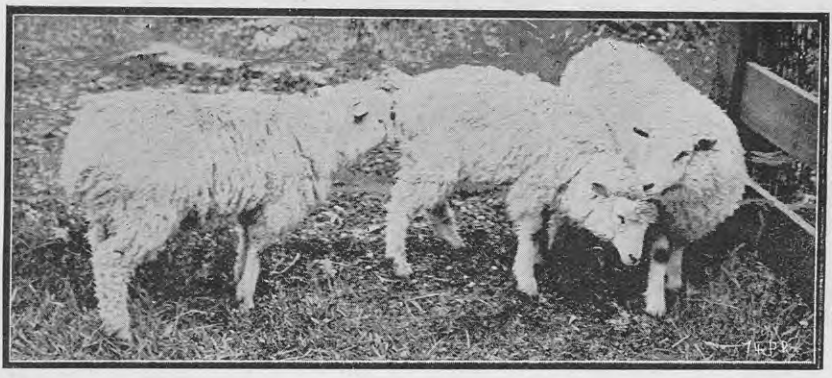
control steers (see April issue). The steer in the iron paddock in No. 3 series also furnished an example of the value of the top-dressing applied, his growth, development, and good condition being well marked

Those steers on the control paddock which kept healthy longest acquired the habit of disappearing into the bush for months at a time, then probably feeding on the bush rather than on pasture. N.B.—Wild cattle running in the bush are popularly supposed not to suffer from bush sickness.

It will be noted that with sheep the best results were obtained from those depastured upon paddocks top-dressed with iron sulphate (paddock No. 3, series No. 4). In this case the ewes kept in excellent condition throughout, and reared their lambs successfully, with one exception,



*B. C. Aston, photo.*] BUSH-SICK LAMBS.

and that lamb had reached good marketable condition, and could have been profitably sold, before any indication of bush sickness was manifested by it. Further, on the other two experiments in series 4, where no iron dressing was used, all the lambs died; and in the adjacent control paddock not only did all the lambs die, but also all the three hoggets and two of the five ewes on it. In the case of the other iron-sulphate experiments with sheep it was unfortunate that one of the two animals used died through accident. The other, however, maintained excellent health and condition for a long period, ultimately dying of bush sickness in January, 1913.

Regarding the basic-slag sheep experiments, the most noticeable feature was the manner in which up to a certain point the sheep throve. The soil-dressing had the effect of producing a luxuriant growth of herbage (see photo, *Journal*, July, 1912, Vol. v, p. 26), especially of clover, and the animals put on flesh and really fattened.