

pint daily of *gabourage*, i. e. oats with a few pease mixed with them. Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, of the Merchants' Bank, had one of them, and praised it high'y. We give an engraving of the flock and fold, with, be it observed, the land already gone over by the sheep ploughed-up close to the fold. (1)

As for sowing rape thinly in rows, to be horse- and hand-hoed, we cannot recommend it. One of the beauties of the plant is that, if sown thickly broadcast, no weed has a chance to grow, and no hand-hoeing is needed.

Rape, or, what is pretty nearly the same thing, *colza* or coleseed, may be sown at any time from May to the end of August. Its cultivation is simple enough: deepish ploughing before winter; grubbing and harrowing till the land is fine in spring; sowing 6 lbs. of seed to the acre—5 lbs. to the arpent; covering the seed with the chain or bush harrow, and a rolling to finish off with.

The hurdles, as will be seen in the cut, are simple enough in construction. About twelve feet long, and four feet high, they can be easily rolled from place to place by a boy, so that there is no reason why the fold should not be moved forward daily.

Observe, that if the sheep are turned loose into the whole field at once, some parts of the piece will get more manure on them than others; for, if there is a gravelly spot, a shady place, or a hillock of any kind in the field, the sheep will be sure to seek them: a good thing for the sheep but a bad thing as far as the manuring of the land is concerned.

During the summer or early autumn, the flock will do very well on the rape alone; but as soon as the early frosts begin, do not grudge the darlings (we love them) a little extra food in troughs. Any rough chaff will help them; a few oats and pease, with a trifle of clover-chaff or well-harvested pease-haulm, which is nearly as good as most of the over ripened clover-hay we see here. The sweepings of the bottoms of the bays of the barn are better than nothing, for it is an old observation of ours in England that, whereas

(1) The figure standing, uncovered, at the head of the fold is supposed to be *we*; but we trust it is not the least like us. (*Next number*). En.

it is very difficult in warm weather to get sheep to eat dry food, like chaffed straw, the moment coldish weather comes on, they are ravemons for it.

How we should like to import and sow broadcast all over this province a lot of young English shepherds—among the most valuable of our farm-servants, trusty, and enthusiastic in their business. Why will none of our leading *agronomes* spend a few months in the Southern and South-Eastern counties of England, and see for themselves how wonderfully perfect the whole system of sheep-farming carried on there is? There is not the slightest reason why the same system should not be pursued here. The ten acres, then, furthest from the buildings would stand a chance of growing something, instead of being, as they generally are, on the long farms in the French country, allowed to stand uncultivated to produce nothing but weeds and rubbish to infect the neighbouring land with the most undesirable of tenants.

*Seeding.*—We see, in an exchange, a recommendation, from a man who ought to know what he is talking about, to sow five pecks of wheat and five pecks of oats to the acre. Now, as to wheat, if it were to be fall sown, when it would have plenty of time to tiller in the spring, provided the land were in good heart we have nothing to say against the quantity prescribed; for we ourselves grew, in 1853, 60 bushels of Chidham (white) wheat over a large extent of land, from one bushel of seed to the acre. But, then, the land was of first-rate quality, on the chalk, and as full of dung as it could stick. But five pecks of oats to the acre, in a climate like this, where as soon as the spring begins the soil warms up, the growth of the plant is rapid, and there is no time for tillering, seems to us, who have seen the great oat crops of Scotland and the enormous yields of the South and East of England, running from 80 to 140 bushels to the acre, from a seeding of from 4 to 5 bushels an acre; 5 pecks to the acre of oats seems to us to be a strange seeding to recommend.

*Rape for ewes.*—An interesting case is reported from a Minnesota Farmers' Institute meeting. A sheep raiser wanted to know how to prevent ewes having too many lambs. Nearly all his ewes had triplets this spring and the rest had twins. He didn't object to twins, but he drew the line at