

The two first ingredients should be mixed with a little oil, and the remainder being melted, the whole should be mixed together.

The Tick.—This well-known insect propagates rapidly, and would prove very irritating and injurious to sheep, were it not for the now almost invariable custom of dipping sheep and lambs every year—the ewes just after they are shorn, and the lambs at the same time, so as not to allow them to communicate the insect to the ewe again.

The Rot consists essentially in the presence of certain parasites, called *flukes*, which are found floating about the biliary ducts, apparently feeding on the bile, and preventing it from fulfilling its destined functions in the animal economy. The first symptoms of rot are not alarming, but a diminished appetite, loss of flesh, paleness of the membranes, flabby feeling of the limbs, and loss of wool, are sufficient indications of the existence of the malady. With regard to remedial measures, the most useful are those of a preventive kind; for when the disease is established, all we can do is to hurry on the fattening process, by means of the most nutritious food, such as oil-cake and linseed, with the daily addition of salt. The latter medicament, indeed, has to a certain extent, a remedial effect; for sheep have been found to improve so much whilst under its influence, that hopes have been entertained that it would prove a specific altogether.

Foot-rot is owing to the exposure of the hoof to a greater amount of moisture, and for a longer period, than the nature or structure of the foot of the sheep is adapted.—The treatment indicated is to protect the feet from moisture; to pare away the rugged parts of the foot, carefully removing any portion partially detached, and then to apply a stimulant, or even a caustic, to the denuded part, so as to induce healthy action. If matter has formed, an exit should be afforded for its escape, but the quick should not be unnecessarily exposed. The following will be found a very useful and successful application to the foot, after it has been pared; and it has this advantage over many other applications, that it not only represses diseased secretion, but promotes healthy action; and while it encourages the growth of horn, it protects the foot, for a certain time, from the access of moisture:—

Tar.....	8 ounces.
Lard.....	4 “

To be melted together; then add, slowly and carefully—

Oil of turpentine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sulphuric acid, by measure.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ “

When a caustic is required (and sometimes a single application, at first, is very good treatment), the muriate of antimony is a convenient and suitable application, when applied with a feather, and the foot afterwards anointed with tar, combined with grease. Equal parts of hydrochloric acid and tincture of myrrh and aloes have also been used with success. In order to protect the feet from undue moisture, and even after the disease has appeared, it is a very good plan to cause the sheep to walk every day over a dry and smooth surface, on which lime has been thickly strewed. Sheep are liable to injuries of the feet, which somewhat resemble the foot-rot; such as soreness from travelling, and irritation of the biflex canal between the claws. The treatment should be somewhat similar to that recommended as foot-rot.

VITALITY OF GARDEN SEEDS.—As some inquiries have been made recently in regard to the vitality of garden seeds, we quote from a letter sent us several years since, by a curious and intelligent horticulturalist in Canada West:—“The vitality of seed I find of greater duration than is usually supposed; but then, it must be saved with some degree of care. To prevent any mistake, I always label the year in which the seed is gathered. On referring to my book, I observe that I sowed in 1851 double curled Parsley and Asparagus Beans, the produce of 1845; and on the 24th of May, 1850, yellow turnip Radish of 1839. On the 25th of August, 1851, I sowed black Spanish Radish seed gathered in 1838. On the 30th of the same month these Radishes appeared above ground, and there is this observation in the margin:—‘The Radishes of 1838 grew very well.’ This season was very dry but the radishes were watered.”—*Rural New Yorker*.