

he will keep a record of the required information, and will record any remarkable cases which he may notice, during the course of the season.

6. The inspector, by his advice and superintendence will do his utmost to obtain from the factories of his syndicate, (a) a uniform and good quality of produce; (b) scrupulous attention to cleanliness; (c) a constant attention to the testing of the milk furnished by his patrons; (d) a sufficiently good method of keeping records in order to prove the exactitude and truthfulness of the yearly report of operations that each factory will furnish to the Department.
7. The inspector will act in accordance with the directions which he may receive from Government inspectors or those of the "Provincial Dairy Association."
8. The factories of syndicates, shall each pay a subscription to the "Provincial Association Dairy" so that the makers or directors may be able to obtain an adequate knowledge of their work.
9. The syndicate will render account through its treasurer, for the salary paid to its inspector and for travelling expenses, and other items, for the necessary requirements of the syndicate; and as the grant of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization is specially donated for an inspection service of factories, such grant will under no circumstances exceed one half of the current expenses directly incurred for such inspection.
10. The grant of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, will be determined on the receipt of the declaration of the syndicate, but payment under the application of the preceding clause, will not be made before the end of the season, and after the report to the Department has been received regarding the operations of each factory. These reports must be made on forms to be furnished, with the receipt of acknowledgement, or on demand.
11. The representative of the manufacturing syndicates will appoint a president, a vice-president and a secretary treasurer, and will give the exact address of each of the officers above named, to the Department. All the official communications with the Department will be forwarded through the secretary treasurer.

DECLARATION.

We the undersigned representing the factory of..... hereafter mentioned declare that we organise as a syndicate according to the programme furnished us by the Department of Agriculture and Colonisation, and declare that we promise to pay and will subscribe toward the requirements of our inspection service a total sum of..... to be divided as agreed upon by the manufacturers.

Date.	No.	Signature of	
		Name of Manufacturing.	Name of Proprietor.
.....	1
.....	2
.....	3

By order,

ED. A. BARNARD,
Secretary Council of agriculture, Quebec.

Practical Sheep-keeping.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—I have a farm of 125 acres, three miles from railway station, 18 from a large city, and 150 from New York. The farm is upland, hilly, rocky. About 35 acres is woodland, 15 acres timothy and clover, remainder is grazing land. Plenty of excellent water. Geological formation is fossiliferous limestone, and the water is impregnated with lime. Fencing very poor. Aside from the dwelling, there is but one building of any account, a barn with accommodations for seven cows, five horses, eleven tons of loose hay, and carriage floor. I hire a farmer and wife by the year to care for the place. I sometimes spend the summer months on this farm. I should like to have it pay reasonable interest on its value. Can this be done by raising sheep? If so, what breed or breeds? How many to begin with? What increase per annum for stock? How many years before the maximum number may be kept? What should be the maximum number? What provisions for shelter? What kinds of fencing? How much do sheep eat while housed from season to season? How much hay, ground feed, oats, &c.? In other words, I should like detailed statement of probable cost for maintenance; also probable profit in detail for—not the raising of fancy breeds for fancy prices, but for wool, lambs, mutton.

C. READ.

No doubt, under the circumstances mentioned, sheep would be the most profitable stock, either a permanent flock for the rearing of early lambs for market or to purchase ewes in market, either Albany, Buffalo or New-York as most convenient, breed them to a pure Shropshire ram early in the fall, rear the lambs for sale in May or June, and fatten the ewes on pasture and some grain food and turn them off as they are ready for sale. The latter usually gives the most profit, and results in a rapid improvement of the land.

The outline of a plan which is commonly pursued would be as follows: Erect a shed open to the south in a roomy plat or yard for the winter feeding. The shed for 100 sheep should be not less than 80 feet long and 30 wide, with a feeding rack all around it, and several through the centre. The loft above will serve to store hay or straw. The shed should be 7 feet high to the upper floor and 5 feet above that, giving a large storage. Pure water should be supplied from a spring if possible in troughs in the yard. Slide doors would be desirable for the front of the shed, so that half of it might be left open in fine weather. Forty acres of pasture should carry 100 ewes to begin with, as a part of the summer the flock would be greatly reduced by sales. Forty acres might then be broken up for crops, corn, oats and clover being the rotation, the second crop of clover being pastured. This 40 acres should be divided by portable fencing so as to enclose the pasture. The permanent pasture should also be divided into ten acre lots, as the sheep do much better when the pasture is changed and the herbage is also improved by the rest. The crops thus raised should yield, to begin with, 400 bushels of corn; 400 bushels of oats; 30 tons of clover hay and 20 tons of timothy and clover. The wood land would serve usefully for an occasional week's pasture for the sheep. A bushel of grain per day is enough for 100 sheep with 300 lbs. of hay and whatever oat straw they will eat. A change from corn to oats would be useful occasionally. It is easy to figure out from these moderate crops how many sheep the farm could carry; but it ought in time to keep 200 or 300. The ten acres of corn fodder and ten of oat straw will go as far as half as much hay in feeding. Two or three acres of mangolds should be grown every year, and one acre of these will be equal to three acres of hay, according to the land. From experience in this pursuit I would suggest that a moderate estimate of resources and crops should be made and 50 per cent. discount