

fields. The only mixed crop that answers is the fodder crop of oats and tares or vetches; of this mixture we have three pieces, all sown at intervals of a fortnight, the first of which was begun on the 8th instance, as the tares were just coming into bloom, and the other two lots will be ready in succession. Mighty glad were the cows of the novel food, for on this land pasture is a mere mockery, two hot days being enough to parch it up.

The oat-crop is looking well, but cannot all ripen together, as the seed used was of two kinds, White-Tartars and the common oat. On such a soil as this the Tartars are by far the more profitable: the black for choice; for though, perhaps, the white gives more bushels to the acre, the superior weight per bushel of the black more than over-balances that advantage.

The roots are in a perilous condition; no singling done yet, the land is "as wet as muck," and the weeds rampant, and as the hay is more than ready for mowing, it becomes a question as to whether the root crop will ever be properly cleaned. (Not done yet! August 2nd!) The plant of swedes is as good as can be desired, but the mangels, from an insufficient seeding, are scanty; there must be many a gap in them at harvest. Thin seeding of roots is a great mistake. Three pounds of white turnip seed,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of swedes, 4lbs of mangels, and the same of carrots, are not too much on an *imperial* acre; one-sixth less on an *arpent*.

The early potatoes are a failure; why, is quite clear: the land was ploughed when wet, and is now so *steely* that the tubers cannot swell. They were begun upon this morning, but, although the land has been heavily manured for now the sixth year in succession, we doubt if there will be more than say, 70 bushels to the *arpent*, and the tubers are too small to sell well.

The hay-crop is poor; quite fit for cutting, what there is of it, but most of the pieces are more weeds than anything else. In one field, a lot of alsike has shown itself, but no red clover at all; the timothy is in its first season, so, as usual, it is not very thick on the ground, though of a pretty fair height. (1)

(1) Began to cut July 24th. Eu.

*Foot-rot.*—In a wet summer like this, sheep will, very probably, suffer from foot-rot. Many years ago, it was our lot to pass through three seasons in which this very troublesome complaint was perpetually attacking the flocks. A sheep, three-parts fat, would fall away from the agonising pain, and lose in a few days ten or twelve pounds in weight. Some people fancied foot-rot was contagious, but our own idea always was that its attacks were due to a super-abundance of moisture in the soil caused by persistent wet weather.

*How to cure foot-rot.*—Well, we have cured it with our own hands, and, though it takes time and trouble, we do not think that any one need despair of succeeding, if he will follow out the following instructions. You are sure to meet with it sooner or later, so you may as well learn how to cure it before it arrives.

Mr. Stephens, in his "Book of the farm," says that our treatment is cruel; may be so, but the disease is worse than the cure. With a steady hand, and a very sharp knife, pare away all the loose horn of the foot, taking care to leave the affected flesh quite bare. Then, with a feather, dress the parts with *butter of antimony*, taking care that it reaches every bit of the spongy part. The flesh will smoke under the dressing, but if the treatment is un pityingly carried out, the patient will recover, and that is surely, in the long run, more humane than allowing the poor beast to die in agonies of pain, as he undisputably will, if the complaint is allowed to run its course.

*Lambs*, soon now to be weaned, are troubled with but few complaints as long as they are on the milk; but a change from a barren pasture, after they leave their dams, to a luxuriant bite of grass, will frequently cause diarrhoea. Half an ounce of Epsom salts, with a little ginger to soothe the stomach, will commonly settle the question. Care should be taken, especially in a wooded district, to keep all the parts round the tail perfectly clean, for if that is not attended to, the *fly* will play mischief with them. Just before weaning time, the wool growing on the outside between the thighs should be shorn, and the lambs should be dipped as soon as weaned.

*Ewes.*—If any of the ewes, after their lambs are weaned, should appear to have a flush of milk