

maintain a large quantity of cattle. Besides, experience has fully shown that a *mixture of food* is both better and cheaper than to depend on one or two articles only.

The present then is the time for taking active measures to secure a growth of roots. Land should have been previously prepared, and if ploughed deeply before winter, with fresh farm yard dung well incorporated, all the better. A fine, deep seed-bed is a great advantage; indeed it may be pronounced essential, for all the smaller kinds of seeds, especially Carrots, parsnips, and mangel wurzel should be got in, without delay. The sowing of Swedish turnips may be delayed to the end of the month, or the beginning of June. If sown too early, particularly on rich land, and in a moist, fast-growing season, they will be almost sure to get mildewed, and their quality seriously injured. The feeding property of all kinds of roots, particularly turnips, is much affected by the character of the soil, manure, and season, and the kind of treatment to which they are subjected. In root culture generally, the most thorough and perfect manner of doing the work, although it may involve a large outlay in labor and manure, will be found in the result the most profitable.

The most recent accounts from Britain of the state of the wheat plant, although somewhat more favorable, are nevertheless, upon the whole, anything but promising; and this remark will apply to France, Germany, and portions of Russia, and as far south as Spain. The weather continued wet and cold, and much ground intended for seeding with spring wheat that had been left over from the autumn, would, if sown at all, be very late. Our farmers therefore may pretty safely reckon on getting a remunerative price for wheat this year, and if Providence again grant us a large return, it will do much towards increasing the returning prosperity of the Province, and of placing that prosperity on a wide and enduring basis.

Scale of Points in Shorthorns.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Farmers' Club, (England) Mr. Chrisp, a well known Shorthorn breeder, gave a scale of points and their relative value of this world renowned race of cattle. As to the number of points and their comparative prominence, as set down by Mr. Chrisp, there is

obviously some room for doubts and differences of opinion; and it should be borne in mind that he offered his scale, to some extent at least, as a suggestion. We subjoin for the benefit of our readers the scale, and a few condensed preliminary remarks, which it is hoped will call forth observation and reflection.

Mr. Chrisp said that he was about to attempt a sketch of an ideal Shorthorn, possessing all those perfect points which breeders prize so much. Although most butchers like a large carcass, which brings down the scale, yet they also prize the greatest quantity of beef on the best joints. When these are not to be had together, the latter is preferred as of most value in the market. Therefore great size is discarded, as leading to overgrown, ungainly animals, difficult to fatten. On the other hand, little, dwarfed, stunted animals are equally to be avoided in breeding,—these appearing to have lost that healthy constitutional stamina which in the best Shorthorns is so highly prized. These should be weeded out, as they occasionally occur in herds from cross or close breeding, as well as from food or climate, or even local causes. The Shorthorn bull should have a symmetrical form, of medium size; body, including quarters and neck, rather long than short; bones fine, legs short; all choice parts covered with cellular flesh and fat mixed, not patchy; skin, medium thickness and mellow to touch; hair fine, silky, thickset, long in winter, not wiry; head well set on to neck; scalp wide; face *dis-
ed a little, rather long than short, fine muzzle,* open nostrils, horns medium size, fine, clear, and waxy, free from black stains; the eyes prominent, bright, but placid; the neck a little elongated and arched, well set on the shoulders, which ought to slope backwards, be broad and level, deep, with the shoulder points; brisket deep, prominent and broad between the fore legs; ribs round, back straight, quarters long, full fleshed thighs, deep and full at twist, arms full above, fine at knee, flanks deep and full, tail well set on, at right angles with the back, and not thick or course;—colours, roan, red, white, or flecked-black, or shadings of black on skin, hair, horns, or hoof objectionable. Altogether, the animal ought to have a gay and "stylish" appearance in gait, as well as in form, which breeders con-