

nitrogen of the concentrated food may be retained in the animal; and this actually occurred in one of the experiments where in fourteen days 56 lb. of rape-cake gave an increase of 62 lb. live weight, and at the same time 38 lb. of milk.—In this case the rape cake employed contained 2.8 lb. of nitrogen, and the nutritive products 2.49, or very nearly as much; but this is so to speak a mere passing phenomenon: for so soon as the live weight corresponding to this mode of feeding is acquired, only that portion of nitrogen necessary for the milk is retained, and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ pass into the dung.

FOOT-ROT AND SCAB.

Foot-Rot.—The usual symptoms are—the feet will be found hot and tender, the horn softer than usual; and there will be an enlargement about the coronet and a slight separation from it, ulcers being from below, with a discharge of thin fetid matter.

The ulceration of foot-rot will not long exist without some other annoyance or constitutional disturbance; when at length the powers of nature fail, and the animal dies from irritation and want. I will state the proper way to proceed.

First, cut the horn away, and clean off all the pus (matter); wash the feet well with soap and water; and rinse them with plain water; after drying a little, wash again with a solution of chloride of lime, in proportion of half-a pound of powdered chloride to two quarts of water. This will remove the tætor and tendency to mortification. The muriate or butter of antimony must be resorted to, by means of a feather applied to every denuded part. There is no application equal to this, in my opinion, and it readily combines with fluids, and becomes diluted. Little or no harm can be derived from it, so far as these foot cases are concerned. It supercedes every other application. The foot should be dressed every day.

SCAB.—From such an infectious, troublesome, and destructive malady a sheep is never even slightly affected but it proceeds to rub itself against everything it meets. As soon as the disease is discovered, it becomes the duty of the shepherd to examine every animal in his charge and remove every affected one from his flock, and dress it with ointment composed of—corrosive sublimate, 1 oz.; white hellebore, in powder, 1½ oz.; whale or other oil, 3 quarts; rosin, 3 oz.;

tallow, 2 oz. The sublimate must be reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with a portion of oil, and also the hellebore powder; the rosin, tallow, and other ingredients then added and well mixed. Should the compound be too thin the oil may be diminished and the tallow increased.—Some little attention being paid to the animals, they will in a short time recover.

CUTTING ROOTS FOR SHEEP.—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says—"It is a matter of impossibility for young sheep to eat the turnips without being cut; I am certain that they will not thrive as quickly, and I consider that one part out of three is lost. There is this difference in cutting turnips and not cutting them: Suppose you put 100 sheep on turnips not cut and 1 lb. of oilcake, they will not do so well as 100 sheep put on turnips cut for them without any cake, neither will they be fit for the butcher so soon by two months. Let any one try it: they will find my remarks upon this matter quite true."

SHEEP.—No animals upon the farm pay better for a warm stable than sheep. The increase of wool, to say nothing of the saving of life, would be a sufficient inducement, if properly understood, for any reasonable man, to stable his sheep as carefully as his horses. But if you cannot do that, in pity, give them a cheap shed with a southern aspect and a dry yard. Give them plenty of good hay, and roots or grain every day, and they will pay back all the extra charge in the spring.

FRUITS AND FRUIT CULTURE.

The American Government publish annually from the Patent Office—corresponding in some respects to our Bureau of Agriculture—a report upon inventions, agriculture, horticulture, &c. The facts, experiments, discoveries, suggestions and opinions, embodied in the report, are collected from returns in answer to official enquiries sent to all parts of the Union. We had hoped that something of a similar kind would have emanated from the Canadian Bureau, as the law makes provision for it, but political "chiselling," as it is called, seems to have engrossed the chief attention of our public men. It is evidently a mistake to place a mere politician at the head of the Bureau. A person specially qualified should be appointed to that office, and his position should not be affected by political changes.