

FATTENING ANIMALS.

The following hints should be observed in the treatment of fattening animals:

1. They should be kept comfortable and quiet, and suffered to take no more exercise than is necessary for their health. All exercise, more than this, calls for a expenditure of food, which does not avail anything in the process of fattening. Everything which serves to make an animal uneasy and discontented, should be avoided, for under such circumstances they thrive but very poorly.

2. Where several articles of food are to be used, the least palatable and nutritious should be fed first, and the most nutritious reserved to complete the process.

3. They should be fed regularly, and their food should be given in the proper quantity, so that none is wasted, and that the animal shall be in no danger of suffering from surfeit on the one hand, or hunger on the other. Their food should be given by a careful and observing hand, and they should be closely watched, so that all their wants may be seasonably met.

4. Their food should be suitable, and it should be suitably prepared. Nearly all domestic animals thrive better on a variety of food, and they become cloyed with a single article, when fed exclusively on it for a great length of time. Most farmers may very easily secure for all their fattening animals the requisite variety of food.—Potatoes and apples, or potatoes and pumpkins, boiled and mashed together, with the addition of a little meal may be used with advantages for fattening swine.

5. Care should be taken that animals do not become dyspeptic and unhealthy, as they sometimes do, owing to errors in feeding. The health of swine is promoted by supplying them with charcoal, while fattening. They are also more fond of food which has been slightly fermented, as they appear to fatten faster upon it, if it is fed to them in this state.

6. For fattening neat cattle, the advantage of cooking the food is not so great or so evident as it is in the case of swine. For the former, corn and cob meal ground together, is better than the corn alone—as the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter in the stomach, and is more thoroughly digested. For swine, the benefit of the cob is not so apparent; although some prefer corn and cob meal for swine. In whatever form we give Indian corn to swine, there is considerable advantage, we think, in having it boiled or steamed. Swine are said to be much more quiet, and consequently gain flesh much faster when fed on mush, or hasty pudding well cooked, than when the same ingredients are fed to them uncooked.—*Maine Farmer*.

A GREAT CALF.—The Keene News states that Mr. Elias Lyman of White River, Hartford, Vt. has a calf which, on the 28th of May, weighing 596½ pounds.

He was then a little short of four years old. The News adds:

This animal, the greatest of its kind, has been a "sucker" all his life time, having taken the milk from one to six cows. At the time our informant saw it weighed, May 28th, it took the milk of six cows daily.—The cows, in turn, were driven upon a stand at a convenient height, and his calfship helped himself as other calves are wont to do. The price asked for him was \$1000—which had been offered for him on condition that Mr. L. would deliver him safe at Brighton Market, which condition Mr. L. did not see fit to comply with.

THE CIVILIZED INDIANS.—The hunting ground no longer affording a supply of the former accustomed game, the Indian has diverted his attention to agriculture, and from a correspondent we learn the names of several of the Mohawk agriculturist, and the result of their years' labour.

Peter Smith,	Onondaga,	1600	bush.	wheat
Aaron do,	Tuscorora	1300	"	"
Jas, Powless,	"	1100	"	"
John Garlo,	Onondaga,	1700	"	"
Jonn Johnson,	"	800	"	"
Peter Garlo,	"	500	"	"
Thos. Paruing,	"	400	"	"

This is a gratifying contrast to a period not many years past, when all these Sons of the Forest were living in a wild erratic life, depending more for a livelihood upon their instinct than their intellect.

We shall be happy to receive and publish any further information, respecting the progress and prosperity of our red brethren.—[Hamilton Gaz.

FILLING BEDS.—Beds should be filled with barley straw in preference to rye, oat, or wheat straw, if obtainable. The husks of Indian corn, carefully selected and slit into shreds, make an excellent article for beds. They are durable, clean, not very liable to absorb moisture, and are not objectionable on account of making dirt.

TO PREVENT DAMPNESS IN WALLS.—Use a paint made of one part beeswax, three parts boiled linseed oil, one-tenth part of litharge, put on hot. The wall should be entirely dry, and if possible, heated. Three or four coats will render a stone or brick wall impervious to moisture.

CURIOUS PEAR TREE.—A very curious pear tree is to be seen in a garden within a block or two of the Greenwood Cemetery, near New York. Every alternate year one of the two sides—blossoms and bears fruit. This year, for instance, one side will bear an abundant crop of sweet fruit; the other nothing. The side that does not bear this year, will blossom and yield a good crop of sour fruit next year, and so alternately. This has been the case ever since the tree first yielded fruit. Altogether it is a great curiosity.

A CURIOSITY.—The Boston Traveller has received what it calls "a great curiosity of the fruit kingdom." It is an admixture of apple and pear, which grew on a pear tree, the branches of which mingled with those of an apple tree. The fruit has partially taken the colour of the apple which grows upon the tree. It has the taste of the apple, but retains the shape of the pear.—The apple which grows upon the tree is of a deep red.