

crowd of sheep or store beasts being turned out for a few days, the existing herbage is cut off, and the pasture (*Anglic*) "laid in" (*Scotlice*) "hained," until a fresh, clean sward fits it for receiving a suitable number of best cattle from the other pastures. It is not prudent to graze sheep promiscuously with cattle on these best lands, as they pick out the best of the herbage, and so retard the fattening of the oxen. Neither do we approve of attaching horses among such cattle; not so much for their interfering with their pasturage, as for the disturbance which they usually cause by kicking about. This does not apply to the light horses of the farm, which are usually tired and hungry when turned out from the field to mind anything but feed and rest; but to the better thrift to soil them; and frolicsome, vicious colts are unsuitable companions for the staid, portly oxen. In favourable seasons, grass often grows more rapidly than an ordinary stocking of cattle can consume it, in which case they select the best places and allow the sheep on some parts to get rank and coarse; the rank places are neglected until the herbage is dry and withered, the finer plants die, and the coarser growing grasses usurp the field, and the pasturage is injured for future use. To check this evil in time, these neglected places should be mown, and the grass either brought to the homestead for soiling, or to dry where it grew, in which state the sheep will eat up most of it, and be the better for especially if their bowels are unduly relaxed by the succulence of the growing herbage. The same rules now made apply equally to all old pastures employed for the fattening of cattle, although not of the first quality. All that is required is to observe due proportion betwixt the capabilities of the pasturage and the breed and size of the cattle. A pasture that will fatten a five-stone ox may be quite inadequate for one of seventy, and the hardy Galloway or West Highland will thrive apace where the heavier, fainter short-horn could barely subsist.

With the exception of the best class of rich pastures, grass is usually consumed to great profit by a mixed stock of sheep and store cattle than by one kind of animals only. This is true both as regards the natural herbage pastures or water meadows, and cultivated pastures, clovers, or sainfoin. When old pastures are "seeded" are grazed chiefly by sheep, the same rules apply that have already been laid in connection with cattle. The herbage should, if possible, be fully established in a growth, and so far advanced as to afford a full sward before the pasture is stocked in spring. If sheep are turned into it prematurely their nibbling hinders the plants from ever getting into a state of rapid growth and productiveness, and the stock of roaming over the whole field, and keeping long afoot before they can

glan enough to appease their appetite, is prejudicial alike to them and to their pasture.

The prudent grazier endeavours to avoid these evils by having his stores of swedes or mangels to last until the full time at which he may reckon on having good pasturage. In distributing the flocks to different fields, the best pasturage is allotted to those that are in most forward condition. It is advantageous to have the pasture so subdivided that one portion may be double stocked while another is rested. By frequently removing the stock from the one portion to the other the herbage of each by turns gets time to grow and freshen, and is more relished by the sheep than when the whole is tainted by their uninterrupted occupation of it. In the case of clover, trefoil, sainfoin, and water meadows, this principle is yet more fully carried out by folding the flock and giving them a fresh piece daily. The crop is thus eaten close off at once in daily portions, and the plants being immediately thereafter left undisturbed, and receiving over the whole area their due share of the excrements of the flock, grow again more rapidly than when subjected to constant browsing under a system of promiscuous grazing. This plan of folding sheep upon such crops has the same advantages to recommend it as soiling, only that it is cheaper to shift the fold daily than to mow and cart home the forage and carry back the manure. In the case of water meadows it is the practice to irrigate them afresh as each crop of grass is fed off. This is attended with considerable risk of the sheep getting tainted with rot, which must be guarded against as much as possible. In the first place, it is well to give them a daily allowance of bran, beans, or cake, and salt; and besides this to put on this land only such sheep as are nearly ready for the butcher. They will thus fatten very rapidly, and be slaughtered before there is any harm to ensue.

The modes of grazing which we have now described are appropriate for sheep in forward condition. The poorer pastures are usually stocked with nursing ewes and lean sheep bought in from higher grazings. Lambs both before and after weaning, require clean pastures, and of course, frequent changes. If kept on tainted pastures they are certain to become subject to diarrhoea, or to be stunted in their growth, and to have their constitution so weakened that many of them will die when afterwards put upon turnips. To avoid these evils they must be frequently moved from field to field. A sufficient number of store cattle must be grazed along with them to eat up the tall herbage and rank places avoided by the sheep. After the lambs are weaned, the ewes require to fare rather poorly for a time, and thus can be made use of to eat up the worst pasturage and the leavings of the young and fattening sheep. When the latter, with the approach of autumn, are put upon aftermath, clover stubbles, rape, cabbages or