

two rats in one night, by exchanging a barrel of oats that had been often visited by rats for one of water, covering the surface with chaff. The "varmints" unsuspiciously pitched in, and met a watery grave. This is an old but excellent trap where these animals are plenty.

M. L. DEXLAP, of Champaign, Ill., advises farmers to feed their surplus potatoes, boiled with bran and shelled corn, to their hogs and such stock as they are fattening. He expects to realize from 30 to 40 cents a bushel from his used in this way, and thinks the prospect is that those who send potatoes to market this spring will not net much more.

A DAIRY TO BOAST OF.—The St. Alban's Messenger says:—Mr. Nahum Brigham, of Lakeville, from fifteen cows, made during the dairy season just closed, 60 tubs, or 3,000 lbs. of butter. He sold it for forty-five cents a pound, realizing \$1350. He also raised ten calves, now worth \$100, and 1000 pounds of pork, which he sold for \$130—making as the proper income of the dairy, \$1,580, besides supplying his family. He is now making butter at at the rate of one tub a week.

The *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, in an elaborate article on the annoyances experienced by breeders of choice stocks, in consequence of occasional infertility in the best animals, recommends sending the animals to another section of the country—a transition to a hilly and less rich pasture—and in some cases severe treatment, even yoking heifers and attaching them to the plough, and especially food rich in phosphorus, together with abundant and frequent salting.

Mr. Brigham is a correct farmer. He selects the best stock he can find and then keeps it in the best condition. He does not believe in pasturing all the cows the fence will hold, and in the winter, besides first quality of hay, he is a liberal feeder of grain. It pays, as the above account shows, besides he is a neat farmer. Every thing is kept in its place, and his work is done in time. This is the great secret of happiness in farming, if not of success, and every farmer who drives his work, and is not driven by it, will find it true.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New England Farmer thinks that it is folly to talk about protecting crows. He says that they destroy but few insects, but large amount of the eggs of small birds. He says further "that one small bird will destroy more noxious insects in one season than 50 crows. And this is not all. They often spoil large fields of corn when too late in the season to re-plant. If every crow, jay, hawk, and owl could be fed to insects, I think it would be a blessing to the farmer and to the small birds and I hope no law will be passed to protect crows or jays, for I see them daily hunting for the nests of small birds."

HAMMERING THE HOOF CAUSES PAIN.—We have seen it asserted recently that in consequence of the horse's hoof, a nail driven into its wall in nailing on a shoe, causes the animal no pain; but a nail clinched on the top or side of the hoof with a hammer, induces pain, and in some instances where horses have been lame from no apparent cause, it has simply been the result of an inner irritation, caused by pounding the hoof. If this is true, it is important that there be some device by which the nails on a horse's hoof could be clinched without pounding it with a hammer.

FOOD FOR GROWING PIGS.—In reply to a correspondent, *Health and Home* says: Pigs less than eight weeks old should have all the milk they can drink,

with the addition of a little Indian-meal, or something of the same sort equally nutritive. After eight weeks the quantity of milk may be lessened, and the meal increased. For two weeks after being taken from the mother, it should be fed at least five times a day; after that three are sufficient. Keep pigs healthy by some vegetable product—raw potatoes, green grass, or some kind of roots, occasionally given, if you would have the best return for the solid food given.

From experiments made, it appears that the different products obtained from oxen and sheep are as follows: An ox of the live weight of 1,322 pounds yields meat, 771.4 pounds; skin, 110.2; grease, 88; blood, 55.1; feet and hoofs, 22; head, 11; tongue, 6.60; lungs and heart, 15.33; liver and spleen, 20.05; intestines, 65.15; loss and evaporation, 154.322, making the total of 1,322 pounds. The products from a sheep weighing 110.2 pounds are as follows: Meat 75.1 pounds; skin, 7.714; grease, 5.51; blood, 4.408; feet and hoofs, 2.204; head, 4.408; tongue, lungs, heart, liver, and spleen, 4.408; intestines, 6.612; loss and evaporation, 19.836, making the total of 110.2 pounds.

SUNDAY CHEESE-MAKING.—The *Union* has in an able article on this subject, after considering all that is currently urged in favor of running the cheese-making mills seven days in the week, for six months in the year, thus concludes: "The welfare of the cheese-makers is to us an important consideration. The convict in State prison has his Sunday; but the honest men and women who engage in the difficult, trying, and laborious occupation of cheese-making are not allowed a day's rest from the opening to the close of the season. This is a very hard strain on the physical, if not on the moral constitution, and most assuredly ought to be obviated, if possible. We know every cheese-maker be he religious or irreligious, would like to have now and then a day of rest. Nature demands it, religion demands it, and it ought to be granted. Let our factory-men reconsider this question, and see if they cannot manage to run their factories more in accordance with the requirements of the laws of health and morality, and more in harmony with the consciences of a large portion of the Christian world."

REMEDY FOR SPAVIN.—Professor Jas. Law Veterinary Surgeon to the New York State Ag. Soc., furnishes the following: When spavin is recent, and attended with much lameness, and local heat and tenderness, soothing measures should be first adopted. Let the shoe have a level bearing, and rest the animal, giving a smooth floor to stand on. Keep a wet bandage around the hock for at least ten days, covering it with a dry one to prevent undue cooling. Give a dose of laxative medicine, and feed, partially at least, on bran mash and roots. After ten days cut off the hair on the inner side of the hock, and apply the following: Biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce. Rub in for five minutes; tie up the horse's head twenty-four hours, and then, if it has well risen; and if the exudation begins to trickle down the leg, wash off with soap and water, and apply daily a little tincture of arnica. A second, and even a third blister may be required after the effects of the previous one have passed off. Obstinate cases may require firing, or even surgical operation, for the removal of the lameness; but these can only be safely applied by a professional man. A rest of six weeks or two months is required to allow of the consolidation of the new deposit.