

cessful at the Parlington show. They look well in the wool, and clip about 19 lbs. The sheep have been all weighed and numbered. The Parlington Club are deserving the thanks of the agriculturists for carrying on this experiment in so plucky a manner, and procuring the sheep from such first class men. The sheep will commence cake next week, except the odd mixture which are being tried without cake.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Will the Ewe Breed twice in one year.

(From the *Mark Lane Express.*)

As you have lately published the opinion that it is possible to make the ewe breed twice in one year, I will bring to your notice an instance which I consider to be very unusual. Allow me to say I doubt if it would be politic as a rule to keep a flock for the object and with the view of making such fecundity the essential qualification in a breeding flock; but in the case of a scarcity of lambs an old ewe might oftentimes be made to produce an extra 10s. in the year by such a mode of treatment. The great objection would be the risk incurred by castration in the autumn of the year, although a plentiful use of tar might obviate much of the inconvenience. The case in point is that of an ewe put to ram in August, 1858. She had twins in January, 1859, which were sold in May for 30s. each. She had a single lamb in August following, which was sold in December for 25s.; and on the 24th of last month she again produced a fine lamb, and is herself in better condition than she has been at any period since I have been her owner. How long she may continue to produce at this rate I cannot tell, but she shall not be sacrificed to the butcher while she continues such a useful member of the commonwealth. The Norfolk ewe is best adapted for twice in one year. It is a hardy sheep, and produces abundance of milk.

E. AGATE.

Farm Buildings and Farm Yards.

The out-buildings of the farm consisting of barns, sheds, carriage and hog-houses, tool shop, &c., give a better index to the system of management than most any other thing, except the fences and the fields. These buildings in regard to number and finish, should correspond with the farm and the wants of the farmer.

A good barn is, next to a house, the first building which the farmer should erect. It should be large enough to house his stock, store away hay and grain, and have some little extra room for the purpose of turning in cattle loose, if occasion required it, housing farm tools, &c. If no cellar is built under it, a shed for the protection of manure is indispensable. This can also be used for a hog house, or, during the summer as a place to keep carts and farm wagons from exposure to the weather.

Some farmers have a corner of the barn devoted to a granary, but it is better to have a small building for this purpose built at some place not too far distant from the barn itself and having it elevated upon stone posts about two feet from the ground, over which, place a tin pans in an inverted position. In such grain-house, there will be less trouble from mice which in a barn are apt to do a vast amount of mischief to grains.

Doors of barns and farm out-buildings are more handy and convenient if hung upon rollers than by any other method. Use the rollers upon the bottom of the door, not the top; having the door slide inside, but never outside the building. If doors are already hung with hinges, provide hasps for the purpose of fastening them back when open, thereby obviating the trouble of the doors swinging in the way, or being shattered by the wind.

A carriage-house with stable room attached to two or three horses is a desirable building, much the better if so arranged that hogs can be placed in the cellar to convert the horse manure into valuable dressing. A small room for harness may be kept, and cleaned or oiled necessary to form a complete establishment of this kind.

A tool-room, either in the barn or carriage house will be the most desirable place of all. Here the farmer can make, repair, and paint his own farm carts, and heavier tools, doing it at times as will not interfere with more pressing labor, thus saving time and expense and getting along independent of the carpenter and painter. Of course, it will take many years to complete all these different buildings, but they are necessary and if the farmer does not have them already, he should make his plans to complete them one by one, until they are all finished.

The barn-yard should be enclosed with a double fence or wall, and if the farmer keep sheep and cattle, divide in the centre. It is a bad plan for cattle and sheep to both occupy the same yard in winter, as many accidents result therefrom. Let a division fence be made, that they may be separate. Gates are cheaper than bars, therefore pull down the latter and erect the former. Small gates for the passing of persons, are convenient, and are easily made at one side of the larger gate.

Wells in yards should in all cases be provided with pumps. If the cows are yarded during summer, let a good supply of muck be placed in the yard, to be converted into valuable manure.

In the vicinity of the farm buildings, there should be a yard for receiving timber, &c., rather than leave them piled by the roadside, or near the dwelling.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cranberry Culture.

There is in our State, hundreds of acres of land, usually called muck, swamps or meadows, which produce nothing but an annual crop