

would be nearly double that obtained from the same number not well managed, though the quantity and quality of the milk might be the same from each lot of cows. This is a great drawback on dairies not skillfully managed. A competent dairy-woman is one of the most difficult servants to procure in Canada, for those who have to hire them, and the milk is little better than wasted, where there is not a dairy-woman who understands the business. Sheep would pay well in Canada, if of good breed, and carefully kept. Both mutton and wool may be sold for a fair price. They must, however, be kept in a proper manner, particularly at lambing time, so that the lambs shall not die by neglect, as they so frequently do in this country. If the lambs are lost by neglect, it takes away the profit of keeping sheep, shelter and good food are essentially necessary for the ewes during winter, at lambing time, and the lambing time should not be until after the middle of March, unless where there is the best accommodation for them. Rams should never be allowed with the ewes except at the proper season, and that will not be until after the middle of October or 1st of November. The males not intended for breeding purposes ought to be castrated at a month or six weeks old, and male calves at a week old, neglecting to do this at the proper time is a great injury to stock, and has a great tendency to make the male animals coarse, and deteriorate them in many ways. They will never fatten so kindly or perfectly as when castrated at the proper age. We have got some excellent sheep and neat cattle already in Canada, and every year more are importing. We had an opportunity of seeing lately some fine Leister sheep imported by Mr. Aylmer of Melborne, indeed the best we have seen for a long time; and very much to the credit of those who had them in charge on board the Toronto, we never seen animals in such fine condition after crossing the Atlantic. They could not have been better or cleaner if just taken from the folds of the best stock-master in England. This is a great advantage when par-

ties go to the expense of importing stock. We believe many valuable animals are lost on board ships for want of care and suitable food, and a sufficient quantity of it. Water is another necessary that we suppose is only very sparingly served to them, and this is most injurious, when so long kept on dry food, and no exercise. A good supply of roots or bran should always be taken, the latter to be given well wetted with hot water. It is of great importance to this country to import pure breeds of animals, it is so difficult to get them of pure breed here, and those who do incur the expense, would do well to provide for the safe keeping and attention to the animals on the voyage out, and should also be insured. It is a matter of some difficulty to determine which are the best breeds, but situation and many other circumstances must have a great influence in determining the breeds most suitable. Short horned may answer well in one place. Devons and Ayrshire in another, and pure Canadians in another, and the latter breed are capable of improvement by suitable crossing, so as to be a profitable breed in any situation.

We have heard many complain that the imposition of a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on agricultural seeds imported into Canada has a very injurious effect on our agriculture, and has a tendency to check improvement, and we perfectly agree in opinion with those who make these complaints. The neighboring States, we believe, admits these seeds free of duty, and we conceive, this country should adopt the same plan. These seeds may be imported by the St. Lawrence at a low rate of duty now, but the seed grown in Europe this year (which is most valuable to import) cannot be imported by the St. Lawrence in time for next spring sowing, and consequently must come by way of the United States, to be of any use to the farmers next year. It would be very desirable that agriculturalists should be able to procure the best seeds at as low price as possible. They are not to sell again, but to sow, and there are so many risks before a profit can be