

verished by excessive cropping. The consequence is, that, as reported by the Farmers themselves to Professor Johnson, the average yield, per cow, for the season, is only 89 lbs. Butter, or 140 lbs. Cheese. In Ayrshire, as reported by Mr. Colman, Commissioner from the United States, the yield is, per cow, 300 lbs. Butter, or 500 Cheese. To ensure a similar yield, the following treatment is requisite:

Select good, well shaped, healthy cows. In winter, provide for them a warm stable on the south side of the barn. Water them in their stalls. Boil regularly for them a mixture composed of turnips, mangolds, or carrots, with chaff or cut hay, and a small allowance of barley, oats, or linseed: of this let them have two pailsful each, daily—and as much oat-straw or hay as they require. In summer, turn them into fields where they can have as much grass as they can consume. The cows should calve in April; the calves to get the milk for a month, and afterwards to be weaned off with skimmed milk and boiled linseed.

Sheep.

The Leicester breed is the best to give large and fat sheep, but it is not so advantageous as regards wool, which is perhaps the principal object for which sheep are kept. That breed which would possess a combination of the two qualities of fat meat and fine wool, and a vigorous constitution without, would be the best for Lower Canada. To attain this object, you might cross the common sheep of the country, first with a Leicester Ram, so as to get a large breed, and then mix the product of the first cross with a Cheviot Ram, so as to get a finer wool, or first with a Cheviot and then with a Leicester Ram. In this way I have procured hardy sheep, any one of which will yield six or eight pounds of fine wool, and from twenty-two to twenty-five lbs of mutton per quarter. In breeding, the greatest care must be taken always to choose the finest Rams, and to preserve the finest lambs; and on no pretext ought the finer individuals to be disposed of.

On Keeping Sheep.

As this is of the greatest importance, and but little known, I will add a few remarks, which will be excused, since this has been the business of almost my whole life.

Sheep ought not to be allowed to run from field to field, as this gives them wandering habits, which injures them the whole summer through. When sheep are well fed and well treated, they will follow the person who has charge of them wherever he pleases; and if they are taken and enclosed in good pasture, they will give less trouble in looking after them than any other sort of stock. It is also of the greatest importance to smear sheep about the middle of November: for which purpose I have made use of the following mixture, which succeeded wonderfully well. The quantities here indicated will suffice for twenty sheep.

Rosin, - - -	4 lbs.
Common Oil, - -	3 pints.
Butter, - - -	8 lbs.

The oil ought to be heated to the melting point of the rosin, and the butter then added after the oil has ceased to boil, which is a point requiring attention. The whole ought to be stirred until they become thoroughly mixed; and should the composition prove to be too thick to be used, buttermilk or cream may be added, taking care to mix well. This ointment is to be smeared on the skin of the sheep in parallel lines, distant one inch from each other, and for the whole length of the creature. This application destroys vermin, invigorates the growth of the wool, and protects the animal against cold. This precaution is absolutely necessary if we wish to secure a good flock of sheep.

Another thing of great importance is, never to shut up sheep in a close ill ventilated place. It would be better to pen them up in some corner of the barn rather than to treat them so. The sheep can naturally endure a considerable degree of cold, but it cannot do without fresh air; consequently the fold ought always to be well ventilated.

It is a very bad practice to let the rams walk with the sheep in autumn, because that is the reason why the ewes drop their lambs too early in the spring. The ram (and a single one will be enough for five farmers,) ought to be kept apart from the 15th of September till the 22d of November, and if, at this latter period, he be allowed to go to the sheep, the lambs will appear about the 17th of April, and the ewes will not have had time to get worn out with suckling before going out again to the pasture.

Pigs.

The best breed for the country is that called the Berkshire, or Chinese, and as many as possible ought to be kept upon every farm, (that is as many as will consume all the milk and other remains of the dairy,) and which may be fattened in the fall. That lean, hungry, long-legged, long-nosed animal, styled the Canadian Pig, ought to be forever banished. A good breed will produce double the lard with half of the food. The Chinese or Berkshire Boar, crossed with the breed of the country, for three or four years, will effect the necessary change.

Agricultural Implements.

Those which are generally made use of, with the addition of the two mentioned above, viz., the Roller and Cultivator, may suffice until new improvements require the use of new implements.

Dairy.

The Canadian women are industrious and cleanly, consequently they are well fitted to make good butter and cheese, as soon as they know how, but this does not come within the limits of the present little treatise; besides the cattle ought to be well fed before we can hope to get milk sufficiently rich for the purposes of the dairy. I limit myself, therefore, to indicating these preliminaries.

Conclusion.

It may be said, that the Agricultural Societies are intended to bring about the improvements required by the country; but if these societies content themselves with offering prizes for the finest animals and the heaviest crops, without teaching the way to produce fine animals and fine crops, they will be acting like a person who shows another a fine bunch of fruit on the top of a wall, without offering him a ladder whereby he might reach it. He would be reduced to the necessity of looking at it, and wishing for it, without the hope of reaching it. The publication and circulation of practical advice like the foregoing, is that which would become to this individual the ladder of which he is in want.

THE GROWTH AND PREPARATION OF FLAX IN YORKSHIRE.—A meeting of parties interested in the growth and preparation of flax, was held at the Leeds Court House, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the best mode of promoting the culture of this article of great importance to the trade of Leeds. Some influential parties in Leeds having determined to raise and appropriate the annual sum of £100 and upwards to promoting the object in view, the meeting was held to determine upon the mode in which the money could be best applied. It was determined that three prizes should be offered for exhibitions at the next annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, which will be held at Ripon in August, 1854, first for the best specimens of flax grown within ten miles of Leeds; secondly, for the best specimen of flax straw, grown in Yorkshire; and thirdly, for the best specimen of scutched flax produced in Yorkshire. It is probable that the money for the prizes will be forthcoming for a number of years. We understand that a similar project is on foot as regards the growth of wool.—*Leeds Mercury.*

LIQUID MANURE FARMS.—Mr. Littledale, of Liverpool, some time since introduced irrigation by liquid manure hose and steam-forcing pump, at his well-known dairy farm at Seacombe, from plans devised by Mr. Torr, of Lincolnshire. The arrangements are much better than those at Tiptree; but if they had to be done over again we have heard that a pump, on the plan of Mr. Appold's, as shown at the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, would be used. At Mr. Smith's farm of Emmett's Grange, on Exmoor, liquid manure is conveyed without pumps or hose down the sides of a slope by the open water-courses of waste meadows, and by this means more than 100 acres of land, not worth £2, has been made worth a rent of £4 an acre. The last system has been described in the transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society.—*The Field.*