

**Tea Wheat or Siberian Bald.**—This is a spring wheat, one of the most valuable of the spring varieties. It is extensively cultivated in New England and in the north part of this State. Straw not long, very bright, the heads bald, and with a beautiful white berry producing flour of good quality. The straw is not so large as the Italian, ripening earlier; the berry sits more close in its chamber, not subject to rust. I have cultivated it for several years.

**Black Sea Wheat** was first introduced into the State of Maine, and has been successfully cultivated there for several years, as well as in some of the other New England States. It has succeeded the best of any of the spring varieties in Vermont; being earlier in maturing, is less affected with the grain worm—seldom rusts or mildews. This is a white chaff, bearded; straw soft, very subject to get down, which does not injure it in filling; berry long and red, weighs well, bran thick, producing flour of an inferior quality. Its early ripening gives it the preference to others.—*Gen. Harmon, in the Transactions N. Y. State Agricultural Society.*

**Relief of Choked Cattle.**—It is not, I believe, known among farmers that an ox or cow may be relieved in one minute from the danger of death and anguish of pain produced by a potatoe or any other body lodged in the œsophagus or passage to the stomach, by an operation so simple that any boy in his teens may perform it, without the least danger to the patient. Take a common carriage whip, the butt or handle end of which is an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter, and smooth; let an assistant raise the head of the beast to be operated on, so high that the lower jaw will be parallel with the lower part of the neck; thrust the butt into the mouth and push forward boldly but steadily, till you have pushed the potatoe or substance into the stomach. I feed my cows with potatoes without cutting them, as I have no fears of their being injured by choking, the remedy in that event being so simple. I have performed it several times.—*Alb. Cult.*

**Manure versus Good Cultivation.**—I am convinced that it is much more important to attend to the latter than to the former of these two means of improvement; and that national, as well as individual wealth, may be more increased by the latter of the two; for I am convinced, that nothing like the full extent of the inherent powers of the soil is taken hold of by our generally too superficial method of cultivation.

1st. Thorough draining, which soon changes the nature and texture of the soil for the better, to double the depth that is ploughed.

2nd. Deep cultivation with the plough, and not omitting subsoil-ploughing, if it be but four or six inches in depth; a little is better than none.

3rd. Moving the soil, or fallowing well; giving unremitting diligence to move and pulverize the soil on every opportunity, but more especially in summer and in dry weather; taking care to have a good depth of soil at the finish.—*A Leicester Farmer.—Ag. Gaz.*

**Agriculture.**—What is actually known, even by the most learned, is still greatly less than that which remains to be acquired. How many questions are there which the practical man may ask, and which the professor of all our present theoretical knowledge cannot satisfactorily answer! How many questions suggest themselves to the mind of the student in theoretical agriculture, which he records as subjects of future experimental investigation, for which, if time present, he may wish himself to find solutions, or to which he may anxiously wish to persuade others to seek for answers by laborious chemical research!—*Jour. of Agriculture.*

**A good Compost for Sandy Land.**—Take 10 loads of stable or barn-yard manure, 5 loads of clay, 10 bushels of ashes, and 20 bushels of lime, mix the whole well together, let it remain in a pile a few days, turn it over, when it will be fit to apply to the land.

The above quantity will make a better dressing for an acre of sand than twenty, or even twenty-five loads of stable or barn-yard manure alone, and will last longer. Let any one who may doubt, try it, and they will be convinced of the truth of what we say.—*Am. Far.*

**Lard.**—The separation of the two proximate constituents of lard, viz: elaine and stearine, or, in common phraseology, lard oil and candle-stuff, has been for several years an object of pursuit, and is now accomplished in a very perfect manner. The chemical processes described in my last report for separating these substances, seem to have been, in a great measure, superseded by mechanical agency; pressure, when applied in a certain manner, being found fully to answer the purpose. The most valuable improvement, and one for which a patent has been granted, is the application of pressure to the solid tissues containing fat, before they have been burned, (or, rather, overheated in the process of trying out, as it is called. The lard and oil produced in this way, are purer, sweeter, keep much better in the warm climates, and are rendered in large quantities. A foreign patent has been granted for purifying oils, particularly for soap oils, by forcing air through them when in a heated state.—*Elisworth.*

**Good Butter Cow.**—We notice in the *Massachusetts Ploughman* that a three-year old native cow belonging to Mr. George Jewett, suckled her calf five weeks, supplied one family with milk during the season, and made in one year, 573 lbs. 12 oz. butter. Her feed was hay and grass alone. If this be so, she is an extraordinary heifer, and we would like to see a more particular description of her.