

than the back; neck springing up from shoulders and fully incorporated with their rise; head easily set on, level on crown, and covered with hair; ears rather pointed forward, well closed, thin, free from redness, and well crowned with fine hair; they should be about four inches long and not more than five inches apart, any tendency to flatness or to droop being very objectionable. Eyes large and mild, but full of life; eyebrows very slightly elevated, and about five inches across; nostril bone strong, with an elevated ridge; the nostrils being black, full, and square with muzzle; cheeks fine, and covered with fine hair, of an equal length; under jaws about nineteen inches long, clean, well spread, free from loose flesh underneath, with the front projecting something like a chin; lips full and swelling from jaws; the muscles should quickly expand from the head to the shoulders and breast; bosom to project before shoulders, with brisket broad and deep; fore legs fine between knee and ankle, ankles clean, and hoofs black. He should be straight from the shoulders to the tail, which should hang down perpendicularly, and be flat in appearance; long from haunch to cist; flanks well down; thighs deep, short twist, with finely-turned hocks, slightly projecting; hind legs should have clean muscles and be free from coarse hair, they should be flat in appearance, and stand as near perpendicular as possible. Wool should be quite free from hair, and uniform in quality: except a little coarse on the hips and tail; its lineaments should be soft, long, and tenuous, each filament being thickly set with small fibres; it should come up to the ears, extend one inch on the jaws, hang over the knees, and leave no bare flanks visible. An ordinary ram should be strong in all his points, but equally free from coarseness or fineness, and should stand about seven hands high. Cheviot sheep are reared on hill pastures through a regular rotation of classes and ages, and then sold to those whose pasturage enables them to complete them for the shambles, and much discernment is exercised by the skilful grazier in selecting stock from a hill most suitable for his pasturage. Mountain sheep reared on heath and bent do not suit low pastures with rich, broad grasses as well as similar sheep from a mountain pasture of broad grasses; and sheep from a hill of this latter description would disappoint a grazier, if put on a low pasturage where the grasses are short and fine. The prices of top wedder lambs, during the last 30 years, have ranged from 6s. to 15s., exhibiting an average of 9s. 6d. each. Draft ewes, during the same period have varied from 12s. to 28s., averaging about 19s. 6d. per head; wool always forms a large item in the produce of a Cheviot stock. Their wool appears to have been produced by a sedulous cultivation persevered in over many centuries; the highest attainment being a long, fine filament, thickly set, closely serrated, and a total freedom from either long or short hair. Wool is a slow conductor of heat, and the more nu-

merous the serrations on each filament, the more effectually can it resist cold, wind, and rain; and it is to the possession of these qualities, in a superior degree, that pure-bred Cheviot sheep evince their superior hardiness over every other race of sheep known. A regular Cheviot should yield an average of 3 lb. to 4 lb. of fleece of white-washed wool, the price of which has varied from 8d. to 21d. per lb. during the last 30 years, and has averaged about 13½d. per lb.

THE WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—This newly organized institution is to hold its annual fairs at the place known as the Cold Springs, two miles west of Milwaukee. It is based upon the same plan as that which has been so successful at St. Louis. Its objects, as defined in the charters, are to promote improvements in all the various departments of agriculture, including not only the great staples of industry and trade, but also fruits, vegetables, and ornamental gardening; the promotion of the mechanic arts in all the various branches; the improvement of the rearing of all useful animals; the general advancement of rural economy and household manufacture; and the dissemination of useful knowledge upon those subjects.

For the accomplishment of these objects various means will be adopted, besides the annual fairs. The grounds are to be highly ornamented, so as to become a favorite place of resort; a museum in which to display all articles of use; and a library to contain books appropriate to the subjects indicated; a series of lectures will be instituted. From the spirit with which our business men already subscribed by 17 persons,) we have no doubt the project will be successful.

The officers are Dr. E. B. Wolcott, President; I. A. Lapham, Secretary; Harrison Ludington, Treasurer. To Hon. W. D. McIndoe is due the chief credit of initiating this important movement.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE GREAT TORNADO.—From a variety of accounts published in Western papers, relative to the late tornado, it appears that it swept over a space of 450 miles, with undiminished force. The destructive effects can scarcely be conceived from the accounts given. A Chicago paper says whole forests were crushed in an instant and respectable streams of water literally scooped out by the mighty tempest. The course of the tornado is traced from Fort Dodge, Iowa, where it commenced on Sunday morning, July 3rd, to Ottawa county, Michigan, which it reached on the evening of the same day. Lyons (Iowa) Union gives a long list of killed and wounded. Probably not less than 1500 lives were lost, and thousands are left houseless and penniless. Liberal relief measures are on foot at Chicago and other places.