

Another vine, descended from the Cumberland Lodge one, at Sillwood Park, near Ascot, is upwards of 50 years old, and fills a house 120 feet in length by 12 feet in width. This vine is trained after the same fashion as were those at Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield, and produces annually from 1,800 to 2,000 bunches of grapes.

Working-dairy.—At the Dairy-Show, held last month, at Frome, Somersetshire, the working-dairy attracted great attention, particularly as regards the contest between the butter-makers. The quantity of cream assigned to each competitor was nine quarts and a pint, which quantity, according to our usual calculation in England, should have produced nine and a-half pounds of butter. But the damsels who contended must have been wonderfully skilled in their business, as the turn out of finished butter was as follows :

No. 1.....	10 lb. 14½ oz.
" 2.....	11 lb. 4½ oz.
" 3.....	10 lb. 12½ oz.
" 4.....	11 lb.
" 5.....	10 lb. 13½ oz.

Of course, the contest having taken place at the end of September, the cream would be pretty rich, but after so rainy a term, I should hardly have expected so large a yield; for grass, though largely increasing in bulk during wet weather does not increase in quality proportionally. Mr. Tuck, Messrs. Dawes' *universal foreman*, to whom I was speaking on this subject yesterday, told me that during the last two months their cattle had hardly held their own, in fact, some of them had actually gone back. The very inferior condition in which the lambs of the year have come to market during the last ten weeks tells the same tale.

The competition began at 11 a. m. and occupied till 3 p. m.; a long time, apparently, but it must be remembered that the three sets of participants were required to leave all the appliances clean and in working order before they left the dairy.

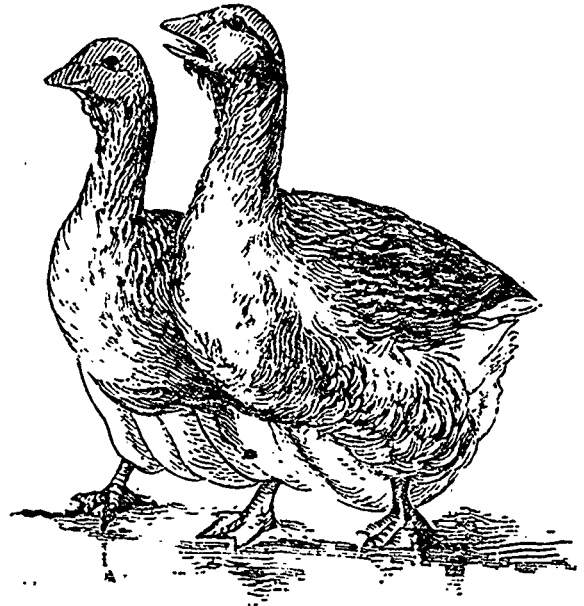
Mangels.—There is no doubt that the orange-globe mangel is a more valuable root than the long-red; but the yield of the latter, in this country, is so much greater than the yield of the former, that I should be inclined to give up the cultivation of the orange-globe entirely. I have tried the two, side by side, six different times, and I have no longer any doubt on the subject.

Harvesting potatoes.—I regret to see such a quantity of diseased potatoes as there are this year. In many fields about Lachine more than half of the crop is rotten. I cannot think it wise to leave the tubers in the ground long after they are ripe. This autumn, many of the crops of this root were quite ready for digging on the 1st of September, and they were left in the ground till the middle of October! On the Cross farm, occupied by the Messrs Dawes, were two pieces of potatoes; the one planted on May 9th, the other not till a fortnight later. The former was perfectly free from disease, the latter had more than half the tubers rotten!

Lean pork.—The cry is still for lean pork—lean, but, of course, well fed—Therefore, it is clear that all young pigs should receive a portion of pease from the time they are weaned. Mr. Idler, of the Bonsecours market, has of late had a very nice selection of small hogs, running from 80 lbs. to 120 lbs. Perfect pork for families should not exceed 80 lbs. in weight, and should be under 20 weeks old. Two-thirds barley- or corn-meal, and one-third pease meal, with lots of skim milk, will turn them out in perfect form. For the smaller, 50 lbs. pig, for roast pork, nothing but skim-milk

and barley- or corn-meal. This sort is meant to be as tender as possible, and profit is not to be considered. A *well bred* pig, properly fed and attended to, should gain a stone of 8 lbs. for every week of his life: the April litter should weigh 200 lbs. a piece in October.

Winter dairying.—The general practice in some parts of this province is to dry off the cows about the first week in November, and to keep them on straw till they calve in the spring. In this, I can see nothing worthy of imitation, neither does that experienced cow-keeper, Professor Alvord, who makes the following statement as to the profit to be derived from winter-



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dairying: Looking over my record I find that with cows of like age and breeding, those which calved in September and October gave from 800 to 1,000 pounds of milk more per year than those that were fresh in the spring. I also find that the winter milk is considerably richer than that made from succulent pasturage of the spring and early summer, and from one to two quarts less of it is required to make a pound of butter. I estimate that two pounds of butter will bring as much money in winter as three pounds in summer. I can also show that cows fresh in the fall have a longer milking period than spring cows, inasmuch as about the time they would naturally commence to fail, the fresh pasturage comes on and gives them a good send off for the summer."

Potato crop in the States.—I see, by the reports of the general yield of crops in the United States, that the yield of potatoes is said to be *good*, amounting on an average to about 80 bushels an acre! This, at 60 lbs. a bushel, would be equal to 2.40 tons an acre. Now, analysing this yield, we find that, at the usual distance of planting, viz., 27 inches from row to row, and 12 inches from set to set, a yield of 2.40 tons an acre requires that each root should weigh 4 ounces = ¼ of a pound! There must be many blanks in the potato crop of the States, or the tubers must be very few and very small. If the average yield of the wheat crop there is only 12½ bushels, and the crop of potatoes only 80 bushels, no wonder we hear so many complaints of the unprofitableness