Guinness, and the first acrimmane was formed in the middle of the ground. The visitors were gradually driven back; and, after ten minutes' play, Norrie, gettinwithout success. After some short vius on the part of the Norrie, gettinwithout success. After some short vius on the part of the Standard with the success. After some short vius on the part of the ground of

THE FARM.

THE LAMBING SEASON.

A FIER THE TRYING WINTER we have passed through, and after the lambing reason. We hear had account of hill flocks, which have auffered from shortness at hear of thill flocks, which have auffered from shortness at hear of thill flocks, which have auffered from shortness at hear of the west are strong enough to lamb. We supuche to great searcity of milk; lossess must be a first the stream of the stre

snuggery, shifting each year according to the root break; a sheltered corner of a field is selected, where the natural lay of the land or a belt of trees protects from the coldest quarter; by means of hurdles and pienty of straw, very substantial walls are formed, which defy the sharpest wind; a certain number of pens are roofed in, and it is here that the newly lambed ewes are claced, and kept for three or four day; until fit to turn out during the day. Indeed, whilst in exposed situations a sheltered fold is desirable, we must be particularly careful not to render the lambs delicate by too much attention. Hence it is best to take all that are strong and well quite away when a week old, place them in a sheltered field of dry grass or seeds, and put up shelter hurdles. Roots can be brought for the ewes. Now is the time to take all that are strong and well quite away when a week old, place them in a sheltered field of dry grass or seeds, and put up shelter hurdles. Roots can be brought for the ewes. Now is the time to take all that are strong and well quite away when a week old, place them in a sheltered field of dry grass or seeds, and put up shelter hurdles. Roots on the seed of the consistence of the seed of stock and the consistence of the seed of stock of the consistence of the seed of stock of the consistence of the seed of stock of the consistence of the seed of stock. The Voelcker reports that "it contains on an average 13:43 per cent. of ready-made fat, 21:04 of fiesh-forming compounds, and only 17:86 of woody fibre;" present price £6. 10s. a ton in Liverpool, the manufacturers being A. M. Smith and Co., of Kentstrete Oil Mills, who have been so long well known in connection with palm-nut meal. We can strongly recommend those who are not already employing this article to give it a trial for their ewes, as it has a very decided influence on the milk produce. As the ordinary analys of late-sown turnips intended as food for ewes and lambs will in most cases have been destroyed by the frost, there will be a

avoid taxing their energies beyond their strength, and the man who is continually disturbed at night should have rest, by day, or work must be neglected.

Sin.—Mr Darwin authories me to state that, "after due consideration of the information within Communicated to him, he fully approves of the principles on which I have been acting in this matter," namely, growing the plant from the largest and heaviest seed, and selecting for continuous propagation by their bads (sets) those plants which proved themselves most vigorous and least subject to the disease. And before the publication of his work on "Cross Fertilisation of between the proventing of animals, and suggested that, to the principle of "selection of the fittest," I should add the increased vigour of life and the other advantages to be obtained by cross-fertilisation—cross-breeding of animals, and suggested that, to the principle of "selection of the fittest," I should add the increased vigour of life and the other advantages to be obtained by cross-fertilisation—cross-breeding carried down through successive spectrations. This suggestion I have very acting on to the best of toy an a account of the progress of the works of Art meeting of the British Association at Belfast in the summer of 1874, Ladvocated the propriety of instituting such experiments, the result of the duccussion being that I determined to make them myself, and on a retended scale—to attempt there timpedoms, and to the world at large control of the duccussion being that I determined to make them myself, and on a retended scale—to attempt there timpedoms, and to the world at large of 1875. I sent ten thousand seeds—ten thousand new and distinct varieties of the plant—with instructions how to grow them, to each magnitude and the seed to the control of the addresses from the Directories, and writing them the extraction of the addresses from the Directories, and writing them the extraction of the addresses from the Directories, and writing them to the spring of 1876, to any other produced them

As regards the cross-breeds. The first cross was effected in the summer of 1876—white seedling on white seedling—the offspring being all white. I have now of them (February, 1879) about a thousand varieties, of most beautiful abapes, excellent qualities, and immense yields; at least two hundred and fifty of them being disease-proof so far, and the remainder being very slightly affected.

The next cross—seedling upon seedling as before, and not a cross in the second generation—was made in 1877, using a white father and red mother, and the offspring are part red, part white, and part mottled. Of these I have about three thousand varieties, about one thousand being disease-proof so far; shapes, qualities, and yields being, as before, of great excellent, and the offspring are part red, part white, and minute instructions, I made many crosses of the second generation, have sown the seed, and await a favourable result with great confidence. Finally, 81sr, should you consider this matter worthy of publication, and should any of your readers desire to communicate with me, I shall have great pleasure in responding.

Belfast, Feb. 21.

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rinally, Sir, should you consider this matter worthy of publication, and should any of your readers desire to communicate with me, I shall have great pleasure in responding.

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ROYAL MORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S HORSE SHOW This society held its annual spring show of entire horses at Aberdom, on Friday, the 2th uit. The premiums offered by the society are of on. paratively small value, the highest being £20, and consequently it is seldom that horses of very high merit, or from a great distance, are schibited here. On this occasion forty horses were entered in the two draught fair merit. The draught horses of the north-eastern counties stanced they in a seldom that horses of very high horses of the north-eastern counties stanced they in need of improvement, more so, perhaps, than any other branch of their farming; and there can be ittle doubt that the farmore in these counties would be promoting their best interests if they were to combine and offer a break of the stance o

class of light-lenged stallons, Mr. Morris, V.S., Aberdeen, got the first premium for Measunger, an active, handsome, clean-boned three year and inine months of denemus, on the three year and inine months of the mention of the first mine months of the mention of the Farmers' Club, held at the Inns of Court Hotel, was numerously attended, and an important discussion arose upon the paper on "The Present Aspect and Future Prospects of our Home Agriculture," by Mr W. Scotson (of Alghurth, Livrue Prospects of our Home Agriculture," by Mr W. Scotson (of Alghurth, Livrue Prospects of our Home Agriculture," by Mr W. Scotson (of Alghurth, Livrue Prospects of our Home Agriculture," by Mr W. Scotson (of Alghurth, Livrue Prospects of our Home Agriculture," by Mr W. Scotson (of Alghurth, Livrue) and the Agriculture, and the Agricultural parishes having actually diminished in population. Not the least of the causes of that was the monopoly in land, Amount the other causes were land laws, inactioned in representing and sustaining the owner's sino of the great question of agriculture. As to what had does most to raise the agricultural landowner's fee simple so much in value, he was to have a the monopoly in land, Amount he had the substantial of the causes of the great question of agriculture. As to what had does most to raise the agricultural landowner's fee simple so much in value, he was to the substantial the country of the causes of the great question of agriculture. As to what had does most to raise the agricultural landowner's fee simple so much in value, he was a substantial to the cause of the cause of the substantial of the cause of the cause of the substantial of the cause of the substantial of the substantialation of the substantial of the substantial of the substantial of