

weak stomach, cooks his meat carefully and skims off the fat, a man with an active stomach, which is compelled to find fuel to the furnace of the lungs to keep him warm, eats his meat raw to give it work, and to save all the fat. These principles apply equally to the feeding of cattle as to man.

### GOLDEN STRAWED WHEAT.

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We have much pleasure in publishing the following authenticated statement of the productive and safe qualities of the "Golden Strawed" Wheat: This variety of early wheat was imported from the United States, and sowed in Windsor, by Mr. James O'Brien, shortly after the first attacks of the wheat fly. It did not arrive in Windsor till late in the season, consequently no correct opinion could be formed of its properties, though its luxurious growth attracted the general attention; it matured sufficiently for the purpose of seed, and the following year several farmers who had formed a correct opinion of its early and productive qualities, procured samples, and sowed them about the 10th June,—thereby escaping the season of the fly's existence. The straw being of a compact texture, and covered with a glazed cuticle is impervious to moisture, consequently resists 'rust,' to which late sowings of soft strawed wheats are so liable. It is more productive than the black sea wheat and rather earlier. The following returns obtained from the golden strawed wheat, give evidence of the productiveness this season. In one instance, it yielded 22 bushels after 1 bushel sown; another instance gave 17 to 1; and a third, gave 14 to 1; all the excellent quality weighing in some instances 64 lbs. per bushel. Our informant who is a judicious farmer, says: "In cultivating the golden strawed wheat, we have nothing to fear from the fly if we sow during the first week in June; the crop only requires three months propitious weather to mature it." And he adds; "had we adopted this variety, and understood the theory of late sowing in time, we would long ago have starved out the fly, in place of being starved out by it."

This subject ought to engage the attention of our local Societies, and if they manifest a disposition to introduce this valuable variety of wheat more generally, we shall lend our assistance in procuring seed.

J. IRONS, Sec'y B. B. A.

Halifax, Jan., 1851.

**PIGS AFFECTED BY COLD.**—Fine-bred pigs, having little hair, must have a much warmer temperature than sheep. When pigs huddle together, it is a sure sign that they are not warm enough. Cold, stopping the circulation in the skin, drives the blood to the internal organs, and causes inflammation.—*Amer. Agr.*

### MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

The following observations from a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, who has had much experience in sheep husbandry, will be found useful to many of our readers.

I do not consider Indian corn a desirable grain for feeding ewes with reference to producing a supply of milk. It is a strong and heating grain, and will produce founder, will induce a fever, sooner than any other grain, if fed out liberally. It has no tendency to increase lacteal secretions, but its influence would be to dry them up. For the purpose of keeping store sheep in heart, and of recruiting a flock in low flesh, no grain is so good as corn if prudently fed, that is, regularly, and in very small quantities to each sheep. I greatly approve of grinding the corn and cob together. There is some value in the cob, and the use of corn in this way, is much safer than when not thus ground.

What would be the effect of intermixing the meal with carrots, I cannot, from any experience, suggest. If the meal and the carrot should be combined, the meal in small quantities with the view of keeping the sheep in condition, and the carrot in larger proportion to produce a flow of milk, I think it might do well. I have cultivated mangel wurtzel and carrots for large stock, but not for sheep.

I consider the carrot a more valuable root than the mangel wurtzel, and should esteem it preferable to the beet, in producing a flow of milk. But I think the same ground and same tillage will produce a larger product of the beet; than of the carrot. In my own experience, the beet has attained the largest size. Which would be the most profitable crop to feed to ewes, all things considered, it might be difficult to decide. If the circumstances of the soil and culture were such, as to ensure a great yield, I should prefer risking the carrot, for I consider it the richest and most nutritious root.

No grain I have ever fed to breeding ewes, has been so available in producing a flow of milk, as good shorts from wheat. They induce no febrile action, are nutritious, and seem to exert a specific influence in producing milk. One bushel to a flock of 30 ewes, fed twice a day, say morning and evening, would be about two quarts each per day. Shorts of good quality should weigh 15 or 16 lbs. to the bushel. This affords about 1 lb. to each ewe per day, and I have found it sufficient, and to produce satisfactory results. But it may be objected, that this practice would involve an outlay of cash, to pay the miller's bill; and that the farmer should contrive to sustain his flock within his own resources.—This is true. In planning a disbursement the farmer should at the same time devise the means to meet the disbursement. And how shall it be done? In my own case, I have raised annually a crop of barley, for the special purpose of sustaining my flock in the winter, with a small saving under the circum-