BARN YARDS.—"Of the methods which I have tried, I consider the following as the most economical. The barn yard should be excavated in the form of a dish, leaving a margin on all sides sufficiently broad for the comfort of the stock and convenience in feeding. In the fall, the yard may be covered to the depth of ten inches or a foot, with material from swamps, bottoms or ditches, or turf from the road side—together with all the weeds and refuse of the farm. And I am strongly of the opinion that here is the most profitable place to spread the lime, ashes, plaster and salt which we design to apply to the land in the coming spring. The liquid from the stables should be led into the middle of the yard, and the manure from the stable, as fast as it is made, be equally spread over the whole, that the quality may be uniform. No water should be permitted to come into the yard, except what falls directly upon it. By the treading of the cattle during the winter and spring, the whole will be incorporated, and made fit to apply to the land. By this course, I have more than doubled the quantity and value of manure on my farm. Some farmers, in order to secure a dry yard for stock, are very particular to leave a *drain* to carry off the wash. Such farmers might as well cut a hole in their pockets."

EXTRACTING STUMPS.—We have seen the following very simple plan of stump clearing, adopted with good success. Take a strong, hard wood stick of timber, say fifteen or twenty feet long, and six inches in diameter, cut around the stump, and take off some of its roots; then place the timber upright against the stump, and chain them together strongly; from the upper end which is now in the air, let the chain pass to the axletree of a pair of cart wheels, to the tongue of which a pair of strong oxen are attached; when all is ready, start the oxen along, and the stump "keels over" as easy as you capsize a cabbage in a garden.

TO PREVENT MUST OR MOWBURN IN HAY.—Take a number of smooth poles, lay the butt end outside, so that they may be easily pulled out, let the mow or stack settle for a few days; then pull them out; this will leave a passage for the air into the hay, that will insure it against must or mowburn, for some distance around the holes.

SCIENCE OF MOWING.—By adopting the following rules a farmer will perform more work than by the usual method:—

1st. The scythe should hang natural and easy, and must be kept in first rate order.

2d. As you approach the standing grass let the heel of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the instant it has done its work. There is nothing lost by a backward or forward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of mowing on, measure with the eye the utmost capacity forward of your scythe, take a quick, easy gait, moving your right foot well up towards the standing grass, and your body with it though leaning back, by bending the knees a little forward so as to bring your whole weight to bear upon the scythe without twisting the body from right to the left, as many do—thus giving ease to each clip, and ability to repeat in an advanced position.

TAR THE SHEEP'S NOSES.—In August and September, a fly, which is very troublesome to sheep, lay eggs in their nostrils, which are hatched, and the young worms ascend into their heads where they become very distressing, often causing death, unless some powerful remedy be applied to cause their ejection or destruction. The better way is to prevent the evil.

Tar is considered the best remedy. By tarring the sheep's noses the injury will be avoided. The better way to effect this object is to lay tar on boards or in troughs in a sheltered situation, and then strew on salt, and the sheep will perform the operation of smearing; or take a stick of timber, dress the upper side, and bore in some large auger holes two or three inches deep, put some salt in these holes, and once a week, or oftener, put tar round the edges of the holes.

Sheep suffer much from these flies at the time they are assaulted, and they often run with their noses to the ground in order to avoid these vexatious flies, or they will run their noses into the dust when an opportunity presents, and for this purpose some persons plough up the earth on spots often frequented by sheep in hot weather.

The application of tar, as here recommended, is conducive to the health of sheep otherwise than by preventing the evil we have named. It is good for colds and other disorders.

WATER FOR CALVES.—Accident recently taught me what, till then, I did not know, viz:—that calves, while fed on milk, need free access to water. I had supposed the milk (constituting their entire food) was enough without water. But in changing my calves from one pasture to another, they passed a water trough, and drank heartily. I acted on the hint, and have since supplied them,