

Mr. JAMES would not sow far apart, preferred sod land, was careful to put in the seed early, by about the 28th of May, and, if possible, not later than the 2nd of June. Had cut the crop last year with a reaping machine, the process by hand being tedious and expensive; had harvested with the reaper about four acres a day; preferred to cut while the plant was yet green and juicy, about the 1st of September. After cutting, left it for three or four days on the ground, then gathered it and piled it in shocks or stooks in the usual way, hauling it away by a team and chain during the winter, as it was wanted. By this feed he estimated more cows could be raised on the same land, one acre of corn being equal to five acres of meadow, and not more exhausting to the soil than grass. The Western corn was the variety best adapted for the purpose. It was to be procured from the Western States, and recommended the purchase of selected seed corn.

HOOF DISEASE—HAS IT PREVAILED AMONG DAIRY HERDS TO ANY EXTENT, AND THE BEST MODE OF TREATMENT?

Mr. BLACKMOR would read an article prepared by James Harris on this subject:

*To the Canadian Dairymen's Association:*

*Gentlemen:*

I deeply regret my inability, because of ill health, to be present and participate with you in the rich intellectual repast to which you will doubtless be served during the Convention. The subjects which are to come before you are deeply interesting, and cannot fail to undergo an able and profitable discussion by the array of talent there convened. One of the most important among them, to farmers and dairymen, is, "The Hoof Disease in Cattle;" and, since I cannot be present, it has been suggested that I should sketch a few thoughts.

The hoof disease in cattle, according to my best information, appeared in this part of Canada about the year 1838 or '40, and during its prevalence at that time many farmers and dairymen suffered great losses; but since that it has not prevailed to any considerable extent until quite recently.

The disease is of a peculiar nature, and one of its peculiarities is that it is confined almost exclusively to the hinder feet. One of the first symptoms is a slight lameness. Then, in a few days, the hoof begins to crack at the heel, suppuration follows, and the hoof soon sloughs off. Sometimes only one claw, but usually the whole foot, is effected. There are some indications that it is contagious, but however that may be, it is wise to be cautious in regard to it.

The disease seems to prevail more in some localities than in others, and it is to be feared that, unless it can be arrested, its ravages will

prove disastrous. It was generally evident that it is most common but is seldom cured. It appears that soil and vegetation influence its development.

An English Woodstock some grass or grains hitherto been commented in regard to knowledge of the stages of the disease and method of giving

The remedy is garlic, bruise and be taken up at and mix them together. A circular incision in the foot affected, exposing the blood flow with a strong solution. The latter is quite applicable in many cases to fail when due use is made by myself quite to their satisfaction. Of Ingersoll, and might be referred to.

INGERSOLL, I.

X. A. W. as the hoof and take up the disease apply between as can be taken in a dry place diseased foot, red precipitate shops. It is a corrosive substance.

P. R. DA the importation of mouth diseases