lon thoroughfare, you have in a very few ents an increasing crowd—it flew back to her window, and the second lot of gazers their way. The little bird then started n with its straw towards one of the same is, and cutting round it, so as to avoid pry- yes as much as possible, bore it to the al of one of the pillasters, and disappeared, and all, into a snug nook made by a part e projecting ornament, which it had chosen e place for building its nest. "The wary adds Mr. Broderip, "was not disposed to n inquisitive public know the way to its . On many other occasions I have ob- d these and other birds remain waiting t a long time with nest materials and food eir bills, when they have perceived that I atching them; but the moment I turned ead they were off with their burden to the This would not be worth mentioning, it not so difficult to find persons who will their eyes to some purpose."—*Cassell's lar Natural History.*

RMERS' NEWS.—One plant of the weed black rd *(Sinapis nigra)* gives 200 flowers: and giving six seeds, 1,200 seeds are produced. lant of the tare *(Ervum tetraspermum)* sixty flowers: and each flower giving three , 180 seeds are produced. The seeds of retain their germinating power for three rape the same, buckwheat two to three, three, cabbage five to six, and beans and ve to six. Sixty feet superficial should be d for each animal in the shed, and 240 feet courtyard. A beater thrashing machine hrash out 7 qrs. 1 bushel 28 lbs. of wheat after beans) per hour.

STOP BLEEDING.—Asa Kemper, Ross ty, Ohio, writes to the *American Agricul- st*, that bleeding from wound on man or may be stopped by a mixture of wheat nd common salt, in equal parts, bound on cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a quantity, say from one to three pints. It e left for hours, even days if necessary. In anner he saved the life of a horse, which leeding from a wounded artery; the bleed- ased in five minutes after this application. left on three days, when it worked loose, as easily removed, and the wound soon

ALITIES OF FISH.—The fact that fish herd er in great flocks or nations seems now to ll established. All the inhabitants of the deep, from the mighty whale down to the w, live in what may be termed colonies. we have the term "a school of whales." ve also the young salmon in shoals—each growth in separate companies, and every local in its dwelling-place as men are. ow, too, that the herrings live also in na- which arrive at maturity in vast groups at different periods of the season. The same laws govern the crustacea. Persons who deal in shell fish can easily tell the different localities whence they derive their different supplies. A Scotch lobster can be readily distinguished from a Norway one, and "a native" oyster differs considerably from a "scuttle mouth." These are all points which ought long ago to have led to a better understanding of the natural and economic history of fish. This ignorance has well nigh ruined our most valuable fisheries. We have been trading for years in the belief that the supply was inexhaustible, and are but beginning to find out that it is even possible to exhaust the sea. The German Ocean has been so long the fishing pond of Europe, that we can scarcely wonder, considering the wealth that has been drawn from its depths, that its supplies are beginning to fail us. There can be no doubt, however, that other sources of supply will be discovered; if so, we can only hope that some method will be observed in harrying the nest, in order that the supply may be made to go as far as possible.—*London Review.*

Tobacco for Sheep Ticks.

EDITOR OR FARMER.—I notice in a late number of the *Farmer* an inquiry in regard to the use of tobacco for killing ticks upon lambs, of which the writer Geo. P. Morse, thinks is a sure remedy for killing both the tick and the lambs.

Now, I will give my experience in the use of tobacco on lambs: I have made it a practice for years whenever my sheep were ticky, to dip the lambs in tobacco juice. I take about four pounds of what the merchants term poor tobacco. Place in a caldron kettle; boil until you have the strength, then reduce it nearly one half with water that will be a sufficient quantity for one hundred lambs. This will kill the ticks sure and leave the animal healthy and vigorous; at least such has been the case with my flock. My mode is this: After shearing let all my sheep go in one flock for four or five weeks; the tick will all leave the old sheep and go on the lambs. Then prepare as above and dip your lambs.—By so doing, you will clear your flock of an enemy which has been very destructive in many fine flocks of sheep. Try and See.

M L. RAY.

Concord, April, 1861.—*Michigan Farmer.*

THE STUDY OF SCIENCE.—Science is worthy of study by all men, because it is so intimately associated with all the pursuits of life. The whole animate and inanimate creation is embraced within its folds. It affords ample scope for the exercise of the most comprehensive and refined intellects, as well as those of humble and moderate pretensions. The mechanic and chemist, the poet and scholar, the manufacturer and merchant, can find, in the pursuit of science, a boundless source of pleasure and profit.