

and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.

15. Cut tag-locks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, bare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco, with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have, at least, some good work by to refer to. This will be money in your pocket.

### SOILING CATTLE.

The advantages of soiling over pasturing cattle are thus concisely summed up by Josiah Quincy;—

1. The saving of land.

2. The saving of fences.

3. The economizing of food.

4. The better condition and greater comfort of the cattle.

5. The greater product of milk.

6. The attainment of a greater quantity of manure of improved quality.

In regard to the crops best adapted for the purpose, their succession, and the time of sowing, the same authority gives the following directions as suitable for the latitude of Boston and any similar climate. —

1. As early in April as the state of the land will permit, which is usually between the 5th and the 10th, on properly prepared land, oats at the rate of four bushels to the acre.

2. About the 20th of the same month, sow either oats or barley, at the same rate per acre.

3. Early in May sow in like manner either of the above grains.

4. Between the 10th and 15th of May sow Indian corn, the flat Southern being the best, in drills, three bushels to the acre.

5. About the 25th of May, sow corn again in like proportions.

7. About the 5th of June, repeat the sowing of corn.

7. After the above mentioned sowing, barley should be sown on the 15th and 25th of June and early in July, barley being the best qualified to resist the early frosts.

The first sown will be in a state to be used about the first of July, until which time grass cut and brought to the stable is the reliance.

As soon as the first sowing is fed off, Mr. Quincy recommends that the land be well manured and ploughed, and again sown with seed, pursuing this practice with all the land from which fodder has been removed in time for a new crop to be grown which can only be in cases of early sowing.

As to the quantity of land to be cultivated, it is stated that a square rod of loam in grass, oats, barley, or Indian corn, is enough to support one cow a day, if cut and fed to her in the barn. But this practice

has been to cultivate one and a half square rods for each head, as the season may not be favourable. If there should be a greater growth than is consumed in the green state, it would not be lost, as it may be cured for winter use.

### MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG LAMBS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* communicates the following suggestions on the above subject:

If, by any accident, a lamb is dropped in some cold bleak fence corner, or in a snow bank, and is still breathing although it may be so stiff that the joints cannot be bent, take it to a warm room, put it in a tub in which the water is about three inches deep, and as hot as can be borne by the hands, with one hand hold the lamb's head out of the water, and with the other rub him all over, briskly and pretty hard. As soon as the water feels only warm to the hand you are rubbing with, pour more hot water in, making it feel hot again. Continue the rubbing and pouring in the water until the lamb puts out his tongue like a heated ox; then take him out and rub him dry with a towel. In nearly every case he will stand on his feet by this time, and if so put him to the mother and let him suck. If not lay him in a warm place for an hour or two, rubbing him occasionally.

I have never failed to save a chilled lamb when treated in this manner, even if he was stiff and dead to all appearance, except in occasional slight breathing.

The next thing is to make the ewe own her lamb. All she knows about her lamb is the smell, and washing him is apt to make the sheep disown him. Some old, tame yews will own any lamb you bring to them at such a time, but they are the exception. Young ewes, also, when they first drop a lamb, will often go away and leave him, and if put in a pen with the lamb will not pay the least attention to him, except to knock him over if he attempts to suck.

Take a dish and give the ewe a handful of corn meal. While she is eating it put the lamb into a barrel or box in which there is some corn meal; rub him well all over with the meal, then take him out and rub him with salt from the top of the head along the back to the tail. Now take the dish of meal away from the ewe and put the lamb under her nose. She will hardly ever fail to taste the salt and if she tastes she will usually lick the lamb, then leave her to herself for half an hour, or while she is licking him. I have never known a ewe to disown a lamb if she has once licked him. I have in this way made ewes own lambs not their own, after they had become accustomed to even the voice of their own lambs.

### QUERIES ABOUT BEES AND BEE-HIVES.

"An Interested Bee-keeper" sends half-a-dozen enquiries on the above topics to Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Brooklin, who replies to them in the agricultural department of the *Gleaner*. We publish the questions and answers for the information of other interested bee-keepers:—