

The *Belleville Intelligencer* says a heifer, three years old next April, owned by Mr. Hiram Ashley, in the township of Sydney, gave birth to four bull calves, fully developed in every part, on the 4th day of February, 1869. Their respective weights the morning after being calved were 20 lbs., 21 lbs., 25 lbs., 26 lbs. These calves have been seen by a large number of people.

It may perhaps serve as a warning to persons who are in the habit of killing game out of season, to mention that a family was recently poisoned by eating partridges killed during the heavy weather. The birds, driven from their natural feeding grounds by the snow, eat berries of various kinds that are poisonous to man. This is not the first case that has come to our knowledge.

An exchange says that the English sparrows imported into New York some two years ago increased very rapidly. They devour great quantities of worms, but during the past summer have subsisted to such an extent upon the dirt of the streets that they have become somewhat lazy. In the Central Park, little thatched houses are provided for them, in which they spend the winter.

Judge French writes to the *Country Gentleman* that most of the working cattle brought from Maine to the Brighton cattle market are grade Short-Horns. Dealers tell him that the working cattle in Maine have much improved of late years. A farmer at Augusta, whose personal preference was strongly for the Devons, told him three-fourths of the working oxen in the State were grade Short-Horns.

Mr. John Haight, of Du Page Co., Ill., has sold, since August last, 49 pigs for breeding purposes. The average price was \$21.21, making a total of \$1039.50. With few exceptions, the pigs were not more than six months old. He sent pigs to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, Kentucky. Mr. Haight is not only a successful swine breeder, but also is a practising attorney.

In localities where willow, hazel, elm, and soft maple abound bees find natural pollen almost as soon as they can fly in the spring. In other places, it is of great advantage to place rye meal in shallow places near the bees every pleasant day, as a substitute for pollen. If no stream or brook is near your bees, provide them with water in some way; they need it specially in spring, and many are lost if they go far to obtain it.

A Maine man gives his method of treating baulky horses as follows:—"Let me inform the humane men and hostlers, and all who hold the rein, that the way to cure baulky horses is to take them from the carriage, and whirl them rapidly round till they are giddy. It requires two men to accomplish this, one at the horse's tail. Don't let him step out. Hold him to the smallest possible circle. One dose will often cure him; two doses are final with the worst horse that ever refused to stir."

A Detroit correspondent of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* says that one reason why more sheep than usual have been slaughtered the past season in Michigan is the fact that the demand for sheep to be taken West to stock new farms, heretofore amounting to many thousand a year, has ceased, and consequently this surplus must be otherwise disposed of. The writer says the farmers of Michigan to-day have all the sheep they can feed, and more than were on hand one year ago.

A correspondent of the *Rural American* makes a good point as follows: "Neighbour B— was over to-day to see if he could 'get one of them 'ere Chesters.' He has found out it pays better to keep good hogs, and not throw corn away upon mongrels. He said he thought my good hogs were indebted as much to the trough as to the breed, and I guess he was about half right, for although I could never make such hogs from mongrels, neither could I make Chesters like mine, and let them run in the woods."

Prof. Charles L. Flint says that it is better economy to churn milk than cream, because then the buttermilk is palatable as an article of food; that the quantity of butter is diminished when the temperature at churning is above or below from 55 to 60 degrees; that the average is one pound of butter to thirty pounds of milk; and that the longer the butter is in "coming" the better it will be—that three hours is short enough time for churning. The boys who have to propel the dasher will protest against the latter point.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—The attention of poultry fanciers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Acres, of Paris, Ont., who has eggs for sale from several breeds of poultry, warranted pure.

TO RELIEVE CHOKED CATTLE.—Having lost a heifer by choking with a turnip, and having had one choked since for which I found relief, I send you my remedy for publication:—Get eight feet of telegraph wire, double it in the middle, and twist it together, so as to leave a loop in it. Take the creature by the horns, and run the loop end of the wire down its throat, and pull it out, and the turnip will be pushed down or pulled up in its mouth, and give instant relief.—*Cor. Co. Gent.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF BEES.—A Plattsburgh correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* offers an explanation of the remarkable exodus of honey-bees which occurred last year in Kentucky. The same thing often happens in his neighborhood, he says, and the apiarists there attribute it to the fact that a few warm days in early spring induce the queen to lay a large number of eggs all through the hive, which eggs are soon hatched and the larvæ capped; if then a cold, rainy time comes, the bees cluster closely together, leaving the young larvæ exposed to the cold air, which kills them in a single day, and the resulting effluvium drives the bees from the hive.