

dairy women. New milk is strained into common pans, and after standing twelve hours is carefully placed over a kettle of warm water, and brought as nearly as possible to the temperature of new milk. It is then set away twelve hours more, when it is ready to skim. Nearly double the cream can be obtained than from any other process with which we are acquainted.

HOW TO TEST THE QUALITY OF WOOL.—The *Texas State Gazette* says:—"Take a lock of wool from the sheep's back and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from 30 to 33 of the spirals or folds in the space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest quality of Saxony wool grown. Of course, when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of the wool becomes relatively inferior.—Many tests have been tried, but this is considered the simplest and best.—Cotswold wool and some other inferior wools do not measure nine spirals to the inch. With this test, every farmer has in his possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgment of the quality of all kinds of wool. There are some coarse wools, which experienced wool-growers do not rank as wool, but as hair, on account of the hardness or straightness of the fiber."

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.—It is not, perhaps, generally known, that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it, without other food, for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fattened in eight days. The hog eats voraciously after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply.

MANAGING AND FEEDING WORKING

OXEN.—Oxen working on a stone-drag, on the foot of a plow, on the sled-tongue, cart spire, or twitching stones or timber, should carry their heads up, as this enables them to do this work much easier; those that work as leaders, forward of other oxen, should carry their heads low, and have the yoke the right length, let the bows suit the neck; the yoke and bows to the leaders should set a little snugger than the nib oxen.—Never use the whip but from necessity. When about to strike the young steer or ox, ask yourself, "Will he know what I strike him for?" Let each ox have a name, and be sure he knows his name. Never speak a word to an ox without meaning; have a particular word to start your team by, that all may pull together. Never hurry your team while riding behind them, lest they learn to haul apart.—Oxen should be shod with a broad shoe, to travel on hard roads; the shoe on the fore-foot should set back at the heel, nearly half an inch further than the hoof bears upon it. Oxen are frequently lamed by reason of short shoes. The best feed for oxen at hard work, is to give to each two quarts of meal, wet mixed with good chopped hay, three times a day, and as much hay as he will eat; this is the highest feed working oxen ought to have, and on this they will work every day.—*Yankee Farmer.*

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea that the making of a hot-bed is a complicated and difficult operation while it is just as simple as making a hill of corn. Every man who has a garden of whatever size, he will once try the experiment of making a hot-bed, will, we venture predict, find the task so easy and the result so satisfactory that he will never forego the luxury afterward. All that is necessary is to make a pile of horse manure 2½ feet deep, with the