

**SMALL POX IN SHEEP.**—In a late number of the *Mark Lane Express*, we observed a letter from an English farmer, which stated that he had purchased in August last, some imported Spanish sheep that must have been diseased when he bought them. He describes the disease in the following terms:—"The disease showed itself by a breaking out round the nostrils and the face, and the eyes of many were much effected, some completely blind; large scales and pustules by the sides of the face, and all over their bodies. It resembled the small pox, and I have no doubt that it is the disease, it leaving in those that recovered, pits in the face, and on the skin, wherever a pustule had been. Many of them had it so severely, that in two or three days they could not eat, and were starved. To show how very infectious it is, I had 350 South Down lambs in another flock, that had been mixed with the Spaniards, or with any of the diseased lambs, and they broke out with it, from having been penned by the side of the others in the same field, while feeding off rape, clearly showing the infection was carried in the air from one flock to another." There were great complaints by the English farmers, that the imported cattle and sheep have introduced most fatal diseases into the English flocks and herds; and it appears perfectly possible, if some means are not adapted to prevent the importation or landing of infected cattle, that there might be a greater loss of English cattle from infection, than would be equal to the whole of those imported. Our Canadian sheep are very subject to a complaint in the head, and discharge from the nostrils, which reduces them in condition very much, but is seldom fatal. Lower Canada is generally very healthy for cattle and sheep, if provided with sufficient food, and with ordinary attention.

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Mr. Stephens, in his "Book of the Farm," shews that in drills, of 27 inches, if turnips singled out to 9 inches apart, attain to only 4 lbs. each, the crop will weigh 46 tons per imperial acre.

When land is suffered to lie in grass for some time, it grows manure for itself. Say that it is sown with red clover and other grasses; after the first two years, the greater part of the clover dies off; its stem and roots decompose, and some, from year to year, are dying, so that at the time it may be taken up again, the land is richer in vegetable matter than a very great application of dung would have made it. This is the great benefit of sowing clover and grass seed in land not intended for crop the following year. Of course, land requires to be in a fertile and clean state before it will grow clover, but if it be in a fit state, the clover will undoubtedly manure it, and improve the soil for a future crop of grain. The loss in Canada is very great from not sowing clover in land that is not in tillage. Clover seed may be expensive, but it is the farmer's fault that he should feel it so, as almost every farmer might grow his own seed of all descriptions. We have seen excellent clover seed grown in Canada, and if one farmer can do it, so can another. The same remarks applies to all other agricultural seeds. The advantage of raising good, clean seeds, would be very great, because we might then be sure they were new and sound. It would not be necessary that every farmer should grow seeds for himself in all cases, but they might grow seeds to supply each other directly, without purchasing through other hands. These matters may be considered of not much importance, but they have great influence upon the prosperity and *net* income of the farmer.

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An acre of clover, that between April and July, would grow 30 cwt. of hay, would keep 15 sheep for the time, *i. e.* for twelve weeks and leave the manure on the land.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

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Ground Indian Corn, afterwards boiled, is considered in England, to be most excellent food for pigs.