

To obtain this object, you might cross the common sheep of the country, first with a Leicester Ram, so as to get a large breed, and then mix the product of the first cross with a Cheviot Ram, so as to get a finer wool, or first with a Cheviot and then with a Leicester Ram. In this way I have produced hardy sheep, any one of which will yield six or eight pounds of fine wool, and from twenty two to twenty-five pounds of mutton per quarter. In breeding, the greatest care must be taken always to choose the finest Rams, and to preserve the finest lambs; and on no pretext to dispose of the finer individuals to be disposed of.

ON KEEPING SHEEP.—As this is of the greatest importance, but little known, I will add a few remarks, which will be excused, since this has been the business of almost my whole life.

Sheep ought not to be allowed to run from field to field, as this gives them wandering habits, which injures them in winter, and makes them difficult to manage. When sheep are well fed and well treated, they will follow the person who has charge of them wherever he pleases; and if they are taken and enclosed in good pasture, they will give less trouble and looking after than any other sort of stock. It is also of the greatest importance to shear them about the middle of November; for which purpose I have made use of the following mixture, which succeeded wonderfully well.—

The quantities here indicated will suffice for twenty sheep.

Resin, 4 lbs. Common Oil, 3 pints. Butter, 3 lbs. The oil ought to be heated to the melting point of the Resin, and the Butter then added after the oil has ceased to boil, which is a point requiring attention. The whole ought to be stirred until they become thoroughly mixed; and should the composition prove to be too thick to be used, buttermilk or cream may be added, taking care to mix well. This ointment is to be smeared on the skin of the sheep in parallel lines, distant one inch from each other, and for the whole length of the creature. This application destroys vermin, invigorates the growth of the wool, and protects the animal against cold. This precaution is absolutely necessary if we wish to secure a good flock of sheep.

Another thing of great importance is, never to shut up sheep in a close ill ventilated place. It would be better to pen them up in some corner of the barn rather than to treat them so. The sheep can naturally endure a considerable degree of cold, but it cannot do without fresh air; consequently the fold ought always to be well ventilated.

It is a very bad practice to let the rams walk with the sheep in autumn, because that is the reason why the ewes drop their lambs too early in the spring. The ram (and a single one will be enough for five farmers) ought to be kept apart from the flock of sheep until the 22d November, and if, at this latter period, he be allowed to go to the sheep, the lambs will appear about the 17th of April, and the ewes will not have had time to get worn out with suckling before going out again to the pasture.

REES.—The best breed for the country is that called the Berkshire, or Chinese, and as many as possible ought to be kept upon every farm, (that is as many as will consume all the milk and other remains of the dairy) and which may be fattened in the fall. That lean, hungry, long-legged, long-nosed animal, styled the Canadian Pig, ought to be for ever banished. A good breed will produce double thelard with half the food. The Chinese or Berkshire Boar, crossed with the breed of the country, for three or four years, will effect the necessary change.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Those which are generally made use of, with the addition of the two mentioned above, viz. the Roller and Cultivator, may suffice until new improvements require the use of new implements.

DAIRY.—The Canadian women are industrious and cleanly, consequently they are well fitted to make good butter and cheese, as soon as they know how, but this does not come within the limits of the present little treatise; besides, the cattle ought to be well fed before we can hope to get milk sufficiently rich for the purposes of the Dairy. I limit myself, therefore, to indicating these preliminaries.

CONCLUSION.

It may be said, that the Agricultural Societies are intended to bring into notice improvements, and that the country; but if these societies content themselves with offering prizes for the finest animals and the heaviest produce, without teaching the way to produce them, they will be doing but little good. It is the duty of the Agricultural Societies to be acting like a person who shows another some bunch of fruit on the top of a wall, without offering him a ladder whereby he might reach it. He would be reduced to the necessity of looking at it, without the hope of reaching it. The publication and circulation of practical advice like the foregoing is that which would become the individual the leader of which is in want.

FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Queen's Exhibition. On the 1st of September, at twelve o'clock, the Queen arrived, her entrance being marked by firing and music. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a canopy, elegant and commodious, with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a tablet never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the Garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the Commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendour. The National Anthem was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of invocation, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting

commissioners. Then followed the Royal Commissioners, among whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea, both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance followed, and Her Majesty's Ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the United States' end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed.

The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside.

The whole auditory arose to give a parting cheer, or series of deafening acclamations of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who returned to Buckingham Palace. The multitudes in the park were countless. I looked through the glass window and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquility, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

The Queen having left the building, the company began to circulate. Perhaps your readers at a distance will proceed with me in a rapid tour through the various departments of the Exhibition. The first objects which strike the visitor upon entrance, either at the north or south end of the transept, are two magnificent gates stretching across which having passed, he finds himself in the centre of the building, amidst statuary, fountains, palm trees and tropical shrubs, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert forming the most prominent features, amidst an infinite multitude of objects, each of which is displayed to the best advantage. Along the nave, both towards the east and the west, there is a succession of gigantic statuary in marble, iron, bronze, and zinc, the latter of a very remarkable character. A most first object which attracts your attention is the Koh-i-noor diamond, encased in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded; and, by a contrivance, this precious jewel, which is placed on a small pedestal sinks at night down into the strong iron chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire its size and brilliancy. Along the whole entire length of the building in the centre of the nave, is placed a succession of the most striking objects, relieved by the statuary. There are models of bridges and towns, all of elaborate execution, and amongst them the model of Liverpool holds the first and most rank. There are, besides, enormous telescopes, exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the Acis and Galatea fountain, the American statues of the Wounded Indian and the Greek Slave, the statue of Shakespeare, and the crystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in this nave alone.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, when the public had ceased joined the Royal Commissioners, who drew near to the throne and read to Her Majesty the following report of the proceedings of the Commissioners:

May it please your Majesty.—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal Warrant on the 31st of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's royal charter of the 13th of August in the same year, humbly beg leave on the occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit to the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time. The number of exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about 1,000, of whom nearly one-half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than 40 foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilized nations of the globe. In framing the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of the productions and the facilities of access to this country, afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the production of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The Exhibition is divided into the four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures; and 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented; those which lie within the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in the Royal Park for the purpose of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure, now honored by your Majesty's presence, was fixed on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors, and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, central in position, its construction covering a space of more than 10 acres, measuring 1,351 feet in length and 495 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than 10 miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of the structure, the Commissioners are indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton, to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting feature of their undertaking.

His Royal Highness handed to Her Majesty a copy of the report accompanied by a catalogue of the articles exhibited.

Her Majesty returned the following gracious answer:—I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address, which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition. I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that by God's blessing his undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the acquirement of interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bond of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honorable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been bestowed

by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind.

It is said that not less than 30,000 people were gathered to witness the great event—but not an approximation to riot or disorder occurred to mar the general rejoicing.

The products of the North American, West Indian and Australian Colonies, are thus handsomely noticed by the special reporter for Wilmer & Smith:

"We now come to the colonial department, comprising the industrial products of our Australian possessions, of the Canada and Nova Scotia, New Zealand, several of the West India Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Western Africa, Malta, and the Channel Islands. The contributions from this vast extent of territory are chiefly confined to the south side of the nave. They yield in interest and variety to no other department of the Exhibition, but they are chiefly raw produce.

COLONIAL.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Let us advert for a moment to an error in our Colonial policy, which now more than ever it behoves us to redeem. The aspect of the future tells us that we have but a few years—a very few years, in which remedy will be possible. If all the world's commerce is to flow across the Isthmus of Panama and through the Mexican Gulf, as most assuredly it soon will, of what immense value will not West India Islands be! They lie in the very highway of the world's commerce, and their possessors will intercept, not in war but in peace, a percentage of the wealth that flows past them. No nation but the Americans will ever permanently hold possession of the Isthmus; a foreign power would be crushed out of it, if not by valor, at least by the force of numbers. But our lands in the Gulf can hold against the world, as long as we maintain our maritime supremacy. A sudden descent might, indeed, wrest some one from us, but with a peerless navy we could recover it in six weeks, though the whole shores of the Gulf, from Cape Florida to the mouths of the Orinoco, were bristling with bayonets. These islands we have, and these islands we can hold; and we doubt their value be much inferior to that of the Isthmus itself. The eastern harbors of the Isthmus either open to the sea, too shallow for ocean ships, or rendered incommodious and dangerous by bars at their entrance—what are they either in number or quality, to the noble havens of the adjoining islands? When we consider this, and the many advantages which these islands possess for sheltering and retreating, who can doubt that of the princely aristocracy engaged in the Darien trade, a large portion will rendezvous in their harbors. Look at Jamaica—in the very van of the islands—moored directly opposite the entrance to the future Nicaragua Canal, as if it had risen from the deep on purpose to supplement the deficiencies of the mainland. The Isthmus is at present little better than a desert; and however rapid may be its rise—and rapid it will be, under the impetus of Californian gold—still the islands have far the start of it. Their ports and quays, docks and warehouses are ready, those on the Isthmus are all to make; their fields are cultivated, their soil productive—the Isthmus is a mountain, and its sides a wilderness.

Such, briefly, are the advantages of our West India islands; and what, for the last eighteen years, have we been doing with them? Ruining them. "Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat," is the sole explanation of our conduct. There was once a time when, amidst a Titanic war, when Britain stood alone against the wooden arms, every Colony stood fast by our side, and even the hostile settlements sighed for the flag of England; but now-a-days ruin has come upon them in the bosom of peace, and made them speak in very bitterness of heart, of separation from the Empire that nursed them. Amid a thousand cries of distress and reproach from our Colonies, once the very pride of the Empire, and which must ever be the mainstay of its supremacy, ministers sit unheeding—or, if pushed to the wall, give the sufferers—what? "Constitutions! As well give to a dying man, for sole medicine, a treatise on gymnastics! Brethren are suffering, and we will not bear them; a jewel is in our hands, and we fling it away. That the immense future importance of these islands is already apparent to the sharp-witted Americans, is beyond a doubt; and it is at this, the very turning-point in their fortunes, that the first grasp at them has been made. Spain is powerless, and, but for the power of Britain and the dread of her navy, Cuba would probably have fallen ere now beneath the stealthy attacks of American brigands. Commercial nations, like the Americans, we can say, are not fighters, but they are intensely greedy. There is a constant craving in that people for "Appexation," and the toast of the three C's* comes from the very heart of the nation. They will not touch a state that can defend itself, for that would be outlay without profit; but woe to those who have much to lose, and little to defend it with! The effects and the sluggish are in a respectful manner the objects of their aggression; for they contain such, as members of a soil that industry could make prolific, and of a climate that energy and civilization could make great. The harbor and the fertility of the West India Islands are already sorely trying the national honesty, and from year to year the temptation will increase. The Spanish States on the mainland are crumbling before them; they are rushing from all quarters to the shores of the Mexican Gulf, and ere long they will plunge from its banks to reach the pearls amidst waters. England and America united could dare the world in arms, from the coasts of China to the Straits of Gibraltar. With her noble navy joined to ours, not a foeman could set foot on our shores; nay, we could sweep all other flags from the ocean. Of all political relations, our amity with America is the most earnestly to be desired; and, believe us, no course of conduct will be more preservative of peace,