

How to Judge the Animal that will Fatten Easily.—The first criterion for judging of the

disposition of the beast to fatten quickly, in my opinion, is a peculiar soft, supple feel of the skin, which is commonly called handling well; this is generally accompanied by hair of a soft, fine quality, in great plenty: the eye should be full and clear, and the head well formed; the shoulders not upright, but lying well back; the chest full, the ribs deep and well arched out, the flanks well down the hips nearly level with the backbone, and, in proportion to the rest of the carcass as to width, the rumps wide and not too low down, appearing as if, when fat, the tail and rump's end would be level (but this the butchers in my neighborhood are in the habit of calling the fool's point); the purse should be of a full size, and soft to the touch (this I consider a material point); the twist good, and the legs short and small in proportion to the carcass, as the ossal will be light in proportion to the legbone. Next observe the temper of the animal: in selecting from a considerable drove you will often find beasts possessing many of these good points, yet in lower condition than some of the animals of a worse appearance; consider well whether this may not arise from the masterful disposition of the ill-made one, and whether, when put to fatten where every beast may eat his share of food without disturbance, the good-bred one will not surpass his more masterful neighbor.

If you observe a beast that is constantly watching an opportunity of going any other than comes in his way, leave him behind, even if he is much heavier than those you select; he may be a great trouble to you; and although the jobber may think you have selected them badly, he will sell them according to what they are worth at the time, and the present weight is the great point with him. For this reason always select the animals before purchasing, rather than agree to give a certain price per head to pick where you like from the drove. I think the quality of an animal is of more consequence than its form, for common fattening purposes, but have both good if you can. But if you are thinking of fattening an animal to show for a prize, be sure to have his form as perfect as possible; for all the flesh you may lay upon him will not hide any great defect in his form: also ascertain, if possible, how the animal is descended; ten to one but the progeny becomes similar to the progenitor. But this is generally a most unprofitable affair, and I strongly recommend all young farmers to leave it in the hands of those gentry who can afford the loss, many of whom are in the country, and they deserve our best thanks for their patriotism, for it certainly shows the capabilities of different breeds, and thereby enables the observing farmer to profit by the experience of others. Never buy animals that are excessively poor; they will consume a great deal of food before they are got into health enough to fatten.—*Ed. Dobbs*—*English Ag. Society's Journal*.

Mr. John Scurr, farmer, of Greenside Trinden, near Sedgely, a short time ago had a sheep, which for a fortnight had been ill. Three days it was unable to get upon its feet. Mr. Scurr happened to have a friend who called upon him on business, and they together went to see the sheep. His friend pronounced the animal all but dead, it being ill of the "sturdy," or water in the head, which he said was incurable. They consequently left the sheep to die. A servant boy, named Gilpin, who lived with Mr. Scurr, overheard their discourse, and immediately went to his master's house and procured a gimble, when he returned to the field where the sheep was, and, without practice or skill in the art, began cautiously to operate upon the head of the animal, by boring a hole exactly upon the top of the scalp, which done, the water streamed out of the head, and, strange to say, in a few minutes the sheep got upon its feet and started to eat grass, and is now doing as well as any of its fellow grass eaters.—*New Farmer's Journal*.

To extract Grease from Clothes.—Lay a piece of brown paper doubled over the spot, and apply a hot iron.

To Make and Fine Coffee.—Put a sufficient quantity of coffee into the pot and pour boiling water on it, stir it and place it on the fire, bring it to a boil, and as soon as four or five bubbles have risen, take it off the fire and pour out a tea-cupful and return it; set it down for one minute, then pour gently over the top one tea-cupful of cold water, let it stand one minute longer, and it will be bright and fine. The cold water (by its greater density) sinks and carries the grounds with it.

Method of preventing Cold Feet at Bedtime.—Draw off your stockings just before undressing, and rub your ankles and feet with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is very useful.

Economical White House Paint.—Skim milk, 2 quarts; fresh slaked lime, 8 ounces; linseed oil, 6 ounces; white Burgandy pitch, 2 ounces; Spanish white, 3 pounds. The lime to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, and mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil, in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be added a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards, two coats, and the expense not more than tenpence.

Remedy for Dotts—First drench your horse with sweet milk and molasses. Second, in a reasonable time drench him again with a quart of beef brine. Alum water is good: so is saltpetre water. A purge should always be given soon after the drench. A strong solution of salt and water, with a little alum, would perhaps be as good as the brine.