

them clear from being clogged up. About one-eighth of the mixed stuff, as it comes from the bolt to the machine, is saved as fine flour; and that in the very best mills three and a half per cent. of the flour ground will be saved; more, of course, in mills less perfectly built.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

BEST METHOD OF FATTENING LAMBS,—

Separate the lambs from their dams, and keep them in a clean, warm, and well-ventilated house; quietness and darkness are essential to quick fattening, except when the dams are admitted for suckling, when the light must be partially admitted, which is about three times a day, the ewes being left with them all night. Should the ewes not have a sufficient supply of milk, it must be made up by fresh cows' milk. Some feeders rear the lambs entirely on cows' milk, given fresh from the cow, and, at the mid-day feeds, warmed to blood heat. The best thing to litter them with is clean wheat straw, some of which should be put in a rack, with the ears hanging out, to amuse them, and keep them from sucking each other's wool, collections of which in the stomach destroy many lambs; place some dry chalk, in lumps and in powder, which they may lick to prevent looseness. Some feeders add fresh eggs and finely-ground oatmeal, but the flesh is not thought so fair if fed on anything but sheep's or cows' milk.

HOW TO DESTROY RATS AND MICE.—Melt hogs' lard in a bottle plunged in water, heated to about 150 degrees of Fahrenheit; introduce into it half an ounce of phosphorus for every pound of lard; then add a pint of proof spirit or whisky; cork the bottle firmly after its contents have been heated to 150 degrees, taking it at the same time out of the water, and agitate smartly till the phosphorus becomes uniformly diffused, forming a milky-looking liquid. This liquid, being cooled, will afford a white compound of phosphorus and lard, from which the spirit spontaneously separates, and may be poured off to be used again, for none of it enters into the combination, but it merely serves to comminute the phosphorus, and diffuse it in very fine particles through the

lard. This compound, on being warmed very gently, may be poured out into a mixture of wheat flour, and sugar incorporated therewith, and then flavoured with oil of rhodium, or not, at pleasure. The flavour may be varied with oil of anniseed, &c. This dough, being made into pellets, is to be laid in rat holes. By its luminousness in the dark, it attracts their notice, and being agreeable to their palates and noses, it is readily eaten, and proves certainly fatal. They soon are seen issuing from their lurking-places, to seek for water to quench their burning thirst and bowels, and they commonly die near the water. They continue to eat it as long as it is offered to them, without being deterred by the fate of their fellows, as is known to be the case with arsenical doses.

MODE OF TREATING THE STING OF THE BEE.—As a sting may, perhaps, at one time or other, be received, I will subjoin Mr. Payne's remedy, in his own words—one which I have tried with complete success:—I pull out the sting as soon as possible, and take a piece of iron and heat it, or, for want of that, a live coal (if of wood the better, because it lasts longer), and hold it as near to the place as I can possibly endure it for five minutes. If, from this application, a sensation of heat should be occasioned, a little oil of turpentine, or Goulard cerate must be applied. But another certain and more simple remedy consists in the immediate application of *liquor potassæ* to the spot, to neutralise the acid of the sting. It should be used in small quantity, on the point of a needle or fine-nibbed pen, introduced into the wound. In the absence of this, *pure liquid ammonia* is said, on good authority, to succeed, if properly applied. Keep it in a close-stopped, small-necked bottle, which should be turned bottom upwards, and held very tight over the part. But any remedy to be effectual must be speedily resorted to; and particularly in the summer, for then the poison is much more active than in cold weather.—*Taylor's Bee-Keeper's Manual.*

TO CORRECT ACIDITY IN BEER OR CIDER.

—Take 4lbs. of calcined chalk, and put it into a 100 gallon cask; in a week the liquor will have become mild and pleasant.