

LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

The whole yearly income from the neat stock of the United States is estimated at no less than \$600,000, including beef, dairy, and labor of working oxen.

To cure a dog of sheep killing, let him see the sheep he has killed; in his presence take off the pelt, fasten it tightly around him, and make him wear it from one to three days. We think you will never be troubled by his meddling with sheep again.

An exchange says: Horseradish is an excellent condiment to mix with the food of cows to give them an appetite, and make them sleek and thrifty. It should be fed frequently to all animals that are not well, and it will be of great service to working oxen troubled with heat. If given to cows in doses of a pint a day, mixed with potatoes or bran, it will prevent or relieve cows of the disease called cake in the bag. Few animals will refuse to eat it, and some will eat it greedily, as much as half a peck at a time.

Many farmers, for an extra dollar or two, sell their best calves to the butcher, and raise such as are not so valuable, and think they gain by the practice; but the few dollars they think they make, would in many cases amount at the milking age of the stock, if the best had been kept, to more than thirty dollars, instead of a dollar or two.

The oldest horse in the State of Ohio owned by a farmer of Fremont, died during February. The animal, "O'd Ned" was about thirty-six years of age, and last summer seemed good for several years more of life. The winter, however, proved too severe for him; for, towards the end of January, he appeared unwell, and after lingering for a few days, he died without a struggle.—*Am. Ex.*

HOW TO FIT A COLLAR TO A HORSE.—The plan adopted in the West, which we are assured by men who have been long in the collar business, does not injure the collar in the least, is to dip it in water until the leather is thoroughly wet, then put it on the horse, securing the lames firmly, keeping it there until it becomes dry. It is all the better if heavy loads are to be drawn, as that causes the collar to be more evenly fitted to the neck and shoulder. If possible, the collar should be kept on from four to five hours, when it will be perfectly dry, and retain the same shape ever afterward; and as it is exactly fitted to the form of the neck, will not produce chafes nor sores on the horse's neck.—*Harness and Carriage Journal.*

DRESSED BLACK HOGS.—A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: The principal objection to the Essex and Berkshire breed of hogs I find to be their colour. Now, as Youatt justly observes, this is not even "skin deep." The colouring matter will be found to be secreted between the true skin and the epidermis, or outer skin. If care is taken in scalding black hogs, they can be dressed as white as any white hogs. It is a well known principle that all black substances absorb heat. Hence, in dressing black hogs, the water should not be so hot as in scalding white ones. If this simple rule is observed, there will be no difficulty in dressing black hogs. Instead of this colour being an objection, I regard it as an advantage, for the skin of a black hog will always be found to be smooth and glossy, free from cutaneous eruptions, and always clean.

The Garden.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HORTICULTURE.

Some three years ago the Rev. Dr. Os-good, in addressing a public meeting on this subject, in substance, observed, that horticulture is one of the best pursuits to follow for mental culture, inasmuch as gardening is at once a school, a workshop, and a parlour.

As a *school*, it begins with the earth, or mineral kingdom, and rises through the vegetable and animal world. Even a small clod of earth is a fit subject for study, exemplifying the truth that "wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar." Through all the gardens of vegetable life, from the minutest plant to the tallest oak, there is a world of study and of wisdom. Botany is an interesting study, pursued through the laws of vegetable growth, particularly when illustrated by the familiar plants around us. The gardener, while laboring to obtain the greatest yield, should combine the beautiful with the useful, instead of striving to separate them. We may hold up an apple as a thing of use, and point to a flower as a beautiful object; yet these, if not brother and sister, are, at least, first cousins. Besides a school of learning, the garden should be a school-house of Divine faith.

As a *work-shop*, the garden is one of the very best places to develop bone and muscle. Let a lady take a hoe or rake, and in a few hours every muscle will find its exercise. The garden is a pleasant place in which to see our wives, our sisters, and daughters engaged—the best of all gymnasiums. Flora and Pomona were called by the ancients feminine divinities. Why may we not class gardening among the fine arts? The gardener is a painter of no mean order, using the colors which nature furnishes; and it is for him to apply them with fitness. Our education would be much more perfect were we to unite the study of gardening with that of books; and how