

"9. During very hot weather, when the fodder plants approach maturity and are very heating, especially in dry seasons, the sheep should be pastured morning and evening on tender grass containing a great proportion of the water of vegetation Vetches mixed with oats, eaten until the formation of the seed, are then very proper. The sheep should be got into the fold by nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and not turned out again until four in the afternoon; or they should be sheltered from the sun in shady places, folded, and if it is thought proper littered in order not to lose the manure. In the middle of the day sheep exposed and isolated will gather themselves into a corner of the fold and dung the ground unevenly; breathe a hot air loaded with electricity, and with the impure gas which escapes from their excrements, and seriously injure themselves.

"In all weathers take care that the sheep have pure water to drink. During the great heats of July and August, it will be well as has been recommended by Mr. Delafond, to render the water fit, the troughs temperate and refreshing, by adding eight ounces of sulphuric acid, or four pounds of good vinegar, to every twenty-five gallons of water, for then the sheep are heated by the dryness of the air, by the grain they have gleaned, by the succulent herbage, &c., This drink, which is sufficient for about one hundred and thirty sheep, is not expensive and can be easily prepared any where.

"11. During the stormy summer nights, and the cool autumnal nights, cause the sheep to be kept in the fold.

"12. Lastly, all sheep owners and shepherds should make a point of examining the skin of the natural openings, and of the eyes of the animals, to secure themselves that they have not too much blood; and should practise bleeding from the jugular and the subcutaneous facial veins, in order to be able to perform this operation at once in case of necessity. This may easily be done when a sheep is killed."

HUSBANDRY—ITS DIGNITY AND IMPORTANCE.—The following is extracted from an old work, entitled "The First Booke of Husbandry," published in England two hundred years ago:

"In the judgement of the holiest and wisest men, there is nothing more honest nor better, nor any trade of life more meet for a Gentleman, nor more acceptable to God, than the tilling of the earth. The most mightie Lord himself did first ordaine it. For Adam and his sons were all husbandmen, Noe was a planter of vines, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were shepherds; Saul from his Asses, and David from his sheep, were called to the Crown; Elizeus and Amos of shepherds were made prophets. Jesus the sonne of Syrach, commending husbandry above the rest, saith, hee customably used himselfe to hold the plow, to drive the cart, and to keepe cattell: but what need we more? Our Saviour Christ himselfe, glorieth to be the sonne of a husbandman, and frameth his parables of planting vines, of sheep and sheep-herds: moreover, as it is in Luke, our Lord seemeth to be a teacher of husbandry, where he sheweth that trees are to be digged about and dunged, that they may prosper the better. For sith this Arte is of all others most innocent, and without which it is most plaine we are not able to live: the best men have alwayes imbraced it, and the old fathers have ever counted it very Cosen-German to wisdom. Cicero calleth it the Mistris of Justice, diligence, and thriftiness; some others call it the mother and nurse of all the other arts. For whereas we may live without the other, without this we are not able to sustaine our life: besides, the gaine that hereof ariseth is most godly, and least subject to envy, for it hath to deale with the earth, that restoreth with gaine such thing as is committed unto her, specially if it be furthered with the blessing of God. The onely gentlemanly way of encreasing the house, is trade of husbandry; and for this cause they were alwayes accounted the perfectest Gentlemen, who, content with the living their Ancestors left them, lived in the Countrie on their lands, not seeking their living by bargaining nor handicrafts. The Governours of Rome so devided the yeere, as they assigned onely the ninth day for businesse of the Cittie, and the rest of the time for the tillage of the Countrie, whereby,

being hardened by labor in peace, they might be better able to abide the travaile of war. Which countrie people were always preferred before the people of the Cittie, and more Nobility thought to be in them that till the ground, than in those that live idly within the walles of the Cittie, or make gaine in merchandize. By husbandry were made rich the godly Fathers, Abraham, Lot, Jacob, and Joab; and most certaine it is, that this profession and this gaine is most acceptable to God, for hee commanded Adam to till the ground and to get his living with the sweat of his brow. Thus is husbandry of such authority, as God with his open witness hath allowed it, and afterwards by his servant Moses hath added his blessing unto it, I will give the ground my blessing the first yeere, and it shall bring forth the fruite of three yeeres. And againe, If you will keepe my commandments, I will send you raine in due season, and the earth shall yeeld her increase, and your trees shall be loaden with fruite, the threshing time shall last till the vintage, and the vintage shall endure till the sowing time, and you shall eat your bread with plenteousness. What can there be now more pleasant to a Christian man, than to get his living by such means as he knoweth doth please God, and to play the Philosopher in the most sweet contemplation of the works of God, and to acknowledge and reverence the wisdom and power of the divine Majestic, and his bounteousness to mankind? the very herbes and creatures of the field in the meane time preaching unto him.

ON THE SOWING OF LINSEED.—The following directions will, I am sure, be acceptable to many of your readers:—1. It is indispensable that good and clean seed be obtained. This the Messrs. Gibbs, Half-moon-street Piccadilly, will supply. 2. The surface of the land must be reduced to a garden like fineness, by repeated harrowing and rolling. 3. The seed should be sown broad cast, either by hand, or by a drill used for small seeds, and covered over with very light harrows. Previous to sowing, however, the land should be rolled. 4. Amateur growers I advise to sow eight pecks of linseed per acre. Six pecks will produce more seed than eight; ten and twelve less seed but a far more valuable description of fibre. 5. In case the land is not considered rich enough for wheat, manure must be applied. I think it right to inform you that arrangements are now being made, by influential parties to bring the subject of flax prominently before the country, and that a public meeting will be held in London during the first week in June, for the purpose of carrying into operation the National Flax Association. By this means flax-growers throughout the kingdom will be assisted in the harvesting and preparation of their crops for market and instructed in the use of the seed for cattle.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

NUMBER OF HORNED CATTLE IN EUROPE.

Russia,	19,000,000
Great Britain,	10,500,000
Austria,	9,941,000
France,	6,684,950
Prussia,	4,275,700
Italian States,	3,500,000
Spain,	2,500,000
Netherlands,	2,500,000
Sweden,	2,647,000
Bavaria,	1,895,000
Denmark,	1,607,000
All other States,	5,258,000
Total,	70,270,974

The number of horned cattle in the United States in 1840, was 14,971,586.—*Amer. Agricult.*

It is a fair step towards happiness and virtue to delight in the company and conversation of good men; and where these cannot be had, it is better to keep no company at all.