MILKING COWS.

The owners of cows should pay particular attention to milking Children must not be trusted with this business, and there are many grown people who never milk well though they have been brought up to the business.

If you would obtain all the milk from the cow, you must treat her with the utmost gentleness; she must not stand trembling under your blows nor under your threats. She may at times need a little chastisement, but at such times you need not expect all her milk.

Soon after the bag has been brushed by your hand and the ends of teats have been moistened a little with milk, it flows in rapidly, and all the vains or ducts near the teats are completely filled. Then it must be drawn out immediately or you will not get the whole. You must not sit and talk —you must not delay one moment if you would have all the cow is then ready to yield.

The udder should be moved in every direction at the close of milking, and the hands may beat it a little in imitation of the beating which the calf gives it when he is sucking. An expert milker will make the cow give one quarter more in butter, than a majority of grown milkers will.

One season, at Farmingham, we kept four cows in the home lot; there was but little difference in the quantity of milk given by each. We had a *very steady* hired man of forty years of age; he had carried on a farm in New-Hampshire and always been used to milking; but he was so slow the cows had no patience with him.

We milked two of the cows and he the other two, and we were but little more than half as long as he in milking, though we got the largest mess by about one quart. On our remonstrating that he did not draw out all the milk, he said his cows would not yield so much as those milked by us. We then made an exchange: he milked our two and we milked his. In three weeks time the case was reversed; our mess exceeding his by nearly one quart. He never failed to strip his cows to the last drop; but his *intolerable moderation* prevented his obtaining what an active milker would have done.

Young learners may practice on cows that are to be soon dried off. They should be taught *at first* how to take hold of teats and they will remember it; but how common it is to let each child choose his own mode of milking! Learners should know that the hand should be kept very near the extremity of the teat, if they would milk with ease. The left arm should always press gently against the leg of the cow; for if she is inclined to kick, she cannot with any force; she cannot *strike* an object that leans against her; but if she lifts up her foot, as she often will when her teats are sore, the milker will be ready to ward off and keep it from the pail much better than when he sits far off from the cow.

If heifers are made tame and gentle by frequent handling when they are young, they are not apt to kick the milker; their udders should be rubbed gently before calving; it is quite as grateful to them as carding. But if they are suffered to run wild till after they have calved, they cannot be expected to be gentle when you first attempt to milk them. They often acquire bad habits and are not broken of them through life.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

WOUNDS AND BRUSES ON HORSES.—Take one quarter of a pound of saltpetre, half a pint of vinegar, half pint of spirits of turpentine; put them together in a bottle, and shake up before useing. Apply it to the wound with a feather, three times a day

PRESS FOR WORKING OVER BUTTER.—Smooth as perfectly as possible a piece of hard wood plank, 18 inches wide and 24 long. On both sides and end, nail pieces of boards, rising one inch above surface. Near the open end screw in a small ring-bolt, or what is better, three; one at each corner and one in the centre. Let the ring on the bolt be one inch in diameter. Make a brake 35 inches long, 9 inches of which is for the handle. Let it be 3½ inches wide, 1½ thick; one edge made sharp, and the other rounded. On the end to go next the eye bolts, put a ring, and in the centre screw a bolt with a head, which will just slip through the eye of either of the ring-bolts. The bolts should be screwed into plank, so that when the brake is attached, its edges will exactly fit to the surface the whole length.

Need I say more? The rest is plain.—Give the end next you a slight elevation; and by using the brake as a braker does his, and by changing as occasion requires, all the milk may be worked from butter with a trifling labour,

A marble slab would be preferable, as the butter would stick less to the surface. A small wooden shovel three inches square, with the ledges perfectly straight, shoud be at hand to keep all in place.

JAMES BATES.

DESTRUCTION OF MOLES.—The following recipes for destroying moles, we extract from an English work by Charles Fothergill, of Salisbury, England.

1. Make a paste with powdered hellebore roots, wheat flour, and ground glass; place it near their holes to eat, and you will soon destroy them.

2. Make a mixture of brimstone, rosin and turpentine, put them into a horn with a narrow neck, first enveloping the same in tar; set fire to the tow thus prepared; then insert the mouth of the horn into the burrow of the mole, and he will soon be suffocated to death.

From the British Whig.

TO MAKE LABOUR-SAVING SOAP.—Two gallons of soft water, 1 lb. of salsoda, 2 lbs. hard soap, 4 oz. rosin, ground fine; 2 oz. extract of lime. Boil all till dissolved, and strain it, and it is fit for use.

TO MAKE ONE BARREL OF SOAP IN TWO.—One barrel soft water, 1 barrel of soap, 4 lbs of salsoda, 1 lb. of rosin, ½ a lb. of extract of lime. Boil all together until dissolved, and strain it.

TO MAKE ONE BARREL OF SOFT-SOAP HARD.—Four lbs. salsoda, 1 lb. of rosin, 6 oz. extract of lime. Boil all together until dissolved, then strain and cool it, and it is fit for use.

A PARSNIP PUDDING.—Boil two good parsnips, squeeze out the water, mash them, add the yolks of two eggs, a slice of a penny loaf steeped in a spoonful of cream, a little seasoning (make it either sweet or savoury, according to taste;) beat all together, line your dish with paste, and bake it in a moderate oven. Many other ingredients may be put in, such as ham or tongue.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

LIME FOR FRUIT TREES.—The suggestions below as to the use of lime around fruit trees, are worthy of attention. In the autumn of 1841, we laid bare the roots of a number of unthrifty apple and peach trees, and left them exposed during the winter, returned the dirt in the spring, and applied to the roots of each tree about half a bushel of gas lime. Last year the trees seemed gently improved, and the pears bore more than three times as much as they did the two previous years; the limbs had to be propped up, and the fruit seemed improved.

We treated some old genuine trees in a similar manner, and the influence was obviously beneficial. Ashes are a good substitute for lime, and ordinary lime would probably do as well as the gas lime. Exposing the roots of trees occasionally during winter, it is well known, is very beneficial.—*Delaware Farmer.*

PLASTER FOR PLUMS.—Mr. Samuel Merwin, of Milford, informed us of a fact the other day, which we agree with him in considering important for those who would raise good fruit. Mr. Merwin had several plum trees of choice varieties, which were annually covered with a profusion of beautiful blossoms, giving promise of abundance of fruit; but this promsie was never realized. The blossoms were but false colours, hung out to deceive and disappoint the hopes of the proprietor. Ashes, lime, and various other eatcles were applied to no purpose, and he was finally about to cut down the trees as "cumberers of the ground." At last, a friend suggested that an application of plaster of Paris might have the desired effect, and he was introduced to try it. On several successive mornings, while the leaves and blossoms were yet moist with dew, finely pulverized plaster was thrown into the air above the tree, so as to give the whole top a thorough powdering. The consequence was that the trees, in their proper season, were loaded with a bountiful supply of plums of the very best quality. This is a simple process, and in the case of our friend Merwin the labour was abundantly renumerated. Try it, farmers and gardeners, and let us know the result.—*New Haven Farmer's Gazette.*

AMERICAN ROCK SALT.—A specimen of *Rock Salt*, taken from a new mine recently discovered in Virginia, has been left at our office by Mr. Forrest Sheppard. We are informed by Mr. S. that this is the first mine of Rock Salt ever found in North America, that the salt is of excellent quality, and the mine is of great extent; and that from its position in the interior of the State of Virginia, it cannot fail to be of great value, as furnishing to the population of a large extent of country an abundant and cheap supply of an article so necessary to the sustentation of small life.—*Ib.*

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.—If your horse founders over night, in the morning take pint of hog's Lard, put in a vessel and make it boiling hot clean his hoofs well, set his foot in the lard. Heat it for each foot, boiling hot; take a spoon and put the fat over the hoof as near the hair as possible, and will be fit for use in three hours if it is done early in the morning. It is better to remove the horse's shoes, but I have made several cures without. I have tried this on many horses during a period of fifty years, and have never known it to fail.—*Louisville Journal.*

SALT.—I will give your readers some account of the benefit of salt, as it is becoming an important article among farmers. I observed two years ago in the town of Stow, an acre of land set with fruit trees of different kinds, and I took notice that one half of the trees were one third larger than the others; and I also observed that where the trees were largest the land was moist, while the other part was dry. That half of the acre that was moist, and on which the trees were largest, was sown over with two and a half bushels of salt four years before; the other part was dressed with two cords of manure. The part manured with salt appeared as though there had just been a shower upon it; while the other part was dry and dusty. On the part to which salt was applied, the trees were smooth & thrifty; on the other part, the trees were rough and backward. Salt is good to destroy insects that are injurious to fruit. By mixing it with peat mud and laying it around fruit trees, early in the spring, it will destroy the insects that often injure the plum, the apple and peach tree.—*Boston Cultivator.*