

formed. It remains in the press one hour, and is afterwards taken out, and again replaced three or four hours, getting a dry cloth and its position reversed each time. Half an ounce of salt is said to be enough for every pound of cheese. When brought out of the press, expose them to a considerable draught in a cool room, turning twice every twenty-four hours. In a week, twice only will do. Armatto or saffron is used for colouring cheese; either will do, but the latter probably is the better—some say it is an improvement. Keep your cheese now carefully, turning the same regularly, the larger, the harder and more valuable it becomes.

**SHEEP.**—The varieties of sheep are very numerous, and are still more than cattle exposed to all the influence of soil and climate. I shall, however, confine myself to those of Spain and England, as being best known and appreciated in our colony, because in them are best united the two great objects for which this animal is reared—viz., its wool and carcass. The two races above mentioned have been judiciously mixed, hence the produce of the carcass has been much improved as well as the fleece. The average weight of the latter may be six to eight pounds, and of the former eighteen to twenty and twenty-two lbs. These should meet the attention of our farmers, as being well adapted for our climate. It is of much importance to keep your sheep excluded and free from all harm or alarm, as they fatten much better, and in every respect sooner than otherwise.

**SWINE.**—This is a valuable species of stock to a farmer, and will continue to be more so, if the lumber trade maintains its present standing. This is more likely, from the great consumption now existing at home by railways, &c. A very excellent kind of breed seems, and justly, to obtain a good standing in the Berkshire, from the reason of being more easily fed, and acquiring a large bulk and weight in a short time. Some wonderful specimens of this have been produced, say from 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs in weight; measuring from the nose to the end of the tail, 3 yards, 8 inches, and height 4 feet 5½ inches. Other approved breeds are well known among us, but a mixture of this breed is very generally diffused, from its known qualities. The mode of breeding, the food and general management of swine, are all dependent on local circumstances, so much so that it would be little use to dwell on the subject. The period of gestation with swine is sixteen weeks. Pigs are weaned at six weeks old, soon after which the sow is again in season, so that two litters are generally farrowed in one year. February and August are the best months for parturition, as the young pigs are tender, therefore the sow should never be allowed to farrow in winter.

**MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.**—Say poultry, bees, pigeons, &c. The first is perhaps the only kind worthy the farmer's attention. The most difficult to rear, voracious, and unprofitable is the turkey. Geese, which live on grass, are more valuable, and give little or no trouble. Ducks are not only harmless, but feeding principally on pernicious insects, are probably deserving of more attention

than they have yet met with. But common fowls are the best and most profitable stock, and add a good deal to the income of the good housewife, for the eggs and chickens she can always take to market. A little care and attention to feed and protect the common farm-yard hen, and her return is very numerous. A few boiled potatoes mixed with a little meal, and plenty of clean water, is all that is required. A warm shelter in winter is good management.

**FLAX CULTURE IN OHIO.**—In the immediate vicinity of Delaware, on rising a point of land, from which we could see the waving fields of grain some miles distant, the effect produced on our minds, having been raised in a district of country noted for its beautifully undulating lands and superior cultivation, was of the most pleasing nature; and what made this feeling additionally strong, was to view a great number of fields of flax in full bloom, a crop which we have cultivated largely for many years past. The soil in the neighbourhood of Delaware, is well adapted for the cultivation of flax, but to appearance, the farmers are totally ignorant of the proper method of preparing land for this crop. Flax ground should be brought to the finest possible state of tilth, and the seed should be sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, about the first week in April, or when the plum blossoms make their first appearance. We have frequently grown as high as 25 bushels of flax seed and 500 pounds of clean scutched flax per acre, extending over an area of from fifteen to forty acres. The flax ground near Delaware, could not have been ploughed more than once; three pecks per acre must have been the utmost quantity of seed sown, and the period of sowing must have been delayed at least three weeks later than it should have been. The result of this wretched system of management is perfectly obvious—ten bushels of seed will be the outside average, and the fibre is worthless for manufacturing purposes. Worse than all this, the ground by being only partially covered with plants, and they of a stunted growth, becomes covered with weeds, and is in a worse state of cultivation, than previous to its being sown with flax. Whereas if sown upon moderately rich land, and the directions above given followed, it would have proved a smothering crop to most descriptions of weeds.

The heaviest crop of clover, that we ever saw grown, the seed was sown on flax ground, at the rate of eight pounds per acre. The pulling of the flax plants, loosened the ground around the roots of the young clover plants, which in connection with a top dressing of gypsum, at the rate of one bushel per acre, as soon as the crop of flax was removed off the ground, promoted a growth of young clover plants, the first season, that perfectly astonished all those who saw it. If land be naturally too rich in decayed vegetable substance, a crop of flax taken from the ground as a preparative crop for wheat is calculated to lessen the chance for rust, besides the ground if well prepared for flax, and two bushels of seed be sown per acre, will be in better condition for wheat than would be the case, if subjected to the expensive process of summer fallowing. A well cultivated crop of corn, would in most cases be a superior preparative crop for flax, which could be either followed in succession by clover or wheat, as the judgment of the farmer would dictate, or the quality of his soil might require.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Messrs. Howe and Butler, of New York, have invented a machine entirely to supersede cutting clothes with shears. Two men can do the work of fifty with it.