

prices, but it must be remembered that they are not such showy animals as the sheep of some of the other breeds, but have always been the favoured sheep of the practical rent-paying farmers: The following is an account, from the *English Agricultural Gazette*, of some prices of the fall sales and lettings of Hampshire Down rams and ram lambs: At Mr. Cary Cole's sale, the higher price paid for a ram was 70 guas. = \$350.00. Eighty ram-lambs let and sold for an average of £11. 3s. = \$55.00.

Mr. Geo. Judd's ranged in price up to 21 guas. = 105.00.

Mr. W. G. Young's rams let at prices up to 74 guas. = 370.00, the average of 77 lambs let and sold being \$55.00.

Mr. Dibden's lamb-rams let up to 25 guas. = 125.00, the average of 104 animals let being 10 guas. = 50.00.

We need not remind our readers that many farmers prefer using lamb-ram with their ewes, on account of the great weight of the shearlings.

Tobacco—We have not grown tobacco for many years, but last spring we thought of trying a few dozen plants. They have turned out remarkably well, in spite of the ravages of the horrid blasts of June 29th and 30th, which cut them about terribly. The fine ripe plants, *really ripe* we mean, were cut in August 20th, so they were just 11 weeks and 4 days in the ground. As we shall have left St. Anne de Bellevue before the crop is dry enough for packing, some one else will have to look after that part of the preparation, which is a bore, as we like to finish any job that we have begun.

Grazing Cattle.—If a farmer has two pastures, one would naturally think that he would put his cows into one and clear it up before touching the other; but that does not seem to be the way here. The cows sleep in one large pasture where there is not much for them to eat, and pass the day in another smaller field of aftermath, where there is still less for them to eat! Fortunately for them, a piece of oats, pease, and vetches was sown after another crop of the same was taken off, which second crop was attacked by rust, and what there is of it has to be cut or perished. Not much use sowing any kind of pulse in July on hot sandy land within a foot or so of the rock.

The Root Crop is a sad sight here. The land was so soaked with rain that the potatoes could not be earthed up; the carrots died in their infancy; the swedes were sown very late and singled when the grass was smothering them—ten inches high—and rendering horse hoeing impossible; the mangels the same; and yet, two years ago, there was as fine a crop of mangels, swedes, and carrots, on the same field, as any one could desire! But, then, they were sown early and, Scotch fashion, on drills, so that the horsehoe could go to work as soon as the plants were up. Sow on the flat on higher, dry land, but on the drill in wet land. It is a dangerous thing to do to leave off any plan found to answer in a damp climate and soil if one is farming under the same conditions.

Hampshire-down sales.—Mr. Jas. Flower's Hampshire Down ram lambs from Chilmark were sold and let at Britford Fair. One was let to Lord Carnarvon at 115 gs and another to Mr. Drake at 84 g. The lambs for sale made up to 28 gs., the average for 103 let and sold being £15 11s. The ewes were sold at an average of £5 12s. per pen.

The above flock is the one from which Mr. James Cochrane selected the magnificent specimens of which portraits were given in our last.

Harrowing grain-crop.—Addressing a large meeting of Manitoba farmers, Prof. Fletcher, of the Ottawa Experimental farm, gave them some very sound advice as to the extirpation of weeds. Among the other things he spoke of what was the invariable practice of all the best South of England farmers, in our day, namely, the harrowing of grain-crops after they were above ground. He believed that the practice was destined to be of inestimable value to the farmers of the West. If, after the usual cleaning operations of the summer-fallow had been properly carried out, and the crop of the following year were harrowed twice after it came up, most of the troublesome weeds of the cultivated weeds would disappear. He cited the experience of several progressive farmers who had adopted the practice, and spoke of the good results secured by Mr. Mackay, at Indian Head, and Mr. Bedford, at Brandon.