

province of Ontario and of some highly favoured spots, as to climate, in Quebec. Beyond these places it would be a *bêtise* to invest considerable sums, as some have done, in planting vineyards for the manufacture of wine for sale. This is the settled opinion of grape-growers.

One word as to the small vineyard of the Oblate Fathers. It is well protected on all sides, and is about an acre in extent, containing 500 vines, planted very close together (3 feet on an average), but well pruned. There are the Chasselas, and some of the American sorts. I could not learn much about them, as the Brother who accompanied me in my visit did not understand any thing about vineyards.

The vines have not suffered at all from the bad season. They are, literally, loaded with fruit, and some of the clusters of Chasselas are enormous, and very much advanced in the ripening stage. Here, again, is an exceptional case—all vineyards cannot be so fortunate as regards shelter as this is. Here, was a magnificent wild vine, with berries almost as large and quite as thickly set as the *Hartford*. Mildew has injured this as well as the College vineyard. But I was told one dressing with sulphur put a stop to its ravages.

From the French.

J. C. CHAPAIS.

Cotton-seed.

The State Granges of Mississippi and Georgia are endeavouring to prevent the sale of cotton-seed:

"Whereas, the selling of cotton-seed from the plantation threatens to bring sure and speedy impoverishments of the land and landlords, and is questionably remunerative at all to the first seller, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the State Granges of Mississippi and Georgia, that we, the delegates thereof, do earnestly pledge ourselves to use increasing efforts by reason, and by the terms of contracts with our tenants, to stop this nefarious traffic; and, furthermore, to get all possible co-operation in this effort of all land-owners in our respective counties."

At present, more than half the cotton-seed grown is allowed to rot in heaps at the side of the gins. The seeds yields fine and well flavoured oil, and should be sold to the crushers, to be replaced by cheaper fertilisers. Evidently, the Southern land-owners are imitating the system of the English landlords, which forbids the sale of hay, straw, turnips, &c., from the farms.

Hampshire Downs.

You advocate Hampshire Downs. Can I purchase any in this Province, and where? What a pity it is that farmers do not advertise more freely in the Journal of Agriculture!

Yours truly, "Quebec County."

In reply to the above, I beg to inform the writer that there are, to the best of my knowledge, only two Hampshire Downs in the Dominion. It only needs a glance at the last number of the Journal to show how superior they are to all other breeds of sheep in that most desirable quality, early maturity; a superiority which they keep up till their full growth. As I have said before, they are not *show-sheep*; many a man who sees them for the first time would be disappointed in their looks, as there is certainly a want of finish about them; but I have bred them, and I know their hardiness, and their capacity for making mutton and wool on the most moderate keep. I give the patriotic Mr George Whitfield due notice that I shall let him have no peace until he sends an order to England for the purchase of a flock of these invaluable sheep. (1)

A. R. J. F.

(1) Mr Eady, whose advertisement noticed last month, will import largely of Hampshire-Downs this summer. I hope to see some of them at Mile End in September.

A. R. J. F.

Canadian Cows.

A gentleman writes from St. Barthélemi to say that a neighbouring farmer has a Canadian cow which, in the month of January last, was giving two pounds of butter a day. I have done my best to get a class provided at the Provincial exhibition for Canadian cows, and Mr Laroque has given me a promise of \$75 for the prizes; but, for what reason I know not, there seems a reluctance on the part of the authorities to avail themselves of this liberal offer. The owners of pure Canadian cattle should really begin to press their claims to fair treatment. They cannot expect that every thing should be done for them; if they will not move in their own affairs, the usual fate of the sluggard will befall them. The preparations for the exhibition will soon begin, and I shall be woefully disappointed if I do not see there a fair number of the true native stock of the country. The money is ready for the prizes, and I do not see what hindrance there can be. (1)

A. R. J. F.

REPORT OF POLE STAR CREAMERY FOR 1882.

Creamery opened May 23, closed Oct. 31.....	
Number of cows.....	380
Amount of milk received.....	614,505 lbs
Amount of cheese made.....	58 081 "
Amount of butter made.....	8,912 "
Total pounds of solid.....	66,993 "
Pounds of solid from 100 lbs milk.....	10 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
Pounds of milk for 1 of solid.....	9 $\frac{17}{10}$ "
Pounds of butter from 100 lbs milk.....	1 $\frac{10}{10}$ "
Pounds of cheese from 100 lbs milk.....	9 $\frac{10}{10}$ "
Total amount of money received.....	\$7,945 $\frac{80}{100}$
Gross receipts from 100 lbs milk.....	1,29 $\frac{3}{10}$
Average price of cheese.....	10c.
Average price of butter.....	24c.
Expenses, including carting milk, making butter and cheese, salesmen fees &c.....	1,842.00
Net proceeds to patrons for 100 lbs milk.....	99 $\frac{3}{10}$ c.
Average pounds of milk from each cow daily..	16 lbs.

J. M. JOCELYN, manager.

The Escutcheon

The Island society offers special prizes, says a writer in the Journal of the Royal Agriculture Society of England, for a system comparatively unknown and somewhat ridiculed. In this Guenon system, prizes are awarded to both the bulls and cows showing the richest types. The system has been known and practised for more than half a century in France.

François Guenon, a poor lad of studious habits, while sending his milch cow in his native province in France, observed a growth of the hair above the udder the reverse way, and he noticed that when this was scratched a kind of powder fell from it. He reasoned that as plants had signs for their good and bad qualities, there might be analogous signs in the animal kingdom. He examined other cows and concluded, from the various sizes, ways and forms in which the reversed hair, now called the escutcheon, grew in these parts, that the good or bad milking properties of animals might be ascertained, even before they calved. After long and wide observation, he arranged animals in three groups—large, middle

(1) Now Mr. Whitfield's noble offer has been accepted by the Provincial Government, I hope we shall see what Canadian cattle really are.

A. R. J. F.