

large cattle or sheep, if the quantity of pasture or food will pay equally, by feeding the many as the few.

The criterion of excellence, with Mr. Bakewell, seems to be, *what will pay most for the same quantity of food.*

There are three different breeds of sheep in Leicestershire; the old Leicester breed,—the new Leicester, or Dishly breed,—and the common, or forest sheep. The fleece of the Dishly breed, weighs at an average, 8 lb. and sells, at present, at 10d. per lb. Mr. Bakewell considers his own breed hardly enough for any part of the island, that could produce them sufficient food; and even able to climb and live on mountainous grounds, which if it were the case in summer, could hardly be possible during the snows of winter, whether the shortness of their limbs, or the weight of their fleece and carcass, is taken into consideration. In regard to climate, Mr. Bakewell expressed an opinion, that, in general, it had not such an effect as was supposed, in changing the nature of sheep or wool; referring, in proof of that idea, to the above different kinds of sheep shown us, as still retaining their distinct and original qualities, both in regard to shape and fleece, notwithstanding the change of climate and pasture. Keep the breeds pure, and Mr. Bakewell is satisfied, that no material change will be effected by either climate or pasture. This not being generally believed or understood, deserves to be further investigated and attended to. Mr. Bakewell, however, acknowledged, that the same kind of sheep would not produce such fine wool, in *rich* as in *poor* pasture, which is certainly agreeable to past experience and observation.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Bakewell gets about 3000l. a year for hiring out his rams, he expressed an unfavorable opinion of the practice of crossing, affirming, that it would be much better to find out what was the best, or most suitable breed, for the different kinds of land, *e. g.* for land at 5s. 10s. 15s. and 20s. per acre; and suppose, in a progressive state, other four kinds, making in all eight; and to extirpate the rest, in place of keeping them on, and attempting their improvement by crossing."

A writer in the "Maine Farmer" says that:—

Bakewell's wonderful improvements in live stock, were effected by his always selecting and keeping the best for breeders, and not like the most of our farmers, selling the best to the butcher or drover, because they could obtain a dollar or so more per head.

His principles were, fine forms, small bones, and a true disposition to make ready fat, which is indeed inseparable from small bones, or rather fine bones, and fine forms, or true symmetry of parts.

In the fattening of cattle and sheep, there is a point to be obtained, at which their flesh will be of the best quality and most valuable to the consumer, and all beyond this, is a waste of time and expense in their keeping.

An eminent breeder says "before Mr. Bakewell's days, we had no criterion but size, nothing would please but elephants and giants." And this is too much the case with our farmers at the present day. But Bakewell's prime object, in improving cattle and sheep, was to render his animals most profitable in *beef and mutton.*

So far as we breed cattle and sheep in this country, we must extend our views beyond *beef and mutton*; and with the former combine *milk, butter, and cheese*, and a fitness for *labour*; and together with *mutton*, aim at the greatest quantity of the *most useful wool.*

We wish to remind our readers upon the importance of keeping none but good breeds of stock whether cattle,

sheep, or swine, even if they keep but few of them rather than a great many poor ones.

We perfectly agree with this writer. The most useful animals of all those kept on land are such as will give the largest returns for their cost, and what they consume during the time the farmer keeps them.

Table shewing the number of days between any day in any month and the same day in any other month for a year.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jan.....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb.....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	243	273	303
March....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	365	31	51	92	125	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sept.....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oct.....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.....	31	92	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

IMPORTANCE OF WELL VENTILATED APARTMENTS.—A man consumes or spoils more than one gallon of air a minute; consequently, all closely confined places must be very unwholesome. Candles and lamps become dim in public assemblies, and this is the indication of the impurity of the air. The perspiration from animal bodies is exceedingly injurious in a confined space. "Three thousand human beings," observes Dr. Arbuthnot, living within the space of an acre of ground, would make an atmosphere of their own steam about 71 feet high, which if not carried away by winds, would become pestiferous in a moment."

—Dressed food, both animal and vegetable, pollutes the atmosphere; consequently, a room is very insalubrious immediately after it has been used for the purpose of dining. Dr. Priestly, on one occasion, corked up a bottle of this kind of oxygen.—Every room ought to be completely purified, by the opening of the door and windows, at least once in a day. A close bed-room is, also, extremely unwholesome, neither ought the bed to be surrounded with curtains; many persons have a habit of sleeping with the curtains drawn entirely around the bed; no practice can be more injurious. The fire-place should never be stopped up by chimney boards, but in damp and very cold weather; a fire is essential to health, care being taken that the room is not over heated.—Many dangerous colds are caught by changing the atmosphere of a warm, dry sitting room, for that of a cold, damp bed-chamber; such transactions are injurious even to the robust, and often fatal to the weak and delicate.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—A modern writer observes that "he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numskull or a knave,—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraints that it lays on his vices.

Never choose a woman for a wife who has thin lips and a sharp nose—except you want a scold.