out, and go to scalding; and so on, with a large number of hogs.

Scalding machines have become very common, and are a good institution; but everybody has not got one, and will use tubs. I like the tub and want nothing better for ordinary times; but I want a rope and tackle and one or two hands to help to work the hog. I would not allow a hog put into hot water, while there is a sign of life in him; *but when dead* make an opening to the gambrel strings and hook in, hoist the hog and dip him head and shoulders into the scald; do not let him remain more than a second or two, lest his hair "set;" hoist him and air him, and if needful, dip him again and again till done; then hook into the *lower jaw*, and scald the hinder parts. I like *slow* scalds the best, as less likely to "set the hair." While the hind parts are getting scalded the face may be cleaned. Too little attention is generally given to *cleaning* the head, as also the feet, leaving them for the women to worry over by the hour in some cold out-kitchen. As soon as the hog is hung up and washed off, let the head be taken off, and set upon a barrel or block, and regularly shaved and cleaned.

And now, while speaking of the head, I want to say how I *cut up* a head. I lay it on its side and take off the jowl (or lower jaw.) I then *saw* down across the face, just *above* the eyes, but careful to run into the eye sockets, and on through, leaving the eyeballs with the snout end, so that there is no further trouble with gouging the eyes out of the face-piece; then without further separating of the parts, starting between the ears, saw up and downwise, not caring to extend further down towards the snout than to the saw-mark *across* the face, but clean through at the other end. Now, having done with the ears for handles I cut them off, then take out the brains for pickling—skin the snout, and take off the flesh for scrapple, and throw the nasal organs away. The faces are to be corned. I use a saw but never an axe in cutting up a hog, consequently the meat is clear of splinters and chips of bones. In "chining a hog" to cool, I saw down the ribs instead of hacking them with a hatchet. A small-sized hog hook *flattened* answers very well for taking the hoofs and toe nails off a porker; or you may use a pair of pinchers.—*Cor. Ger. Telegraph.*

To make Cattle Eat Straw.

I TAKE this method of informing the many farmers who have stock to feed that if they try the way suggested below, I venture to say, it will give better satisfaction than any other.

In the first place, we never thresh our grain until the corn fodder is all fed. The fresher straw is fed after threshing, the better cattle will eat it. When threshing, all the straw that can be is crowded back into the barn before it gets wet; besides a good share need not go out at all, as it can be thrown on the mow from the separator. I separate all the chaff from the straw that we possibly can, as chaff is considered as good as hay. As soon as the separator leaves the barn floor you have room for the chaff, which we feed the first thing after stalks.

Now comes the feeding of straw, by mixing it thoroughly with hay, say about one-half of each. It may be thought a great deal of work, but after trying it you will find it easy enough, especially when you see how nicely your cattle will devour it. The way I do it is this: I throw down upon the barn floor, at night feeding, as much hay as will feed the stock night and morning. I then spread the hay first on the floor, shaking it well, so that it will readily mix when you come to apply the straw. Now spread the straw as evenly as possible over the hay; then commence at one end with a fork and shake the whole until it is thoroughly mixed. The best way is to go over it twice. When it is thus prepared feed it out. The balance is all ready to feed in the morning.

Another benefit is derived from shaking the hay—the dust is all removed which is known to be injurious to all domestic animals. The grass seed that can be collected by sweeping the floor once a week and running through the fanning mill, is quite an item. We always have grass seed enough for our own use and to sell by managing in the above manner. The straw that is refused (there always will be some if the cattle are fed as they should be) in the manger can be used for bedding, as it will be all the better for its being quite short. My father, an old Swiss farmer, says this is the method practiced in his country, and, you know they boast of having sleek cattle in Switzerland.—*Cor. Wis. Farmer.*

☞ THE *Country Gentleman* says that scraping the horns of oxen on the inside will make them curve outward or *vice versa*.

☞ CATTLE of all discriptions, horses, calves, and sheep, may be led by making a slipping noose and fastening it to the lower jaw, passing the rope (which must be small) around the neck and through the noose on the jaw. It is a very easy way of leading a sheep, one not being obliged to go behind and "push." After once pulling, the sheep will follow right along with no trouble. It costs nothing extra. Try it.

HORNLESS CATTLE.—It is the practice of some farmers, to cut off the horns of heifer calves, and sear the wound with a hot iron, to make them fitter companions for sheep. The result is, that the horns either do not grow at all, or but very slightly and irregularly. We are informed also, that cows thus made hornless, have repeatedly borne calves upon which no horns ever grew.

LARGE SOW.—H. M. Carty, near Shepherdsville, Ky., has a black sow—a cross between the Berkshire and Neapolitan—which measures 6 feet 4 inches from tip of nose to root of tail, and 5 feet 10 inches around the girth; and she is not "fat," having run at large and subsisting mostly on mast for the last two months. She is black, with very little hair on her body. Her present owner gave $50 for her in Nashville last summer, and paid $10 more for transportation.—*Country Gentleman.*

"DIRT FLOORS" FOR STABLES.—In summer the feet of horses which are little used, or those used only upon hard pavements or dry roads, often become very dry, hard, and hot, especially if they stand upon wood or stone floors. The wood floors are not only dry but they absorb urine, which decomposes, evolves ammonia, and promotes this effect. An improved remedy for this is to take up the wood and lay a stone floor of small cobble-stones in cement, slanting slightly to the rear: then to fill in the stall 6 inches deep at the rear, with sand or sandy loam, leaving it slanting to the front. Enough of this should be removed and renewed daily to give the horse a bed of clean, dry, but not drying, sand. Little bedding will be needed, and the feet will soon gain a natural moistness.—*American Agriculturist.*

CHEAP MODE OF FEEDING HORSES.—J. Fish, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., writes to the *Rural New Yorker* that he has a horse, five years old, used as a family carriage horse, which is frequently let to his neighbours. His labour is considerable. In the morning he feeds a bushel basket of cut oat straw; moistens it with water; throws in four quarts of shorts, mixes thoroughly, and feeds. At noon, gives straw again, and two or four quarts of shorts clear. At night, mixes hay and straw—equal parts of each—cuts a basketful and mixes shorts again as in the morning. Feeds also all the potato and apple parings, cabbage leaves, etc., to him. His horse is free from cough, lively, healthy, and fat; and this practice he is confident saves him 50 per cent. the cost of keeping a horse the usual way—cost about three minutes' time per day. This is an important item in these days of high feed.

CROSS OF THE MOOSE WITH COMMON CATTLE.—A writer in the N. Y *Observer*, in answering a Nova Scotia correspondent who asked if "any one is known to have successfully attempted the crossing of the moose with domestic horned cattle," says:—"I have to state that about thirty years ago I saw in a stable in the Bowery, New York, a large animal of such a cross. It was a noble one, and of fine proportions, standing over six feet in height. It was sent to England as a curiosity. Its mother was an ordinary domestic cow which fed on a farm, I think, in Canada or near Lake Champlain, in New York, where she made the acquaintance of the male elk or moose, roaming wild in the forest." Another correspondent writes:—"Theoretically, we should not expect animals of so entirely distinct families to cross, and practically I have found this so with the elk and common cattle."

WHY ANIMALS TO BE EATEN MUST BE KILLED.—It is universally understood that animals which die from disease are not fitted for our markets. It is also understood that when cattle have been overdriven, their meat is notably inferior to that of healthy animals, unless they are permitted to recover their exhausted energies before being slaughtered. Why is this? The first and most natural supposition respecting those which die from disease is that their flesh is tainted; but it has been found that prolonged agony or exhaustion is quite as injurious, though in these cases there is no taint of disease. M. Claude Bernard propounds the following explanation:—In all healthy animals, no matter to what class they belong, or on what food they subsist, he finds a peculiar substance analagous to vegetable starch existing in their tissues, and especially in their liver. This substance, *glycogene* or liver-sugar, is abundant in proportion to the vigor and youth of the animal, and disappears entirely under the prolonged suffering of pain or disease. This disappearance is singularly rapid in fish, and is always observed in the spontaneous death of animals. But when the death is sudden none of it disappears. In a rabbit, killed after suffering pain for five or six hours, no trace was found of the sugar-forming principle, and its flesh has a marked difference in flavour. The same remark applies to exhausted, over-driven animals; their muscles are nearly deficient in *glycogene*, and yield a decidedly larger percentage of water than muscle in normal condition. M. Bernard likewise finds that animals which are suffocated lose more of this sugar-forming substance than similar animals killed in the slaughter-house. To this let us add the fact, that the blood of over-driven animals will not coagulate, or coagulates very slowly and imperfectly, and we shall see good reason for exercising some circumspection over the practices of our meat-markets.—*Animal Scientific Discovery.*

CASHMERE GOATS.—The *Country Gentleman* says:—A correspondent in Alleghany county sends us a beautiful sample of the fleece of these animals. It is from a flock owned by Mr. JAMES H. MCNALL, of North Star, who imported eleven head of Cashmere goats in the autumn of 1863. The correspondent says:—

"These goats have passed triumphantly through one of the hardest winters we have ever seen and stood it as well, if not better than sheep that were sheltered under the same roof, and received the same attention in every respect. They not only stood their long and tedious journey last summer, endured the piercing storms of winter, but have also raised their kids, (some of which were dropped in extremely cold weather in March,) and yielded each between three and four pounds of beautiful glossy silk-like fibre, a sample of which I enclose. On the different animals the fibre varies in length from 10 to 15 inches. From appearance here now, I think the goat enterprize will be a success, and Mr. McNall will not only be well repaid in this branch of his stock-growing, (he is also a Spanish and Texel sheep-breeder,) but will have the thanks of the community for introducing animals of this kind in these cotton scarce times. He has ordered 20 head more, to be here October next."

PIG LOVE FOR A KITTEN.—A New York paper says:—"One of those singular cases of attachment which we hear of between animals of the most dissimilar natures, exists between a pig belonging to Mr. John Grover, of this city, and a half-grown cat. Shortly after purchasing the pig and placing him in his new quarters, a kitten less than two weeks old accidentally fell into the porker's premises. The pig, instead of eating the puny intruder, as most of his relatives would have done, seem pleased with her company, and showed her every attention consistent with his hoggish nature. How she was sustained during the first few weeks, when she needed a mother's care, no one knows; but kitty soon made herself at home, and was always to be found stretched upon the pig's back, or, in what appears to be her favourite position, on the top of his head, between his ears, when he lies down to rest. He rises with great care so as not to displace her. When he walks about, she sits quite at ease upon his back, and when he takes his food she walks slowly down to the tub and eats slowly with him, sharing, as it would appear, his 'bed and board.' He seems to take pleasure in caressing her with his snout, and when she gets in his way, gently removes her with the same hoggish member. He appears to watch over her with a jealous care, attacking any one who may enter the sty to molest her. The case is as well authenticated as it is remarkable."

CLEANING ROOTS BEFORE FEEDING.—Roots are usually fed to horned cattle without cleaning, and although we cannot now point directly to any case of disease as the result of such feeding, yet it must be evident that the dirt consumed is of no benefit, but on the contrary, is more or less injurious. We should always prefer that the roots be cleaned before feeding, and this can be easily effected by a root cleaner, which any farmer can construct in a few hours. The most simple device for this purpose is an octagon box revolving on gudgeons and turned with a crank, similar to machines for cleaning castings used at the founderies. It may be made to hold two or three bushels, and is constructed by taking two pieces of plank for the ends, and sawing them into octagons two feet four inches in diameter. On these sides, strips of boards two and a-half feet long and ten inches wide, are nailed, leaving a space or opening at the corners of an inch or so wide, for the dirt to drop out. One of the sides is on hinges, and is used as a place for introducing the roots. It is then hung upon gudgeons, on one of which is fitted a crank. Two bushels of roots may be thrown in at a time, where they are cleansed by slowly revolving the box, a few turns being sufficient to wear off the dirt, leaving the roots clean as if they had been washed. It is a simple affair, which any farmer can make in a few hours, and to those who grow roots for stock feeding, will save many days of disagreeable work, while the health of stock must be promoted by its use.—*Utica Herald.*