

exhibited." Speaking of Class IV., Sec. (4), being on the vegetable substances used in manufacture, the report says:

"At no previous exhibition in this or any other country has so splendid and valuable a display of the products of forests and plantations been exhibited, not only when we consider the magnitude of the various collections sent from almost every country, but also in regard to the admirable care which, in almost all cases, has been shown in the preparation of the specimens of which they were composed. Science and commercial enterprise have gone hand in hand, and we have no longer to regret that absence of correct information respecting the producing plants and other important particulars, which rendered so much that was sent to the exhibition of 1851 comparatively useless. Most of the collections now exhibited are labelled correctly, and not only do we find the scientific names of the trees attached, but in many cases valuable information respecting the qualities and quantities of the timber are given.

"In point of size of specimens, excellent selection, and information given, the Upper Canada collection of woods is undoubtedly the finest in the Exhibition building. It is contributed by sixteen individuals, and consists of plank logs, squared logs, transverse sections, polished specimens, veneers, and very extensive series of scientifically collected and named leaves, flowers, shoots, &c., &c.

"This collection further derives much of its exactness and scientific value from the exertions of Dr. Hurlburt, who appears to have both systematically named and arranged the collections and contributed to their completion in various ways."

A fifth volume of the Hereford Herd Book is about to be issued by Mr. Duckham. It will be illustrated with a dozen beautifully-executed lithographs of choice specimens of the breed, including all the first prize animals at Battersea, from sketches by Mr. Gancie. Among the entries are several from America, Canada, and Ireland, and a valuable addition has been effected by affixing to each animal a record of his show-yard triumphs. An equally convincing proof of the steady advance of "the rent payers" is to be found in the greatly enlarged list of subscribers.—*English Paper.*

**FLAX PRODUCTION.**—The Guelph *Mercury* says: "Mr. John McCrea bought in Guelph market last week a load of dressed flax from Mr. Henneyberry of Elora for \$242 50. The load weighed 20 hundred, and was the produce of six acres. In addition, the seed derived from this crop is worth \$120, and the tow from \$100 to 100 to \$150, making in all \$462 50—a return which few of our farmers have realized in this quantity off the same number of acres from any other crop. Mr. Henneyberry erected a flax mill at Elora last summer, and mainly through

his exertions upwards of 70 acres of flax were grown last year in the district. There is little doubt the quantity grown next year will be much larger. A ready sale for flax can always be had in Guelph, as Mr. McCrea will buy it up. Surely our farmers, who have of late been complaining so much of scant and uncertain crops, will see that it is their interest to try the experiment of growing flax. With a ready sale, good prices, and a sure crop, they would realize more than they now do, and would besides encourage those who are anxious to see it cultivated to build mills for cleaning the raw material, and for its manufacture."

## The Dairy.

### FACTS ABOUT MILKING.

As a general rule, cows should be milked twice a day.

The times of milking cows should be invariable all the year round, at six in the morning and six in the evening.

If in the early state of milk, after calving, it should be found that a cow's bag becomes too full, it may be desirable to reduce the bag in the middle of the day, in which case eight o'clock in the evening will be early enough for the last milking.

The great eagerness to relieve the over-pressed bag of the cow may have an injurious effect by weakening its power of retention.

It is the custom in Yorkshire to give cows something to eat during the milking, to keep them pleased and quiet under the process.

In milking the hands should be dry and clean, as wet hands crack the teats in cold weather, and dirt injures the skin.

In milking, take care that all the last of the milk is drawn off, as the last pint is richer for the production of butter than two quarts at the commencement of milking.

Imperfect or slovenly milking will dry off cows prematurely.

Annoying or disquieting cows while milking has a tendency to diminish the quantity of milk.

Milk as quickly as possible, and never leave the cow during the process.

An active milker may milk five cows in an hour.

Six weeks before the cow is to calve commence to dry the cow by milking once a day for three or four days, which will diminish the quantity; then cease milking three days which will diminish the quantity.

All milking of cows ought to cease at least one month before the time of calving.

In finally drying up a cow's milk care must be taken not to leave a quantity in the bag to be absorbed, as it may produce disease.

Let the milker keep his temper and treat young cows kindly, for young animals never forget ill treatment, and a recurrence of similar circumstances will remind the cow of former punishment.—*Farmington Chronicle.*