	Oilcake.	Hay.	Turnips.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Cotswold	8 1	6 14	113 4
Hampshire	• • • • 8	7	106 10
Leicester	•••• 5 14	5 91	83 12
Half-breed wethers	5 14	5 95	82 144
do ewes	5 91	5 4 \$	78
Sussex	6 3	5 14	79 1
The average rate of increase	per head per weel	x was :	
Cotswolds		•••••	3 lbs. 21 os.
Hampshire			2 " 12 "
Sussex			2 " 13 "
Leicesters			2 " 1,"
Half-breed wethers		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 4 14 4
do ewes		••••••	1 " 13‡ "

The following table shows the average amount of food consumed weekly hy

By ascertaining how much water there was in the quantity of food consumed by the different breeds, we are enabled to see exactly how much *dry food* was eaten. This was done. Then, by taking the weight of the sheep at the commencement and at the end of the experiment, we are enabled to determine their mean weight. Thus, if a sheep weighed 100 lbs. at the experiment, and 150 lbs. at the conclusion, we should call its mean weight 125 lbs. Now if this sheep eat 3 lbs. of dry food per day, we say that the amount of food consumed by 100 lbs. of live weight would be 24 lbs. per day. (If 125 lbs. eats 3 lbs., 100 lbs. will eat 24 lbs.) Knowing the weight of the sheep, then, at the commencement and at the end of the experiment, and also the quantity of total food consumed (and the exact quantity of dry matter which it contained.) we are enabled to calculate how much 100 lbs. of live weight of the different breeds consumed of dry food per day. The result was as follows:

Cotswolds	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			. 2.16 lbs.
Hampshir	3		•••••	. 2.01 "
Sussex	•••••			. 2.91 "
Leicester.		• • • • • • • • • •		. 2.15 "
Half-bree	l wethers	• • • • • • • • • •		. 2.02 "
do	ewes	•••••	•••••••	• <b>2.9</b> 3 "

In commenting on these figures, Mr. Lawes remarks :---

"Although there is a general impression among agriculturists that large sheep eat proportionally less than small sheep, it is evident that equal weights of sheep consume equal amounts of food "

## LOIS WEEDON SYSTEM OF WHEAT CULTURE.

The May no. of the London Farmer's Magazine has an article on the "Principles of Manuring," introductory to which the writer gives the following congine view of the system of growing wheat without manure, practiced for years by Mr. Smith at Lois Weedon :

As a means of illustrating both the principles and practical bearings of this celebrated controversy, it is impossible to select a more apposite, instructive, or important instance than that represented by the well-known agricultural triamph in successive and un-manured wheat growing achieved by the Rev. Seman