

bright cherry-red, which all skilfully packed meat possessers. Irish and Hamburg pork, being well cured, consequently obtained much higher rates. Beef had turned out better. Refined lard, in white kegs, does not answer. The English refiners turn out a neater and firmer article, which is not exposed, like the American, to fermentation on the passage. The importation of *cheese* had been heavy, and the make of English very large, prices must therefore rule low. From 34s to 40s. per cwt. is expected to be the general range.

**MILK WEED.**—A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* recommends rather a novel mode of destroying this prolific weed. As hogs are well known to take a deep interest in most kinds of roots, especially when their noses are free from rings, it is suggested that they should be employed in sufficient numbers during early spring in all such fields as may require the benefit of their services. This is no new light after all, as the swinish multitude have been wont to exercise their intuitive propensities from time immemorial, to the no small annoyance often of the farmer. We should prefer deep and clean cultivation to the calling in the assistance of the grunter.

**QUALITY OF MILK.**—We have often remarked that it is the quality of milk, rather than the quantity, which gives value to the dairy cow. Great astonishment is sometimes produced by statements of the large quantity of milk yielded daily, by some cows. But such statements are of little consequence. The most remarkable cows for the production of butter, have given but medium quantities of milk. For instance, the celebrated Sussex or Cramp cow, which for several years made an average of 600 pounds of butter a year, gave, at the most, but twenty quarts per day; and the Oaks cow, which made 480 pounds of butter in a year, gave but sixteen to eighteen quarts per day. John Hulburt, of Chemung, N. Y., states that he has found, by churning the milk separately, that one of his *best* cows will make as much butter as *three* of his *poorest*—all giving an equal quantity of milk. He states, also, that 100 pounds of milk, drawn from his cows which gave the richest milk, will make one pound more butter than 100 pounds drawn from the whole herd; and he adds, that there is more difference in the quality than in the quantity. His advice in conclusion is, that all dairymen look well to the quality of milk their cows give.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT.**—In Vermont, this variety of wheat is sown any time between the 10th of March and the 10th of June. It yields, in good soil, from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, and weighs 64 lbs. a bushel. Mr. Wainwright, of Middlebury, in 1846, raised, upon 30 acres, as many bushels per acre of the above wheat. This was not done by the "skinning process," but by a liberal application of ashes and stable manure, and thorough preparation of the ground.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**BROOM CORN.**—The *Ohio Statesman* says that C. Eaton and Brothers planted, last season, 700 acres with broom corn, 450 of which were rented

at \$5 per acre. Much of the land had been subjected to this crop for five years in succession, and the produce sent chiefly to New York.

We are glad to find that attention is beginning to be paid to the cultivation of this corn and the making of brooms in Canada; and, from all we can learn, the business is profitable. Surely we have soil and ingenuity enough to grow the materials for and make our own brooms.

**STARCH FROM INDIAN CORN.**—Large quantities of starch are now made from this grain, in Ohio. An establishment, near Columbus, consumes 20,000 bushels of corn annually for this purpose. The offal of the grain is given to hogs, 500 to 600 head being annually fattened therewith. The quality of the starch is said to be superior to that of wheat, and commands a higher price in New York.

**WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.**—"Shelter and feed well, feed well and shelter. If you do not shelter your sheep, you ought not to wear a coat." To this excellent and seasonable advice of our contemporary *The Wool Grower*, we would say to farmers, in these northern regions particularly, extend the same friendly and profitable care to all your domestic animals. Attention of this sort has a high economical value. But in studying warmth and shelter, don't be forgetful of proper *ventilation*. Remember it is a law of nature, that no animal can thrive or exist in a healthy state without a constant supply of pure air. We have seen animals, particularly sheep, both in Canada and in England, very much deteriorated from insufficient attention to this very simple and necessary rule.

**RANSOME AND MAY'S PORTABLE AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE.**—We learn from an English Agricultural journal that steam, for farming purposes, is beginning to engage the attention of mechanics in right earnest—the above eminent firm having recently brought out an engine that can be worked from four to seven horse power, according to the pressure of steam employed. It is furnished with a tender, and is locomotive on a common road; it requires no other fly wheel than those on the hinder axis, which act also as carrying wheels, when travelling. As the process of grinding, chaff cutting and thrashing, require very different rates of revolution, the power can be taken off from the crank shaft, the wheel shaft or the edge of the driving wheel; and, by altering the gearing connecting the crank shaft with the shaft of the driving wheels, two changes of velocity may be made.

**PAUL'S DEEP-DRAINING MACHINE.**—This machine, which is an English invention, may be made to cut a drain three or four feet deep at a single operation, at the rate of 300 feet per hour, having a level bottom for the tiles to rest upon. It is said it may be worked by three or four horses; but we should think, however, that power quite inadequate in stiff soils for the before mentioned depth. It is adapted for raising the sub-soil to the surface for the purpose of claying or making lands; and when the clay is in a plastic state is said to raise from four to five cwt. per minute. It