is much
lighter. But as an offset to small supplies,
the railway facilities are much greater, while
a steady foreign demand for whatever sur-
plus we may have to spare, was rarely so
well assured. During the close of navigation
last season, or from December 1st to May
1st, the shipments from this port to foreign
ports were in round numbers, 2,650,000
bushels of wheat, 4,270,000 bushels of corn,
and 500,000 bushels of flour. During the
same period this season, it is probable that
the shipments of wheat will be at least a
million bushels greater, of flour at least as
much, and of corn somewhat less, though
these estimates of course depend largely
upon the contingencies of prices abroad, and
the impediments to railway transportation,
as there appears to be no lack of supplies in
the primary markets of the Northwest
awaiting transportation. All the elevators
of that section are well filled, and the re-
ceipts at most points are large.

In a letter to the *London Times*, Mr. M.
Kains Jackson gives a careful review of the
present state of the European grain trade;
we take from it the following extract:—

"As regards future value and supplies,
any estimate must as a matter of course be
submitted as individual opinion only and
can be offered out as a point about which
other opinions may form comparisons. With
that object I remark that whereas frequent-
ly in the corn trade fluctuations up or down
fail to promote business, yet at this date
prices are so high that an advance of 5s. per
qr. would scarcely attract increased sup-
plies (present rates being enough to draw im-
ports from all parts); yet, on the contrary,
a fall of 5s. would undoubtedly be induc-
ment strong enough to send buyers into all
the European markets and clear the stock of
wheat and flour on offer. If this be a fact,
it is a decisive and important one, showing
that for the coming winter months existing
value will be certainly maintained, while
there is a likelihood of wintry weather, in
arresting supplies temporarily, and realizing
the present average 5s or 6s per qr.

"It is to be hoped, therefore, that the 50
to 60 wheatships now arrived off the coast, and
the 20 to 30 steamers shortly expected, may
be quietly absorbed at present currencies,
since an increase to our stocks is the one
prudent measure of safety to prevent any
future inflation of value, and to insure reg-
ular and healthy trade through the winter
months. The pursuance of this course is a
serious matter, since primarily a bad rye crop
on the Continent, a bad wheat crop in France,
and deficiency of yield at home, do not per-
mit the situation to be trifled with. Never-
theless there exists a general soundness in
trade, and the prospects of supplies in
spring are, in many respects, so reassuring
that extravagant rates and fears of scarcity
have no foundation, beyond such as may be
given to them by interested speculators.
Assuming that the twelve million quarters of
breadstuffs, estimated as required in a former
letter, be necessary, this autumn has
shown us, notwithstanding monetary panics
in New York and London, America alone
shipped at the rate of one million quarters
per month, and probably the spring and
summer may see such gigantic scales repeated;
moreover the rate at which imports have
been received from all regions warrants the
belief that the 12,000,000 qrs. will be ob-
tained without special difficulty, so potent
is the 60s per qr. range of value, which has
now prevailed for several months, and thus
advised all the world of our necessities.
Australia by her quota of the past year's
total imports must rank as one of the most
important sources of supply to the English
market, whenever value is sufficiently high
to allow of costs of transit, as at present. As
for the other and ordinary sources of supply,
they appear likely to furnish, in the aggre-
gate, much the same quantity as we usually
recount to receive. France, since harvest,
has regularly purchased English wheat,
week by week, but as the total is only about
200,000 qrs., the quantity is not serious;
from the Black Sea, Spain, &c., the sup-
plies this autumn into Marseilles have been
large, and probably the winter supply of
that country is under contract purchase;
this is all the more likely as the French
barley and potato crop will largely con-
tribute to the deficiencies of wheat.