

it ought not to be repeated on the same field in succession, for no land can continue to bear the same crop, year after year, without injury. The flax straw will serve well for bedding, and be a rich addition to the dung heap. The refuse of the seed-pods is nearly as good for feeding as the seed itself. In Ireland, the seed, when used for this purpose, is estimated to be worth \$20 per acre. For the mode of growing Barley, see the *Companion*, vol. 1, p. 69. In the *Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society*, for 1848, we find a premium crop of this grain of 130 bushels per acre, grown at Martinsburgh, Lewis co., as follows:

1 day ploughing at	\$1.50
1½ days harrowing and rolling,	2.25
2 " harvesting,	2.00
1 day hauling,	2.00
½ day hauling manure,	0.75
6½ bushels seed at 62½ cents and sowing,	3.69
6 days thrashing and cleaning (by hand ?),	4.50
Interest on land at \$50,	7.54
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	\$24.23
Net profit per acre,	\$44.77
—Farmer's Companion.	

FAT CATTLE.

We have frequently shown the intimate connection between the production of fat animals and the growth of corn. It seems, as far as our present knowledge is available, that this connexion is so intimate that either the relation of stock and corn must be kept up, or the difference will have to be made out of the stamina energy of the soil itself. In other words, when a considerable quantity of stock is not fattened on a farm, the soil will have to suffer in fertility, unless the loss is made up by the purchase of artificial manure. Nor are we sure that for any great or even considerable length of time, the purchase of any one artificial manure will entirely supply the place of keeping stock. We know an instance where this was attempted. Some land near a town was annually denuded of its straw, when artificial and purchased manures were very liberally applied; but the result showed a falling off in fertility, which was soon restored by the renewal of applications of farmyard manure.

We again are cognizant of an instance where the most important evidence of the connexion between stock and corn—between cattle fed and crops produced—is afforded; and this is the estate of Mr. John Hutton, of Sowber Hill, near Northallerton, who has been taking into hand for some years poor, wild, worn-out farms, as his tenants dropped, until he has about fifteen hundred acres or more—a large quantity for the district—and has followed out the system of steam-boiling linseed and meal, combining this with chaff, and so feeding a large num-

ber of cattle. He has thus renovated the poor, worn-out soils and reduced the whole to a state of garden cultivation, combined with the successful feeding of prime short-horn steers.

His habit is to make no secret of his proceedings; but, year after year, invites large parties of his neighbourhood, and of the most spirited farmers from different localities, who inspect the whole of his proceedings, and are invited to offer remarks on his plans, and to whom he gives every information. A party of some 29 agriculturists of this class lately inspected his farming operations, and the clean, healthy, and happy condition of fifty well-fed short-horn steers ready for market, the sleek and almost fat condition of the straw-fold or store cattle in his yards—many worse are sold for fat—the healthy condition of his draught horses, are a vivid recollection of the value of the linseed compound on which they are fed—the fat cattle to the utmost limit, and the store stock and horses once a day. To suit the expenses of the times the following is the formula of his feed, and, as will be seen, the cost of feeding is at this dear season not more than six shillings per week. We think the fact is well worth communicating; and as he has no objection to his plans being widely known, he will not object, we are sure, to us giving it to our readers.

Cost of keeping a Fat Beast for one week.

	s.	d.
April 18, 1854.		
26 lbs. of meal at 1d. per lb.	2	2
13 lbs. of linseed at 1½d. per lb.	1	7½
Turnips (from 70 lbs to 80 lbs per day)	1	6
Coals.	0	1½
Labour on each beast.	0	7
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	6	0

The food given to the draught horses is 1 lb. of linseed and 3 lbs of meal, at noon, at a cost of 4½d. per day.

The value perhaps of this in promoting the digestion of nourishing food at a time of day when it is important to get the work as rapidly done as possible is incalculable, and the healthy coats of the horses showed that it was suited to their animal economy.

We cannot help thinking that this mode of economizing root crops, and so getting the largest amount of fed animals from the smallest quantity of green crops, using up all the straw most carefully and most favourably for its conversion into manure, is a vast desideratum to the cold-chay farmer. How, he asks, can he get good manure with his small quantity of roots, or how keep stock in any quantity so as to have his manure made by those who are fattening? This plan seems to be a solution, and ever since its introduction by Mr. Marshall, has Mr. Hutton followed it out, feeding or keeping, we believe, something like a hundred beasts per annum. The small quantity of roots per day—taking the minimum of 70 lbs.—would in twenty weeks amount to some four-and-a-

half tons only, thus finding all the roots necessary for feeding four cattle on one acre of a twenty-ton-per-acre crop.

We have taken the extreme as to time, for few farmers would feed them perhaps so long, and we cannot help also observing that when a stone of beef, or nearly so, at 7s 9d. a per stone of 14 lbs., can be laid on per week, there is a very ample profit. There is a profit, however, if a considerably less weight than this is added, which is perhaps more frequently the case in cattle feeding; but even if the whole of the expense of feeding were not reimbursed in the fattening of the animals, it doubtless would be in the addition of valuable manure to the land.

Another hint at cattle feeding may be had from Mr. Hutton's plans. While you invariably find all the animals quietly laid down until their known times of feeding, you find them all most scrupulously clean. Not a single spot of dirt can be found on the whole, from one end to the other; and this is partly occasioned by the uniform consistency of their dung with this mode of feeding, which occurs perhaps in no other; but also by the great care in removing every particle, and keeping them all well and uniformly littered. Their comfort and quietness also contribute in no small degree to their cleanliness; and though they are not curried as a rule, the skin is kept in healthy action by the friction of a whisp of straw occasionally applied. Mr. H., has adopted this plan, if we rightly remember, for some six or eight years.—*Mark Lane Express.*

IMMENSE LOSSES ON THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

The year 1853 has proved very unfortunate to a number of individuals on this side of the Atlantic, who have been led by a laudable and enterprising spirit to import the improved breeds of farm stock from Great Britain. A number of fine animals have perished, from one cause or other during the voyage, and our own Province has largely shared these disasters.

Mr. W. B. Crew, of this city, has, we regret to say, been a great sufferer. Mr. Crew reached home a short time since, with less than one half of the animals which he purchased at great trouble and cost in England! He lost on the passage a valuable Stallion, a splendid young Durham Bull and Heifer, thirteen out of twenty-one improved Leicester sheep, several of them among the finest that the stockmasters of England could supply, and out of 120 head of carefully selected Poultry, consisting of no less than thirteen of the most approved sorts, only 36 head reached their destination! Several dogs of different breeds, we understand, likewise shared the same fate. The Pigs alone reached Toronto unimpaired in condition and number. Mr. Crew has one very superior Agricultural Stallion left, (which cannot but prove highly advantageous to the country, however otherwise this very disas-