

this potatoe is not considered as above an average crop in the old country.

In addition to the root crops, a piece of ground should be set apart for a crop of red, or broad clover, that those concerned may have it in their power (if so inclined) to stall feed their cattle. It may be proper here to observe that a piece of ground, commensurate in extent to the number of cattle to be fed, should be early seeded with vetches, to be ready between the first and second crops of clover. Hay that is made from clover, is much better for neat cattle than the timothy hay so generally cultivated in Canada, besides, timothy is a great robber of the soil, and tends to exhaust it of its productive powers, whereas clover meliorates the soil, and the succeeding crop seldom fails to be abundant. As some of the breeds of cattle under consideration, could by proper treatment, be made ready for the butcher in the short space of two years and seven months, it is evident no kind of food within the premises should be withheld, that would tend to facilitate early maturity.

DOMESTIC FOWLS IN WINTER.—One of the greatest errors that prevails in the management of the domestic fowl, and one which must be destructive of all profit, is the common practice of leaving them to "shirk for themselves," during the winter months. There is no animal on the farm that better repays good keeping than the hen, and there is none that affords so much profit on the capital employed. The hen should have a close warm roost, for there are few creatures that suffer more from the cold than fowls; they should have a box of gravel, sand, ashes, &c. for them to roll and dust themselves in, to prevent the attacks of those insects to which fowls are subject; they should have access to pulverized limestones or limestone gravel, as this will give materiel for shell, and contribute to the health of hens; they should have abundance of water, clean and pure, for few animals will drink more frequently or eagerly than hens, if water is within their reach; and no one need expect healthy fowls, or a plentiful supply of eggs, who does not pay strict attention to their supply of food. Indian corn, peas, buckwheat, oats, or barley, may be fed to fowls. Potatoes, steamed or boiled, are excellent food for them, but must be fed while warm, as fowls will not eat cold potato, unless driven to it by hunger. Fowls should have access to a warm yard in the sunny days of winter, as warmth is particularly invigorating to them. If confined for any time in a close ill ventilated room, they will become diseased and feeble, and will require extra attention to repair the evil generated.—*Cultivator.*

"DIDN'T I DRUM WELL?"—Many of your readers, doubtless, have read the anecdote of the justly celebrated merchant of Boston, Billy Gray, as he was familiarly called; but lest all may not have seen it, I will take the liberty to give the substance here. When Mr. Gray was somewhat advanced in years, he was one day superintending a piece of carpenter work—for nothing about him was permitted to escape his vigilant eye; he had occasion to reprimand the man who was performing it, for not doing his work well. The carpenter turned upon him; he and "Billy" being known to each other in their youth—and said, "Billy Gray, what do you presume to scold me for? you are a rich man 'tis true, but didn't I know you when you were nothing but a drummer?" "Well, sir, didn't I drum well, eh, didn't I drum well?" The carpenter was silenced, and went on to do his work better, agreeably to Billy's orders. Billy Gray commenced his career a poor boy, and began early and continued through his long life to act on the principle of always drumming well, or otherwise, of doing every thing as it ought to be done, and not by halves; and the result was, that he died worth his millions of dollars. A number of years since, I heard from his nephew, who received his mercantile education in his uncle's counting house, several anecdotes connected with his habits of early rising, untiring industry, personal supervision of his immense business, and the clock-work manner in which every thing about him had to move—indeed always "drumming well." This is a text from which much very much, might be deduced to the advantage of every farmer. Let us, one and all, endeavour through the year 1842, to drum better than we have ever drummed before; and an increased reward to our labours will be the sure result.—*American.*

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE BARLEY?—If the land will not grow any thing else—if the starving population will not eat it

—if it *must* be "barley or nothing" to the end of the world—then, we say, feed your horses with it. A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* has made the experiment and gives the result of five months' observation as follows:—"The horses upon which the experiment has been made are constantly employed at heavy work upon the road, and upon an average travel 140 miles per week. Their former keep was (for four horses) four bushels of beans, four bushels oats, and four cwt. bran per week. At the beginning of last March the beans and oats were discontinued, and barely substituted, of which we found they did not require more than four bushels, and that consequently (including the expense of boiling three times) it is a saving of full £1 per week. No other alteration has been made in their keep or their work: they have since been as healthy and active as they could be upon any corn, and are now in high condition."—But if no other use can be found for it than converting its starch into sweet matter, and its sugar into poison, by the process of malting and brewing—we say at once, throw it into our farm-yards, and let it sprout and rot there, rather than in the malt-house, where you pay duty to destroy it—use it as manure for your fields—any thing rather than convert God's solid food into a liquid poison, which is filling our country with misery, beggary, and crime?—*Ibid.*

GOOD SENSE FROM A PRACTICAL MAN.

Extracts from an Address, delivered before the Cheshire County Agricultural Associa September 29, 1840, by Jonathan K. Smith, Esq. of Dublin.

It is very desirable to improve our breeds of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.—How is this to be done? The first step is to convince farmers that some improvement is needed. This may be done in part by means of agricultural papers, but must be principally effected by means of cattle shows. There the best kinds are exhibited to the inspection of the community, and he must be dull of perception indeed, who does not see a difference between these and the common kinds. And having seen, and being convinced of the importance of rearing only the best kinds, and of treating them well, he must be a poor farmer indeed if he do not return home resolved to make an effort to accomplish so desirable an object. This can only be done by a selection of the best animals for breeding, and by a judicious crossing, to prevent the evils attendant upon breeding in and in. This has brought the several breeds of English Cattle, Sheep and Swine, to their present state of perfection. And what has been done there can be accomplished here in due time. I have no doubt that in fifty years, breeds of cattle might in this way be produced from our native stock, that would vie with the best imported specimens. Still it may be advisable to avail ourselves of these imported breeds, when it can be done without too great an outlay of capital, for reasonable returns therefrom.

The kinds of stock should be selected with reference to our means of keeping. It is vain to expect an extraordinary animal, even if it be Durham Short Horn, in summer and winter, we subject it to short keeping. If we are under the necessity of putting it on short allowance, some of our hardy native breeds or the Ayrshire, would be preferable to the Short Horns. Few seem to be aware of the difference between a superior animal and one that is "about middling," as the phrase is. One may not repay the cost of rearing and keeping, while the other is the source of a handsome income.

We still have specimens of the two kinds of cattle seen by Pharaoh in his dream, "some are well favored, and fat fleshed," and others "very ill favoured and lean fleshed," and although they may not literally eat up the fat kine, they do eat up the footage of their owner without any adequate return, and still are "as ill favored as before." If it cost twenty dollars per annum to keep a cow, and the whole income from her be but twenty dollars, the owner is just as much poorer for keeping as the labor of making the butter and cheese is worth.—But if the income is thirty or forty dollars, as it will be from a first rate cow, we realize a larger per centage of profit.

And in regard to swine, if with some breeds, four hundred weight of pork can be made with the same cost that three hundred weight can of another breed, it is surely worth the attention of farmers to select the best. The Berkshire is probably the best breed to be obtained at present.