

BOILED FLAX SEED v. LINSEED MEAL.

The following paper, on "Linseed, Linseed Cake, and Linseed Meal, for Fattening Cattle and Rearing Calves," is by Messrs M'Adam and Co., general millers, Donegal-street, Belfast, who have for some years seen it practised with the best results:—

"Almost every person in the habit of feeding cattle for the butcher is acquainted with the fattening qualities of linseed cake, but rearing calves with linseed meal has only been introduced in this neighbourhood within the last three or four years; it is now quite established, and a great saving is the result.

"Half a pound of this meal is sufficient for a calf daily; and this costs from one-halfpenny to three farthings; while a quantity of milk, containing the same proportion of nutriment, would cost eight-pence to ten-pence per day; a saving would be thus effected of at least six-pence per day on each calf, which is 3s. 6d. per week, for one calf, and £3 10s. per week for 20 calves; and this for three or four months, amounts to a sum worth saving.

"The linseed meal is the cake ground; the best way of using it is to steep at the rate of quarter of a pound for each feed, in cold water, for 20 to 24 hours; then to dilute with warm water to the temperature of new milk, making a gruel about equal in bulk to the milk usually given—if any milk be added, a pint each feed is quite enough.

"The general report of our farmers and dairymen, who have continued the use of this meal for rearing calves during the last three or four years is, that the calves are more healthy when fed on it, than formerly when fed on milk, and that they are fewer deaths; it is very nutritive, and at the same time keeps the stomach and intestines in a cool and wholesome condition."

CRIME AND EDUCATION IN MAYO, CASTLEBAR.

At five o'clock, Judge Ball entered the court, and, addressing the Grand Jury, said:—"The calendar, I lament to say, does not exhibit any agreeable representation of the state of society in this county. I find no fewer than 136 prisoners, and am sorry to add, crimes are exhibited comprising every description of guilt which human frailty is subject to, varying from sheep-stealing and larceny—of which offences I find one half the persons for trial are charged with—up to burglary and murder, and a new species of crime in this country, that of piracy, or the plundering of ships on the high seas; but this will be more a subject of other commission, and although we may lament such an extent of crime, we cannot wonder when we see the cause; for the calendar informs us, that of the 137 persons for trial, not more than seven can either read or write. While so gross a neglect of education is permitted to continue, by those whose duty it is to correct it, we can never expect any other return than an excess of

crime in its various appalling and disgraceful consequences, more lamentable than actually felt by the commission. I would not, gentlemen, allude to this topic, but the state of the calendar forces it upon me."

If one thing is more important than another in farming, (*without which it is beyond the force of the best decomposed manures the farmer can produce, or the extraordinary effects of chemical salts, so highly valuable when procured genuine, and judiciously applied to exhausted soils*), it is that of *draining your land properly*; and it is to this improved system and the extended adoption of it in the year 1846, that our crops owe their luxuriant appearance, and heavy weight of grain and straw at the present time; as also the extraordinary instances this year of *cold clay and springy light soils* being fourteen days earlier as to the maturity of their crops than was ever known before; but that is not the only advantage derived from scientific under draining and moderate thin sowing, by which the land can be cleaned in a superior manner by the improved horseshoe, &c., which gives additional employment to labourers' children, cleaning the land equal to a garden, admitting a free circulation of air and sun, and many more essentials too numerous to mention; the last and not the least on this head, *by clearing the land of weeds* (I may say forty different annuals to be seen on close inspection on ill-managed corn lands), for every weed that is allowed to grow (*and particularly seed*) robs the main crop of so much fertilizing support to the plant.

DRY FEET.—A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—To make boots and shoes impervious to wet, buy a penny-worth of Stockholm tar; warm the sole gradually, but not too much; warm the tar also, and then apply it to the sole and stitches, letting it soak in gradually before the fire, and repeat the operation until the leather will take up no more tar. This process will render boots and shoes impervious to wet, and the cost will not exceed one penny.

VALUE OF LAND.—An extraordinary sale by auction took place in Lincolnshire a few days ago by Mr. Medland, of St. Neot's, when a farm of 420 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Nunsley (nearly the whole of it being under the plough), in the parish of Spalding, being in the Fen, and seven miles from the town, and a very heavy drainage tax upon it, made 22,000*l.*; and 73 acres of dispersed lands in the adjoining parish, averaged 76*l.* per acre. We confess that, with free trade, and the present state of the money market, these facts have surprised us.—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

THE "LABOURING POOR."—The vigorous and laborious class of life has lately got, from the *bon ton* of the humanity of this day, the name of