

feeding, after all, is to give the animal the food it likes best at the proper times, and as much, and only as much, as it requires; and here the great benefit of the turnip cutter presents itself to our notice, enabling the shepherd to carry it out to the letter. — Where it is not used, a much larger quantity of turnips must be given than is necessary for their consumption, and as a matter of course, much must be left behind to be consumed by an inferior flock, exposed to all weathers, and consequently losing much of its feeding property, offering conclusive proof that although the system of trimming and cutting appears at first sight expensive, yet in the end it will be found the most economical plan. The same argument may be applied to the cutting of hay into chaff, as with care not a particle ought to be lost, and especially with hay of an indifferent quality; it helps to get quit of the mildew dust, which is highly detrimental to the health of the animal. It enables you to use a mixture of malt dust, of which sheep are particularly fond, and you thus are able to consume a part of your produce which otherwise would be almost useless. With regard to feeding stuffs, I certainly prefer linseed cake to all others, as being perfectly safe, not only producing flesh and fat, but it acts upon the system generally—acting upon the bowels and digestive organs (from whence all its ailments spring) in a slightly aperient form, and producing a natural and healthy flow of the blood. It is also of great importance to the flock-master to have some slight knowledge of the ailments to which the sheep is liable, to enable him to treat in its first stage anything of the kind that may occur; above all others, that which for some years past has been so detrimental to the interests of the farmer, but which is happily becoming less prevalent, viz., the lameness or foot-rot, seems to me to be less understood than any other. Of the many compositions which I have met with, I have never found anything to entirely remedy the evil. I think that the error which we fall into is, that we try to get rid of the effects without ascertaining the cause. If an animal affected with this complaint be thoroughly examined, it will be found in a high state of fever. This impressed me with the idea that before applying anything of a caustic nature to the part affected some aperient medicine should be used. I have therefore tried Glauber salts, in small doses of three ounces, with very great success, having for the last two years had very little to complain of.”—*Mark Lane Express*, Nov. 26.

From the Globe.

CANADIAN PLOUGHS AT PARIS.

In the following note from Mr. McDougall, of the *Agriculturist*, we learn that one of the Canadian ploughs which ranked so high in the trial at Trappes, may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. McIntosh & Walton, of this city. Our agricultural readers will no doubt feel sufficient interest in the matter, to “call and examine for themselves.”

Millbank Farm, Yonge Street, Dec. 17th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—You will probably remember introducing me, at Cobourg, to Mr. Bingham, of Norwichville, C. W., the inventor and proprietor of one of the Canadian ploughs, that attracted so much attention at the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Bingham's plough obtained the second prize at Cobourg (that of Mr. Medland, of Brampton, carrying off the first,) but as the competing ploughs were not tested in the field, the award will not have much weight with practical men: A man must walk between the plough-stilts, not for a few minutes, but for hours, before he can pronounce with confidence on the