

Thorough washing with soap and water, and dressing with McDougall's disinfecting fluid, decoction of tobacco, coal oil, or solution of carbolic acid, will usually get rid of them, but these remedies must be applied occasionally, otherwise the development of new generation of eggs may cease a return. The stalls, brushes, combs, &c., must be thoroughly cleaned also. If poultry supply the parasites, they must be removed, or a close partition built between the birds and horses or cattle.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, and especially of our agricultural societies, to an advertisement in this issue of fourteen imported Clydesdale Stallions and nine mares, which are offered for sale at the Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.

We have carefully examined them all, and can confidently recommend them. Of course they are not all equally good, but nearly all of the stallions are well adapted for our provincial mares. A few of them err, perhaps, on the large side, and are better adopted for Western mares.

That the Clyde cross has proved a valuable one on our Canadian mares is now well understood and abundantly proved. We hope, therefore, that the societies requiring horses (and we believe every one should have one or two first rate stallions), will send representatives at an early date to make a selection from this large number of horses.

It should not be overlooked that horses having wintered in the country are acclimated and fit for service in spring, whereas, a horse just arrived off a sea voyage, and not accustomed to our climate, is seldom of much service that season

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

Mercedes.—Holstein cow. Test yield of butter 99 pounds in thirty days.

Trees, leaves &c.—To illustrate article on forestry.

Water-meadows.—Illustrations of catch-meadows &c.

Hill-side Water-meadows.

Any one who has driven along the upper-road from Richmond to Coaticoke must remember the innumerable rills which, gushing from the rock on the south side of the hills, run trickling down the slopes, wandering here and there through the meadows, and freshening up the grass for a few feet on each side as they pass; supplying this farmhouse and that cattleyard with the finest and most pellucid water; and, gradually augmenting in volume, by and by form brooks of moderate width, which I feed trout, the beauty, activity, and quality of which I, with my fifty years experience of that fish, have never seen surpassed.

Ten years ago, happening to pass the summer in the neighbourhood of Compton, I tried an experiment, on a very small scale, to see if the water of one of these bright, clear streams would act on grass in the same manner as streams of the same character act on grass in England. Beginning on the second of May, I led the water over about a quarter of an acre of old, rugged grass; let it run for four days; then dried it for three days, working thus until the end of the month, which, fortunately for my experiment, remained cold and backward throughout its duration. I showed the piece to an old inhabitant of the district on the 25th of June, without having told him what fantastical trick I had been playing with it, and his opinion was, that there was three times as much grass on the plot as on any other part of the meadow. I think he overrated the crop, but the difference was very striking, and could be seen from afar. And this,

remember, was an experiment under great disadvantages, autumn being, as I stated in the last number of the Journal, the best season for watering.

Now, this little stream, a mere rill, runs past three farms, and, trifling as its volume is, it would irrigate, if properly managed, at least seven acres on each of them. Any one can see it: it crosses the road above the ravine between Compton Centre and Mr Cochrane's farm at Hillhurst. A lovely spot—nothing more beautiful in my own dear old country: an immense admission for me to make! The trout, many in number, are brilliant in colour; the grass on each side of the stream is of good quality, and the land, being rocky and uncomfortable to plough, would be all the more useful if it could be kept in permanent meadow. It is no trifling advantage on a farm of 150 acres, to have 7 acres of meadow, yielding a maximum crop, or crops, of hay, with good pasturage afterwards, and, at the same time, absolutely independent of manure. Neither, in such a situation as I have described—and there are hundreds of similar ones in the townships—would the cost be worth talking about: I have seen on Exmoor, Devonshire, many an acre laid out for \$4 each, including large and small water-carriers, culverts under fences, hatches, and flood gates. A great part of the work may be done with the plough, in the hands of a skilful

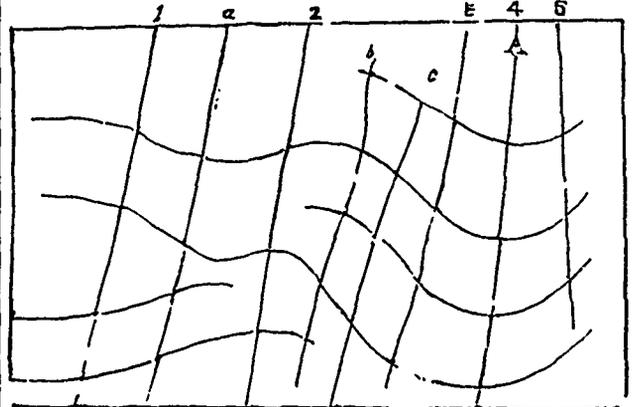


Fig. 1.

ploughman, and the annual expenditure for dressing-up the carriages, &c., would be a mere nothing.

The main carriages, which take the water in the first instance from the brook, are formed three feet wide and six inches deep on the lower side, and forty-four yards apart, with a fall of two inches in a chain of twenty-two yards, or one in 396. Between these a smaller gutter is cut, eighteen inches wide and five inches deep, at a distance of three-fifths from the upper carriage, and two-fifths from the lower one. These gutters again collect the water into a sheet, that it may be the more evenly distributed over the piece than under treatment: but for this, the water would get into little streams, and out its way in small furrows.

If, from too long persistence in mowing, the grass has given place to moss, the best plan is to let the water flow over it for a week at a stretch. This will soon kill out the moss, while a thin sheet of water has but little effect. Continue the watering at intervals; always letting the land get dry between whiles, but never allowing the land to get sodden by the water remaining on it too long at a time: by neglect of this sort, coarse aquatic grasses are sure to take the place of those of superior quality.

Liquid manure tanks.—As I have before remarked in this Journal, I have seen many liquid-manure tanks built, and many carts for its distribution bought, but I never saw