

### ANTHRAX.

I beg to call special attention to the extraordinarily successful operation of inoculation performed by the illustrious M. Pasteur, the great French chemist. Those who have read the articles from his pen, kindly contributed by Dr. Girdwood, will understand the force of his reasoning. Curiously enough, a question, v. p. 62, was asked by M. Brouillette, which clearly refers to that terrible malady *anthrax*, *charbon*, or *splenic apoplexy*, for by all these names is it known. Will M. Eméry Coderre, who so bitterly opposes vaccination, kindly favour us with his opinion on this, *pace sua*, beneficent discovery?

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.



Steel barb-wire fencing.

### Turnip Beetle.

"One bushel of white gas-ashes" gas-lime) "fresh from the gas-house, one bushel of fresh lime from the kiln, six pounds of sulphur, and ten pounds of soot, well mixed together and got to as fine a powder as possible, so that it may adhere to the young plant. The above is sufficient for two acres, when drilled at twenty-seven inches. It should be applied very early in the morning when the dew is on the leaf, a broadcast machine being the most expeditious mode of distributing it; or it may be sprinkled with the hand carefully over the rows. If the fly continues troublesome, the process should be repeated; by this means two hundred to two hundred and twenty acres of turnips, swedes and rape, have been grown on my farm annually for eight or nine years without a rod of ground losing plants. The above is a strong dressing to be used when the fly is very numerous, and has never failed when applied at night. Numerous experiments have been tried, and amongst them I recommend the following in ordinary cases .... Fourteen pounds of sulphur, one bushel of fresh lime, and two bushels of road scrapings per acre, mixed together a few days before it is used, and applied at night, either by means of a small drill or strewed along the rows by hand. I have known sulphur mixed with water applied in a liquid state by means of water-carts during the night, and the horse hoe immediately following the water-cart. This has succeeded admirably." Ex.

Why not try white Hellebore? A. R. J. F.

### The Best Rent-paying Sheep.

CERTAIN writers in some contemporary journals have been recently very much impressed with the notion that the Hamp-

shire Down is to be the sheep of the future, the thesis on which such an idea is founded being the great wealth of that animal as a mutton producer, and the exceedingly short period which is required to be occupied with good feeding in developing a large weight of carcase.

The fact may be admitted at the onset, that the early maturity and stupendous growth of the Hampshire Down in some of the South Wilts valleys is truly prodigious. Lambs at eight months old are made to exhibit far more meat on their forms than sheep in general used to have at two years old. But what of this? The evidences to be gathered do not show that the same results may be obtained in every other district throughout the kingdom by merely changing the breed in supplanting the existing one by the Hampshire Down. In its native home, where the animal makes these extraordinary strides, and come so rapidly to the front as a meat producer, there are very productive artificially-watered meadows, which afford to the flocks an immense deal of keep at the present period of the year, when most other districts are exceedingly barren and bare. This is what makes the South Wilts country throughout the spring and early summer such a veritable vale of Goshen. Sheep cannot be raised perpetually on such a magnificent scale, both as regards large numbers and the finest and ripest forms in briefest space of time, without great affluence in food and management. In a naturally fat country, where absolute scarcity seldom occurs, the sheep farmer always makes the employment of artificial nutritives more remunerative than would otherwise be the case. The leading Wilts flockmasters, at all events, see it to be their interest to drive the nail well home while it is going by the bountiful use of oilcakes and other rich substances.

They have, in the first place, generally a great abundance of grass, roots, hay, and other farm produce. Their meadows form an absolute security against scarcity in spring, and they have the wit to supplement the ordinary abundant fare of their flocks with adequate proportions of more highly-forcing artificial foods.

The Hampshire Down flocks are made to lamb down early in the year because it suits the circumstances of the farms to have it so, and the earlier the lambs drop, the more forward will they be in the autumn. The yearning often commences soon after Christmas, and the height of the lambing season is at the latter end of January or the beginning of February. For about two months afterwards, perhaps, there are abundance of turnip crops to be fed off, and two flocks are usually made of the ewes and lambs, according to the sexes of the latter, the object being to feed the wether lambs from the very first with some crushed oilcake, pea-meal, pollard, &c., &c., so that they commence to fatten with their earliest growth, and continue to do so without the slightest stagnation all the time they are increasing in stature.

When, in addition to the above, the fact is borne in mind that the moment turnips, swedes, and wurzel get scarce, every sheep which is being forced forward for mutton is removed to the verdant richly carpeted water meadows, where the oilcake feeding is still continued, no wonder need be felt at the great scale of development to which the wether lambs speedily arrive. The more rapidly they grow and fatten, the faster still may they be pushed with everything at command to favour the undertaking, and certainly a variety of sheep calculated to respond well to the enterprise.

Still it would be idle not to admit the fact that there are other breeds of sheep which deserve the appellation "rent