

acre, two bushels of oats, one of large white pease and one of tares or vetches; the last to be of the Scotch kind, if it can be had; Mr. Ewing, of McGill street, Montreal, used to keep it, and would doubtless import it again, if there were any call for it. In both the pease and tares, a large free growing sort is what is wanted.

The preparation of the land for the first sowing—three sowings at intervals of a fortnight or so, are needed—is all the better if the manure is ploughed down, not too deep, in the fall. The seed had better be put in about three inches deep, on a well harrowed surface, with a drill; if there is no such implements on the farm, the broad-cast machine, or a cultivator must be trusted to do the work. A roller finishes the work, after, a good harrowing, and makes the mowing of the crop much easier, thereby saving time, for, as every one knows, mowing among a lot of clods is the parent of a constant resort to the grindstone. Never mind what people say about the danger of frost injuring the young “braird,” sow as soon as the land is fit for sowing.

As fast as the crop is cut for the cows, break up the land and, after making it fine, sow 5 or 6 pounds of rape to the acre, of which your sheep will be very glad in September and October: we have had sheep hurdled on rape as late as December 8th, in this province, and doing well. The seed only needs a rolling to cover it.

It would, doubtless, be well to sow an acre or two of corn for fodder; but any one who will fairly try the two foods, will find, we are sure, that the mixture we recommend will make more and better milk than maize, even when the grain of the latter is in the glazed state. The oats and pulse should not be begun until the latter are beginning to show for bloom, and should lie to wilt for a few hours after being cut. The quantity of seed recommended is for an imperial acre; the *arpent* may take 1/6 less.

It is far better to break up the land after clearing the crop off than to leave it alone, in hopes of a second growth; for, in the first place, with our hot summers, the second growth seldom comes to much; and, in the second place, the new growth is weak and washy food.

If no sheep are kept, cows can be allowed to graze the rape, provided always that they are not let in upon it until they have well eaten elsewhere, and the rape is dry.

Docking horses.—Mr. Halpin, a well known Montreal horse dealer, whom we recollect well, when, some thirty years ago, he used, with his father, to bring barley to our brewery at Chambly, tells me that it would be the height of folly to do away with the practice of docking horses' tails. All the same, he agrees with me that the colts and fillies that are at pasture in the summer need the protection the tail gives them against the flies that, since the atrocious ruffian, the sparrow, drove off the swallows, are more numerous and more pertinacious in their attacks than ever.

The Horse.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

As far back as 1299, Laurentius Rusius refers to a disease in Seville which destroyed 1,000 horses. The symptoms described tally as nearly as possible with those of to-day, viz: drooping head, weeping eyes, loss of appetite and hurried breathing. Again, in 1648, a disease is described with similar symptoms affecting the horses of the French and German armies. In 1727 the disease was very prevalent in England and Ireland. Gibson, I think, in about 1730 writes of the disease being catching. Another writer, Haxham, in 1743, refers to an affection attacking man and beast. During several years up to the present time, the malady has raged with more or less virulence. The pink eye form of influenza was mentioned in 1860, though it was certainly seen years before that date, and has reappeared frequently since both in Europe and on this side of the water, and probably from other parts of the world from which there are no reports. Now, in regard to the causes of this dread disease:

The predisposing causes of influenza may be in some part the following: Hard and exhaustive work, bad feed, and sudden extremes of temperature, such as we ourselves often experience. That it is epidemic in character, I do not think anyone who has had any experience will deny. It is more prevalent in the spring and autumn than at other seasons, owing, I suppose, to the variable temperature at those times. There is some difference of opinion as to its contagious and infectious nature, and strong advocates, I believe, are to be found to support either side. It is the popular