

2. the maximum yield of from 57 lbs. to 18 lbs., i. e., from 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ pottles to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pottles, imperial measure (pottle = $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon);
3. the total weight of milk during only ten months. The rules of the Commission order the yield to be at least 6,000 lbs. in ten months. Thence, the total given. It is easy to see that the total yield of milk from one calving to another is much greater.

(Signed)

ED. A. BARNARD.

the organic matter was or was not dissipated by the incineration of, the top-soil was a matter of indifference to them, for they had never heard of such terms. It was enough that the burning of a few loads of parings produced a crop of rape, and that the feeding off of the rape by sheep produced a crop of grain, followed by sainfoin, which, after being, in its turn, fed off by sheep, enabled the land to bring to maturity a crop of wheat, on the lower, or of oats on the upper portions of

ENTRIES IN THE GOLDEN-REGISTER OF THE HERD OF JERSEY-CANADIANS, THE PROPERTY OF THE REV. LADIES OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE SACRED-HEART, QUEBEC.

NAMES.	No. in register.	Date of birth.	Before last year.	Last calving.	Weeks giving milk.	Lbs. milk a day.			Lbs milk in the 10 months following last calf.	REMARKS.
						Max.	Min.	Average.		
Rioters' B. Montcalm I.....	19	June '82	1477/88	474/90	88	57	18	37	11,100	gave 9 lbs. milk day before calving.
Rioters' Brodeur de Varennes I.....	22	May '82	1573/89	12710/90	81	46	19	31	9,600	
Reine Fléchée de St L.....	18	27/3/85	1073/89	2477/90	70	42	25	33	9,900	
Rioters' B. Montcalm II.....	20	21/6/83	372/89	2873/90	53	40	14	27	8,100	
Reine Malo de St L. II.....	9	15/1/86	1671/89	3071/90	52	41	10	25	7,500	
Rex "Rex" Riotor.....	32	16/3/87	974/89	2275/90	55	41	18	29	8,700	410 lbs. in 10 cons. days.—15 lbs. day before last calving.
Rex Rioters' Bretonne I.....	14	27/4/84	2574/89	1075/90	54	46	16	31	9,300	
Rex Rioters' Bretonne II.....	13	22/3/85	22712/88	30712/89	52	43	27	5	10,500	
Reine de St Lambert.....	12	12/4/85	1573/89	473/90	50	35	10	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,750	
Rioters' Brodeur de V. I.....	21	27/5/83	1173/89	1767/90	53	43	19	31	9,300	395 lbs. in ten cons. days.
Medéc.....	182									350 lbs. in ten cons. days—first known date of calving: 27 Sept 1890.

Certified agreeably to the record showing the weekly yield of the cows of the Hospital of the Sacred-Heart, Quebec.

(Signed)

SR. STE. ANNE.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Vacant farms in the New-England States—More than 3,400 farms in Maine, and nearly as many in Vermont, are now lying idle. Taking the extent of each at an average of 120 acres, we thus have 888,000 acres of land that having been once in a fair state of cultivation, are now returning to a state of nature. The farms in question I take to be, generally speaking, hill-side farms; the soil rocky and not prodigiously fertile, but, probably, infinitely superior to many a thousand acres of the Downs of the S. E. of England that, from being worth from 75 to 80 cents an acre, *per annum*, as sheep-runs, have been, by treating them in accordance with their natural qualities, compelled to yield large crops of roots, rape, barley, sainfoin, and wheat. I say "compelled," because no other word conveys an idea of the rigorous way in which these soils have been subdued to the will of their masters for the time being: the tenant-farmers, not the landlords, made the arable land of the Downs, and what they, with their short and hazardous tenure, have done, is there any reason on earth why the owners of the fee-simple of our farms in the Eastern-Townships should not do? Their soil is better, their climate is far more active in pushing crops forward in the summer; and after reading Mr. Shaw's description of the effects of rape in fattening sheep no one can doubt that the process is a profitable one. (See Journal for February, 1891).

For it is entirely owing to these two things—sheep and rape—that the rescue of the Down farms from a state of hopeless sterility is due. For, as most of them were, from any possibility of obtaining manure, the men who farmed them were obliged to invent some means of starting their first crop of sheep-feed; and they found it in F I R E. They did not trouble themselves about the theory of the process; whether

the hill-sides.

Then came the discovery, due principally to the tenants of "Mr. Coke of Norfolk," (1) that certain waste matters, such as rape-cake, the residue of the oil-factory, bone-dust, &c., contained in a condensed form the virtues of the more bulky farmyard dung; and this enabled the Down-men to extend their conquests more rapidly than before; so that, by the time the 19th century had run through one-third of its course, the lands that in its earlier days had been yielding a few bushels of rye to the acre, were turning out from 32 to 40 bushels of wheat!

Do the farmers of the province imagine that they can go on exporting cheese for years without eventually ruining their land almost past redemption? I am sure it cannot be done. Butter draws nothing from the soil to speak of, but cheese robs it of its most expensive constituent, nitrogen. Is this a mere theoretical statement? By no means. One of our richest English dairy-districts, Cheshire, was so impoverished, 50 years ago, by the exportation of cheese, that, landlord and tenant alike, the whole farming population of the county was at the very threshold of ruin. Bones saved the land, and the cows now produce their normal yield of milk. Fortunately for many farmers of this province, the export of hay is at an end, for, speaking very seriously, I do not see how any soil—and in spite of political flattery, ours is not of the finest quality,—I say I do not see how even the richest soil could bear the persistent export of cheese, hay, grain and calves, without throwing up the sponge before the lapse of many years.

If only one or two of the Townships' men, whose farms lie at a distance from towns, would try a couple of seasons' sheep-

(1) Afterwards Earl of Leicester.