

The *Pionnier*, of Sherbrooke, mentions a farmer of Bedford, who, from a piece of wooded land, last spring, obtained sugar to the amount of \$35; then he cut down the wood, burned it for potash, and got \$46 for it; then he planted potatoes, and in the fall sold them for \$250—making a total of \$321 in nine months.

A good preventative for the chafing of horses' breasts by the collar is said to be, to take a piece of thick and smooth leather, cut it out just the size of the collar, or a little wider, and let it lie flat on the neck and shoulders of the horse. This will lie smooth on the neck, while the collar itself moves about on it.

A student of crow habits reports in the *Massachusetts Ploughman* that he finds that the ratio of good done by the crow in destroying noxious insects, &c., is to the harm done in eating the eggs of more effective insect destroying birds, pulling corn, &c., as 229 to 2,976. Poor showing for Mr. *Corvus Americanus*.

Wool growing in South America has grown into mammoth proportions. Even the Australian breeders have cause for alarm from this competitor. It is reported, on good authority, that the number of sheep shorn there exceeds 70,000,000. The export of wool to Europe and the United States amounts to about 230,000,000 pounds.

A singular case is that of a cow belonging to Mr. Robert Doidge, of the township of East Whitby, which, on the 17th ult., had half of her tongue bitten off by a horse. The cow was on one side of the fence, and the horse on the other. She put her mouth through the fence, and attempted to seize some hay which the horse was eating, when he seized the tongue of the robber and bit it off.

Somebody says that as a general thing horses get too much whip and too little hay. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he whips the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another waggon, through his own carelessness, he whips the horse to make it all right. If he slips or stumbles, he gets whipped for it; if he does anything, he gets whipped; and if he doesn't do anything, he gets the same.

The *Ohio Farmer*, in an article on Angora Goats, and the "fancy notions" respecting them, says that "there is an intrinsic value of from eighty cents to one dollar per pound for Angora fleece, and we have no doubt but that a fair business might be done at raising these goats in localities and under circumstances favourable for keeping them. Crossed on the common goat they grade up rapidly; they are cheaply kept on rough land; the pelts of high grades make beautiful Afghans and sleigh robes; the fleece makes super-excellent hosiery, takes a beautiful dye, is very handsome for fringes (when such are in fashion), and will sell in the market as mohair, at about the same price as Leicester and Cotswold wool—a little higher for full blood. We have been a careful observer of this goat business for the last fifteen years, and this is what we think of it now."

Button your cattle horns. It is an improvement to their looks; it checks the bad habit of hooking; if the old ones have already formed this habit, it prevents mischief, and all the animals fed in the same yard eat more quietly and thrive better.—To make good butter in winter: when the milk is strained set the pans on the stove and warm the milk slowly; when as hot as the finger can easily bear, set the pans away in a room not cold enough to freeze. Keep the cream-pot moderately warm.

There are now twelve pork packing establishments in operation in the Province of Ontario, and great complaint is being made by the proprietors of them in reference to the scarcity of hogs. Mr. Davies, of the Toronto Packing House, says the business is almost at a standstill for the want of the raw material, and urges farmers to hurry up and fat all the porkers they can, as the demand is going to be brisk all through the coming season.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Apiarian, of Brooklin, Ont., informs his bee-keeping friends that he is in possession of a secret of great value, which he hopes to be able to make public in time for this year's operations. It is a method of securing the impregnation of queens by selected drones, and is, he thinks, far superior to the Kohler process which was published last summer. Though he has not tested the new method, he speaks of it with much confidence. It is the discovery of an American lady, whom he does not name, but whom we suspect to be Mrs. Tupper, of Iowa, one of the most skilful bee-keepers in the world.

A practical farmer says that calves will not thrive so well on milk that is rich in butter as on that of a poorer quality. It isn't the butter that they need.—Lime water is said to be beneficial for an occasional drink to fowls. It is a preventative of many diseases, and assists the formation of bone and eggs. It is prepared by pouring over quicklime some warm water, and when the lime is slackened and settled, drawing the clear water off, which can be kept for a considerable time.—An old dairyman says that if cabbage and turnips are fed to cows immediately after milking they will not flavor the next yield of milk.—The mistake is often made of underestimating the amount of water horses and cows need. Some large cows will require twelve or fifteen gallons' each; and they will not yield a full flow of milk if such a quantity of pure water is not supplied. A trough where ten full-grown animals are watered should be capacious enough to hold not less than five barrels of water.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Pharmacy* catches mice by putting a rag saturated with chloroform in places they pillage.