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necked) I now turned them to grass, run-
ning over a few fields we were going to put
in with spring crop afterwards. I put them
on four acres of first years' clover, giving
them 4 quarts of grain until the first of July;
when I weaned the lambs. I now turned
the ewes into the bush, and continued the
allowance of grain to the lambs until the
first of December, giving them occasionally
a few small turnips, or a few cabbage leaves
just to learn them to eat turnips when they
came to their winter quarters, which was on
the first of December.

The daily consumption was 9 lbs. clover
hay, (at the rate of \$10 per ton) one bushel
grain and two bushels turnips. I continued
this until the first week in March. when I
sheared them and slaughtered them the
same day, having sold the mutton whole-
sale at the low price of six cents per pound
meat being very low that spring. I weighed
them on the first of Jan. the live weight
being 1,275 lbs., on the first of February
1,665 lbs., and on the first of March 2,070 lbs.
at this rate they nearly gained one pound
each per day at a cost of about 44 cents per
day. The manure and extra charge of five
dollars I have made will repay my labor, as
the food was consumed at home without
going to market

Dr.	\$ cts.
Cost of ewes.	40 00
Ram lamb.	6 00
Extra feed to ewes to the first of	
March.	2 40
Ditto extra feed until they went to	
pasture.	5 20
Rent of pasture 4 acres at \$4 per acre	16 00
four quarts of grain per day up to last of	
July.	5 20
Grain to lambs up to the first of Dec.	5 85
Hay.	4 10
Turnips.	18 20
Grain.	36 40
Expense of shearing, smearing &c. &c.	5 00
Interest for a year on the cash of ewes.	3 00
	147 43

Cr.	\$ cts.
By ram lamb sold.	7 00
"crooked neck sold.	1 00
Wool from ewes 60 lbs at 25 cts.	15 00
Sold ewes at \$4 50 each.	45 00
Mutton from 15 sheep 1245 lbs at	
6 cents per lb.	74 70
Fat from fat sheep 120 lbs at ten cents.	12 00
15 pelts at 12½ cents.	1 87½
Wool from fat sheep 115 lbs at 25	
cents per lb.	28 75
	185 32½
Deduct.	147 43
Profit.	37 89½
M. M.	

LOSSES BY LIVE STOCK PREVENTABLE.

"He says: "I will beg the attention of the
sheep-master to some precautionary rules,
which at first sight may appear commonplace,
but with experience daily tells me are too
much forgotten in practice. The object of
the farmer ought to be to grow as many sheep
on his farm as is consistent with the feed it
supplies, and if he exceeds or falls short of
his just proportion, he will either way be a
loser. This is too obvious to require much
illustration. In the former case, the sheep
are starved, and will neither do justice to the
land nor pay when sold to the butcher; in the
latter much valuable food is wasted, and
his profit, as a matter of course, diminished.
"Another point of consideration is, the
sudden change of food to which some subject
their flocks. The majority of the diseases
proceed from the sudden change from a
scanty to a luxurious diet. It is no uncom-
mon occurrence to see a flock or herd, which
has been nearly starved during the winter,
suddenly by turning out abundant pasturage on
the approach of spring; or others, which
during summer or autumn have received but
little attention and been hardly folded
abruptly put in collseed or turnips. Diseases
arising from indigestion and repletion soon
follow, and the farmer is astonished at the
extent and rapidity of his losses.

"All this might have been avoided by
making the transaction a little more gradual.
At night the sheep should be removed from
their new feed, good sweet hay should, for a
time, form a considerable portion of their
diet, and by slow degrees, the flock might be
initiated, as it were, into the full enjoyment
of their rich, succulent provender.

Again a farmer sometimes attends a fair,
and purchases a lot of sheep that have been

driven a long distance, and for several days
have had little better grazing than they
could pick up by the side of the driftway.
When he gets them home he immediately
turns them into his best grass, and by this
imprudent act introduces fever or dysentery
into his flock. Had he, on the contrary,
placed them on a short cool, pasture for a
few days, their condition would have im-
proved, and the tone of their stomachs and
bowels have gradually risen to the due
strength for the reception of rich food.

"The farmer, on purchasing his stock
would do well to inquire into the description
of the soil to which his lot had been ac-
customed, and also into their previous habits,
as whether they had been folded, etc. If the
sheep had been bred on land much superior
to his own, he would be wise to reject them,
for they were unlikely to thrive on inferior
pasturage. If they have come from inferior
soils he must be very careful in preparing them
by gradual indulgence for the richer feed to
which they are about to be transferred. I
will add but one more observation. A wise
farmer will never confide his flock to the
exclusive and unwatched care of his shep-
herd, however clever or trustworthy that
servant may be."—H. Cleave, in *Agricultural
Society's Journal*.

INOCULATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

The following is from the *North British
Agriculturist* of October 16:

I have waited to see if Mr. Bruce's letter
on pleuro-pneumonia, contained in your im-
pression on the 3rd ult., produced any article
or comment. Having sustained much loss
from this cause, I consider the subject of
vital importance, and hope if Mr. Bruce has
not left the country, he will publish any fur-
ther conclusion he may arrive at on the
point. I would also like some detailed ex-
planation on the proper manner of taking
and using the sort of virus, and properly
conduct the process of inoculation, for, whilst
forcibly dwelling on the ill effects of im-
properly performing the operation, Mr. Bruce
leaves us without much information as to
what is the real experience the colonists
have so painfully acquired.—*A Southern
Farmer*.

[Mr. Bruce will doubtless publish the
results of the investigations regarding
inoculation for the mitigation and prevention
of the contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.
A good Many of the London dairymen have
for years pursued the plan of inoculation
on every fresh acquisition to their stock, and
can afford interesting facts and figures respect-
ing it. The growing favor in which the
practice is regarded by intelligent dairymen,
and the more extended adoption even in the
country, afford practical evidence of its value.
On the Continent, the operation has always
been more approved of than in this country,
where it was distinguished by Professor Sim-
monds, and also by late Professor Dick and
Mr John Barlow. There is not much difficult
in securing suitable matter for inoculation.
The lymphic fluid or exudate should be
taken from the lungs of animals in the second
stage of pleuro; blood and pus, and especially
in malignant cases, should be avoided. For
immediate use of lymph may be taken
direct from the diseased lung on the point
of the lancet, or some threads of cotton satu-
rated with it can be used as a seton. For
keeping for future use it may be stored in
tubes, or between flat pieces of glass, like
vaccine lymph. Ten or twelve inches below
the arch of the tail is the spot usually select-
ed for operation; a scratch is made through
the skin without drawing blood, and the
lymph gently rubbing into the absorbing
connective tissue; or a seton soaked in the
exudant is drawn underneath the skin. If
the inoculation takes, the wound usually
swells up a little. For a few days the animal
is feverish, but soon gets all right. Occasion-
ally, considerable local inflammation occurs,
sometimes terminating in sloughing the end
of the tail. It is the risk of such degenerate
inflammation extending into vital parts that
justifies the tail being selected for inocula-
tion."—*Vet. Ed.*]

Stock Sale.

The sales of Mr. J. R. Craig, of Edmonton and
of Simon Beattie, of Bongar, have been
well attended. The stock in both cases was
in high order; nearly the whole of the stock
went to the States. The prices brought were
highly satisfactory.

Donald Dinnie, the fine Henry draught
stallion, that was exhibited at the last Pro-
vincial exhibition, brought \$5,000.

J. R. CRAIG'S SALE OF COWS AND HEIFERS.

Dairymaid, imported, red and white, 5 yrs, Gen. S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.,	\$720
Dairymaid 2nd, roan, 15 mos., Col. R. H. Austin, Sycamore, Ill.,	650
Finetta, roan, 10 yrs., C. C. Parks, Wau- kegan, Ill.,	300
Fidelity, roan, 15 mos., R. H. Austin,	400
Flora, roan, 7 years, and calf Lady of Green Grove, 2 mos., Benj. Summer, Woodstock, Conn.,	375
Prince Imperial's Gem, red, 16 mos., R. H. Austin,	950
Maid of Thornhill, imported, red, S. Meredith & Son,	675
Ruby 2nd, r. & w., 14 years, R. H. Aus- tin,	200
Lady Solway, red roan, 5 yrs., C. C. Parks,	200
Gertude, red, 3 years, B. Summer,	275
Sultana, roan, 3 mos., do.,	150
Ruberta, red, 1 yr., S. Meredith & Son,	325
Lady Bourbon 2nd, red, 3 yrs., R. H. Austin,	350
Gentle Annie 2nd, roan, 1 year, C. C. Parks,	300
Evangeline, roan, 1 yr., C. C. Parks,	100
Imperial Rose, roan, 6 mos., B. Summer	275
BULLS.	
Prince Imperial, roan, 6 yrs., R. H. Aus- tin,	350
Reliance, red, 2 yrs., J. C. Snell,	175
Emperor, roan, 16 mos., R. H. Austin,	300
Proud Prince, red, 1 year, do.,	100
Baron of Green Grove, r. & w., 3 months, R. H. Austin,	100
Heir of Edmonton, r. & w., 3 mos., R. H. Austin,	85

SUMMARY.

17 females, average, \$363.25—Total.	\$6,145
6 bulls, do. 185.00 do.	1,110
23 head, average, \$315.50—Total.	\$7,255
24 ewes, 20 ewe lambs, and 7 rams brought \$3,295, realizing upwards of \$64 per head. One pair brought \$315.	

Mr. Beattie's imported draught horse that
took the first prize at the last Provincial Exhi-
bition, sold for \$5,000.

MR. BEATTIE'S SALE OF COWS AND HEIFERS.

Maid of Honor, imported, roan, 3 yrs., Geo. Murray, Racine, Wis.,	\$2600
Lady Gunter, imported, red, 3 yrs., Geo. Murray,	2000
Lady Knowlmore, roan, calf of Lady Gunter, E. Stillson, Wis.,	725
Ruberta, imported, roan, 7 years, Geo. Meredith, Ind.,	1275
Malmsey, imported, roan, 4 years, C. C. Parks, Illinois,	3100
Royal Booth, roan, calf of Malmsey C. C. Parks,	700
Rose of Racine, red, 4 years, and c. c., roan, Gen. S. Meredith,	3420
Annie Leslie, roan, 9 years, B. Summer Connecticut,	375
5th Duchess of Springwood, white, 2 years Gen. Meredith,	550
Her Highness, imported, roan, 5 years, B. Summer,	400
Jessie, roan, 10 years, B. Summer,	275

BULLS.

Royal Duke, imp., red, 2 yrs., C. C. Parks,	550
Royal George, roan, 16 mos., do.,	100
Tweedside, roan, 17 m. s., do.,	225
Burnside, roan, 17 mos., D. Brown, Pickering,	205

SUMMARY.

12 cows and heifers, average, \$1,201.75	
Total.	\$14,420
4 bulls, do. 270.00	
Total.	1,080
16 head, " \$968.75	
Total.	\$15,500
50 ewes and 5 rams brought \$3,395, or over \$61 each.	

FOOD, AND THE MODE OF ADMINISTERING IT.

Irregularity in feeding acts injuriously on
stock. Like ourselves, animals (not on pas-
ture) look for their food at the appointed
periods. We know practically that the omis-
sion of a meal at the usual time causes flatu-
lence, dyspepsia and uncomfortable feelings.
An inattentive and irregular stockman should
be got rid of without delay.

The proper qualities, quantities and ad-
mixture of food have much to do with the
health and progress of animals. The car-
bonaceous and nitrogenous should bear due
proportion to each other. Science has en-
lightened us in this matter, thanks to our
agricultural chemists. Food may be too rich,
too nitrogenous, too glutinous, too laxative,
or too astringent. Dressed wheat will kill a
horse, but if he eats it as it is grown, with
the chaff and straw, no damage ensues. A
neighbor lost five horses which ate freely of

dressed wheat in a barn. Rank, young,
rapidly-grown grass will often kill animals;
so will too much bean meal, unaccompanied
by more carbonaceous, succulent or oleagin-
ous food. A certain plain farmer fed his
cattle on bean meal mixed with linseed
made into balls in addition to other
oil, food. He was a philosopher. The oil
was carbonaceous, and laxative, the bean
meal nitrogenous and astringent. His beans
were a picture.

I dare not fold my limbs on your Italian
rye grass forced by dressing of Peruvian guano
washing in by our jet, but can safely do so
when the grass is produced by the bullock
manure from under the sparred floor, washing
in by hose and jet. The Peruvian guano
was disproportionately nitrogenous.

I seldom loose a ewe or lamb in parturi-
tion, for they are fed mixed food principally,
and I have carefully avoided giving them
mangel before lambing, and only a very
small quantity of turnips; but I much pre-
fer cabbage, both before and after lambing.
I often hear of very heavy losses of ewes and
lambs at lambing time, when they are fed
entirely on turnips, especially if those turnips
have been forced to a luxuriant growth by
superphosphate of lime guano. As turnips
contain ninety per cent. of water, they are
clearly unsuited (as a sole food) to form in
the breeding animal a well developed lamb,
calf or pig.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE OF SEVERAL BREEDS.

We have before us a statement of the
weight of some of the prize and prominent
fat cattle of the great Smithfield show.
There is as usual much criticism to the
awards. The champion beast, as to the
best of all the cattle shown, was a Short-horn
heifer. The prize sweepstakes ox was also
a Short-horn this year. The weight of all
the cattle showed is given in a table pub-
lished in the *Mark Lane Express*, as fol-
lows:

Hereford, 1st prize.	lbs. 2,328
do butcher's prize.	2,635
Short-horn first prize.	2,655
(The same animal took butcher's prize)	
Devons, 1st prize.	1,736
do butcher's prize.	1,904
Polled, 1st prize.	2,415
do butchers prize.	2,499
Scotch breeds, 1st prize.	2,478

What is meant by the butcher's prize
is that it was given to the best fatted animal
of each breed, without regard to quality.
The other prizes are for the best animals,
taking proportion and quality into consider-
ation.

It will be seen that the weight of the
Herefords, the Short-horns, the polled and
the Scotch cattle approximate, while the
Devons differ very much. Another jour-
nal, commenting on these weights, says:

"The first prize Devon steer, three years old
weighed 1,549 lbs. Last year the same ani-
mal at 2 years old took a prize, then weighing
1,287 lbs; gain 262. Another prize Devon
steer of the same age weighed 1,632 lbs; last
year, 1,516—gain 116 lbs. The first prize
Hereford ox, age not given, weighed 2,338 lbs,
last year 1,958—gain 380. A Hereford steer,
3 years old, weighed 2,168; last year, at two
years old, 1708—gain 460. A Short-horn
steer, four years old, weighed 2,491; last year
2,107—gain 384. A Short-horn heifer, same
age, weighed 2,217; last year 1,985—gain
232. All those mentioned were prize ani-
mals at Smithfield or Birmingham last year,
and all at Smithfield this year. It will be
noticed that the greatest gain was made by a
Hereford and the least by a Devon. One
fact is very prominently brought out by these
figures. It is that at present prices for beef
neither in this country nor in England, does
it pay to keep an animal after it is well fat-
tened;

Some of the cattle not awarded premi-
ums were even heavier than the prize takers.
We notice in the list a Hereford ox that
weighed 2,538 lbs, and the Devon ox that
weighed 2,255 lbs. But these weights really
mean nothing. Each animal had been fed
for the show from one to two years all it
could be made to consume. The greatest
question was left entirely untouched—it is
not referred to in any way. That question
is, which of the several breeds put on the
most meat at the least expense? Which of
the animals made the best return for the
amount of food consumed? That is the only
test. Of what service is it to see a great ox,
loaded down with fat and flesh, if every
pound of meat on him has cost twice what