

a little wider at the bottom, in order to prevent the compound from sticking to the sides. This the carpenter will easily understand.

With respect to making beans into compound, no difference is to be observed, except that they will require 20lbs. or 30lbs., or even more of water than barley, as you will perceive in the course of your experience. But observe, the beans must be reduced to a fine meal, equal, if possible, to flour; otherwise, the unbroken pieces will pass through the bullocks undigested.

Peas are to be treated in the same manner for the same reasons.

After a little observation, you will be able to regulate the quantities by measure, without the trouble of weighing; for the extreme of exactness is by no means necessary. Of one thing you may rest assured, viz., that it is impossible to spoil the compound; for if made a little too thin or too thick, the cattle will devour it with avidity after they take to it—which they will not all readily do at first—as occurs with oil-cake also. Linseed can be incorporated with chopped hay or straw with great effect. I use it largely, and find it much cheaper than corn.

The proportions, according to the size of my copper, are nine pails of water, a pail and a half of linseed meal, and about nine bushels of cut hay, chaff, or straw.

The plan of mixing is—first to form the mucilage as you would for other compounds; next, place a large tub with a strong bottom, or trough, near the copper; then put a bushel of the cut hay into it, and pour two or three bowls of the boiling mucilage upon it, which is to be immediately stirred up with the hay. Then add a bushel of the hay with some more of the mucilage, which, after being intimately mixed, is to be pressed down as firmly as possible with the rammer. The first layer is then finished. Proceed as before till the copper is empty, smooth the top of the mess over with the trowel, and in the course of two or three hours it will be fit for use.

To make cattle compound with potatoes or white carrots, nothing more is required than, after having been well steamed or boiled, to remove them from the vessels, as hot as possible, into a trough, then sprinkle some linseed meal upon them, and knead the whole into a mass with the rammer. The compound may be put hot into the moulds, and made into cakes, or used from the trough.

Less labour will be required if the roots are removed from the cooking vessels in small quantities and incorporated with the meal.

The proportions must be left to circumstances and the cost at which cattle are intended to be fed.

The effect of giving only one pound of linseed meal per day to a bullock, when incorporated with potatoes or carrots, will soon become visible; but if a pound or two more were added, the animal would fatten at a rate which those alone who watched the proceedings would believe.

The price of linseed for crushing purposes appears to be about 1½d. per lb.

Remember that your copper being larger than mine, you must regulate the quantities accordingly, and observe that when the hay compound becomes cold, it turns sour, and the bullocks then reject it. Mine eat it smacking.

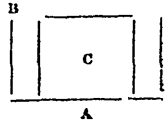
You will find this food extremely economical, efficacious, and, at this dry season, an excellent substitute for grass.

Should you require further information, I shall be happy to give it.

Yours, &c. JOHN WARES, JUN.
Trimingham, Norfolk, May 26.

P.S.—Do not forget, on all occasions to damp the fire, either by throwing wet cinders upon it, or by removing the greater part from the furnace.

The boxes may be made (by landowners) best of hard materials, and by tenants, at their own charge, of fir or other cheap posts and poles, either for the doors or sides of and backs of the boxes, so placed as to admit of furze or material being interlaced between the external parts of the boxes, of which A, the doorway for the cattle to enter; B, a passage way, to feed the animals in their feeding troughs; C, the pits, two feet deep and ten feet square, wherein the



beasts stand, separated from each other by partitions between each box; and the boiling-house should be handy at one end of the boxes, but which will not be absolutely necessary, if a fanner has in his house the means already of boiling and preparing the composition, which, when made, should be kept in a cool place and covered up from birds, flies, and wasps, &c., and of course making only in proportion to the consumption while sweet and palatable to the beasts or sheep. But this kind of food is not at all suitable for the fattening of either porkers or bacon hogs. If further information be desirable by personal inspection, it will be open to all agriculturists desirous of benefiting themselves by the adoption of the system, at Sir Charles Burrell's farm, at West Grimsted, near the brick and tile yard, adjoining the Horsham Road, where the feeders of the stock will generally be found in his business, and willing to afford answers to any inquiry on the spot. The Canadian climate would of course require that these boxes of cattle houses should be made sufficiently warm.

With reference to the burning of clay, for manure, we have repeatedly recommended this plan as one of the best and most easy modes of procuring manure, and we have also submitted a plan for burning clay, which we shall give again in the summer. It may not be proper to burn clay on light soils, but burned clay might be brought on them from other soils. When summer fallows are in progress, during the dry seasons, would be the most suitable time to burn clay, and weeds upon them for manure. We need not use coal here, as we may have small brush-wood, grass or weeds that will answer the purpose well. On every farm there is clay that may answer for burning on the banks of drains, and other places where it would be better away. With summer fallow, and burning clay as manure, there is not a farm in the country that might not be certainly and usefully improved, and if once brought into a state of fertility, it would by its increased produce, maintain its fertility under judicious management.

BURNING CLAY.

SIR,—In answer to "J. C. C.," of Exeter, who asks the best manner of burning clay, I beg to say that last summer I burned, with coal called the Blacksmiths' coal, which cost 3d. per cwt. at the pit, 213 square yards of heavy red dirt in a road, the cost of which