

should understand the nature and composition of his soils and may do so, with little time, and at a mere trifle of expense.

THE COW.

The principal points of good cow-stock, are a long and rather small head—a bright eye—the chops thin—the horns small—the neck rather thin than fleshy, and a good dewlap. The breast needs not to be so wide as in the ox, but it should not be too narrow—a tolerably full spine—the portion of the chest beneath the shoulders deep, yet with that barrel-like form of carcass which has been so strongly advocated. She should be well formed across the hips, with good loins, but the thighs should be thin; and above every thing beside, the elasticity of the skin should be that so highly valued in other cattle. The most essential point in a dairy cow is that of the *tuckle*. It should be capacious—of equal size before and behind, or, if there is any difference, fuller before, and of a moderate size.

Effects of Slaking Lime. The *weight* of lime is increased from 30 to 50 per cent. by slaking; and its *bulk* is tripled or quadrupled.—*Prof. Jackson.*

These are important facts to dealers in lime. To the burner it shows that the expense of transporting his lime to market, is a quarter less in its fresh burnt state, than it is when slaked. A ton of fresh burnt lime will acquire in five or six days, by exposure to the atmosphere alone, an additional weight of 500 pounds. The buyer should therefore purchase fresh burnt lime. If he buys by weight lime long exposed to the atmosphere, or imperfectly burnt, he pays for a quarter more than he gets. If he buys slaked lime by measure, he gets in the bushel only one-half, the bushel would give him in the fresh burnt state.

To Stop a Leak. The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask, is whiting beaten up with common yellow soap. If this mixture is well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.