

PRIZE FAT SHEEP.

The following table, showing the live and dead weights, and improvement, during ten months, of five Leicester shearling wethers, 21 months old, bred by Mr. Pringle, of Wholefield, near Kelso, and fed by the Duke of Northumberland, in Hulne Park, near Alnwick, Northumberland.

Nos.	LIVE WEIGHTS FROM TIME TO TIME.—TIMES OF WEIGHING.—												DEAD WEIGHT when slaughtered.	Weight of Tallow.
	Mar. 1	April 1	May 1	June 2	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 2	1846		
1	13 8	14 12	15 2	15 11	16 9	18 5	19 10	21 0	23 12	24 3	17 6	1	4	
2	12 10	13 7	15 2	15 8	16 3	17 5	18 7	19 10	21 0	22 6	22 12	1	4	
3	12 10	13 13	14 13	15 5	16 7	18 0	19 5	20 6	21 0	22 1	22 6	1	2 1/2	
4	12 0	12 5	13 13	14 7	15 10	16 10	17 6	18 12	20 4	21 11	21 11	0	8	
5	11 11	12 11	13 5	13 13	14 8	15 0	16 11	18 4	19 19	19 11	19 11	0	10 1/2	
Totals	62 11	67 6	72 1	74 5	79 9	86 2	91 11	98 7	104 6	109 12	100 10	78 10 1/2	6 1	
Average	12 8	13 7	14 6	14 12	15 13	17 3	18 5	19 10	20 12 1/2	21 13 1/2	22 2	15 10 1/2	1 3	
Increase of live weight in ten months	0 13	0 13	0 6	1 1	1 4	1 2	1 5	1 2 1/2	1 1	0 2 1/2	Total increase.	9 8	Aver. increase.	
													0 13 1/2	

were put upon turnips with hay, and salt to lick, along with the regular flock of about 80. Commenced giving them a gill of oats per day on the 1st January, 1845, until March 1st, when they were separated from the flock, and had the liberty of going into a shed, with cut Swedes, oats, bean or pea meal, oil cake, hay and salt, until the latter part of May, when they were put upon new grass, with all the other sorts of food except turnips, which were nearly done, still having the use of the shed. They had turnips again early in August, which along with the articles above named constituted their food until January 5th, 1846, when they were delivered to Mr. March, of Greenside, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who purchased them of His Grace, and slaughtered three of them the same week, and the other two shortly after. It is accounted for, by their being shorn in May, that they made so little weight that month. It appears also that they had reached nearly to full maturity, as shown by their failing in progress during the month of December, having made only 2 1/2 lbs. each, admitting the grass to have failed.

THE PRESS.—The amount of intellect which is now brought to bear upon the public press of England, forms one of the striking features of our age and country. Whether as regards the lucubrations of the quarterly and monthly periodicals, or the more rapid productions of the weekly and daily journals, where is the Englishman who does not feel elated at the reflection, that all this array of talent, this exhibition of mind, is concentrated within his own native isle, and is, for the most part, constantly occupied in efforts to advance its literature, its science, its religion, and thus to promote its true glory and its enduring greatness. Such, indeed, is the reputation of the public press of Great Britain, and such the weight of its political influence, that it has, although imperceptibly, virtually introduced a new element into the constitution—a fourth estate. So that not only is it now necessary to the enactment of a new law that it should have the high sanction of Queen, Lords, and Commons, but also that the measure should previously have had the concurrence of the public press, as the organ of the popular mind and will, enlightened, moulded, and directed mainly by its intelligence and power. Public opinion, informed by and expressed through the press, now really governs in England.

EACH MAN HAS HIS SPECIAL TALENT.—There is no power of expansion in men. Our friends early appear to us as representatives of certain ideas, which they never pass or exceed. They stand on the brink of the ocean of thought and power, but they never take the single step that would bring them there: A man is like a bit of Labrador spar, which has no lustre as you turn it in your hand, until you come to a particular angle; then it shows deep and beautiful colours. There is no adaptation or universal applicability in men, but each has his special talent, and the mastery of successful men consists in adroitly keeping themselves where and when that turn shall be ofttest practised.—R. W. Emerson.

JONATHAN'S LAST.—A gentleman travelling in New York State overtook a farmer dragging a lean, wretched-looking horned sheep along the road: "Where are you going with that miserable animal?" said the traveller. "I'm taking him to the mutton mill; to have him ground over," said the farmer. "THE MUTTON MILL! I never heard of such a thing. I will go with you and witness the process." They arrived at the mill, the poor sheep was thrown into the hopper, and almost immediately dispersed. They then descended to a lower apartment, and in a few moments there were ejected from a spout in the ceiling four quarters of excellent mutton, two skins of morocco, a fur hat of the first quality, a sheep's head handsomely dressed, and two elegantly carved powder horns.

The above, when lambs, were purchased at Yetholm fair on the 4th July, 1844, of Mr. Pringle, for His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The four first on the list (with one that was slaughtered by Mr. Fettes, of Alnwick, on the 11th December, weight of four quarters 13 st. 12 lbs., having been lame about a month) obtained the first premium of £5 in their class, at the Northumberland Agricultural Society's show, held at Alnwick in October, 1845. The lambs when first brought home were put upon coarse grass on poor land, for the first month; after which they had a clover fog until the 1st of November, 1844, when they