

Paper read by H. Rew at the Royal Statistical Soc.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS RECEIVED FROM FARMERS IN GREAT BRITAIN,
GIVING ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE MILK YIELD PER COW IN THE DIS-
TRICTS SPECIFIED.

| County or District. | Prevailing Breed. | Gross Annual Yield per Cow. | Used for Calves. | Net Yield. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| | | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| 1 Beds | Shorthorns (1 | 625 | 208 | 417 |
| 2 " | " | 525 | — | — |
| 3 " | " | 456 | 67 | 389 |
| 4 Berks | " | 810 | 160 | 650 |
| 5 Bucks | " | 600 | 56 | 544 |
| 6 " | " | 600 | 56 | 544 |
| 7 " | " | 525 | 20 | 505 |
| 8 Cheshire | " | 500 | 50 | 450 |
| 9 " | " | 500 | 12 | 488 |
| 10 " | " | 600 | 30 | 570 |
| 11 " | " | 450 | 20 | 430 |
| 12 Cumberland | " | 600 | 110 | 550 |
| 13 " | " | 500 | 80 | 420 |
| 14 " | " | 500 | 80 | 420 |
| 15 Derbyshire | " | 600 | 30 | 570 |
| 16 Stafford | " | 450 | 25 | 425 |
| 17 Dorset | Devons and Shorthorns .. | 600 | 81 | 516 |
| 18 Essex | Shorthorns .. | 675 | None | 675 |
| 19 Gloucester | " | 450 | 20 | 430 |
| 20 " | " | 500 | 14 | 486 |
| 21 " | " | 560 | 40 | 520 |
| 22 Hants | " | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| 23 " | " | 650 | 150 | 500 |
| 24 " | " | 600 | 60 | 540 |
| 25 Hereford | Herefords | 90 | 60 | 30 |
| 26 " | " | 400 | 133 | 267 |
| 27 Herts | Shorthorns .. | 500 | 250 | 250 |
| 28 Hants | " | 625 | 208 | 417 |
| 29 Kent | " | 720 | 200 | 520 |
| 30 Leicester | " | 600 | 20 | 580 |
| 31 Lincoln | " | 575 | 300 | 275 |
| 32 " | " | 500 | 200 | 300 |
| 33 Monmouth | " | 500 | 20 | 480 |
| 34 Norfolk | Red Polled .. | 300 | 10 | 290 |
| 35 Northampton | Shorthorns .. | 600 | 400 | 100 |
| 36 " | " | 400 | 46 | 354 |
| 37 Northumberland | " | 700 | 10 | 690 |
| 38 Notts | " | 450 | 40 | 410 |
| 39 Salop | " | 440 | 21 | 419 |
| 40 " | " | 600 | 50 | 550 |
| 41 " | " | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| 42 Somerset | " | 450 | 13 | 438 |
| 43 " | " | 475 | 35 | 440 |
| 44 Stafford | " | 450 | 10 | 440 |
| 45 " | " | 548 | 46 | 503 |
| 46 Sussex | and Channel Islands. | 500 | 40 | 460 |
| 47 Warwick | " | 530 | 30 | 500 |
| 48 " | " | 750 | 83 | 667 |
| 49 " | " | 900 | 100 | 800 |
| 50 Isle of Wight | " | 400 | None | 400 |
| 51 Wilts | " | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| 52 Yorkshire | " | 912 | 182 | 730 |
| 53 " | " | 700 | 15 | 685 |
| 54 " | " | 600 | 50 | 550 |
| WALES. | | | | |
| 55 Montgomery | Herefords .. | 300 | 10 | 290 |
| 56 " | Crosses, Welsh, &c. | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| 57 " | Herefords .. | 300 | 75 | 225 |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | |
| 58 Aberdeen | Cross | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| 59 " | Shorthorns .. | 750 | 80 | 670 |
| 60 " | Crosses | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| 61 Arran | " | 500 | 350 | 150 |
| 62 S. Ayrshire | Ayrshire .. | 130 | 90 | 90 |
| 63 W. " | " | 550 | 110 | 440 |
| 64 Berwick | " and Crosses .. | 500 | 45 | 505 |
| 65 Clackmannan | " | 375 | 175 | 200 |
| 66 E. Forfar | Shorthorns .. | 400 | 133 | 267 |
| 67 Kirkcudbright | Cross | 550 | 412 | 138 |
| 68 Lanark | Ayrshire .. | 400 | 40 | 360 |
| 69 Selkirk | " | 600 | 10 | 590 |
| 70 Wigtou | Cross | 800 | 20 | 780 |
| 71 " | Ayrshire .. | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| 72 Coupar Angus | " | 480 | 15 | 465 |
| 73 Sanquhar | Crosses | 300 | 250 | 50 |
| 74 S. W. Scotland | Ayrshire .. | 380 | 20 | 360 |
| 75 " | " | 600 | 30 | 570 |
| Mean for Great Britain. | | 528.75 | 93.07 | 435.07 |

(1) The "breed" mentioned in each case does not imply that the cattle are all pedigree stock, but that they have generally the character of the breed, usually with some admixture of blood. In many cases for instance, the term "Grade Shorthorns" is used, and in others where it is not used it is evidently intended to be understood.

"This dryness has a great deal to do with the mildness and nutty flavour characteristic of Cheddar cheese; it is certainly

far more influential than the soil and herbage. The whey left in the curd is less than in other systems, and contains only its proportion of fermentable sugar, consequently the fermentation which takes place while curdling is in process is reduced, as well as by the loss of moisture, which is essential to the action of the producing organisms. More of this hereafter."

Pig and Hen-Yard.

Farmer Boy, N. S.—Q.—We have a rich piece of land on which there was a pig-pen and yard, also hen-house and yard, which are now removed. The place is shaded from about two o'clock in the afternoon. Is there any kind of crop that would do well on such a piece of ground? Ans.—If the pig and hen droppings were allowed to accumulate in heaps, they should be carted away, and spread on other land. It is possible for a piece of ground to be too rich and rank, and without knowing more about the plot referred to, I cannot give an opinion as to its suitability for cultivation. In regard to the shade, most crops will grow and do well if they have sunshine from dawn until two p. m.—Witness.

THE LAMB TRADE.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the 'Toronto Globe,' is of interest to the farmers of Ontario:

Sir,—As the Canadian lamb season will soon begin, we wish to draw the attention of the farmers and dealers of Ontario to a rule that has been adopted by the dealers on this market, which is of great importance to them. It is in regard to the castration of lambs, and as it is the intention of dealers here to enforce a difference of one cent per pound between ram lambs and ewe and wether lambs, in favor of the latter, we hope you will give this letter sufficient prominence so that it will be copied by all local journals throughout Ontario, so that this fact can be fully brought to the notice of the farmers in time thereby to enable them to save thousands of dollars by having all their ram lambs castrated that they intend for market. We have always advocated the castration of lambs, knowing that it would be beneficial to all the trade, as ram lambs have always been a drag on the market, and very difficult to dispose of, but, as the farmers have seemingly ignored our advice, the dealers here have taken this action to protect themselves, and as the castration is a very simple matter, we hope that the farmers of Ontario will see the benefits to be derived by doing it; as their lambs will thrive better, will be more salable, and will always be in demand. Thanking you for the space.

G. D. MATHESON. (1)

President The Matheson Live Stock Commission Co.
Buffalo, April 23.

CAN I CAPONISE?

In the hundreds of letters that I receive seeking information on this subject these questions are generally among the first:

Do you think I could caponise without a teacher?

"If I should buy a set of tools do you honestly think I could caponise successfully by following the instructions that are sent?"

"I have often thought I should like to caponise but am afraid to try it."

(1) The flesh of uncastrated lambs is always red. At the London market, in the price of two lambs of equal weight, one castrated and the other whole, there would be a difference of from 35% to 40%.

A. R. J. F.