

rules, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and in length one foot and nine inches. There would then be three and a half feet, which multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal.

LIVE STOOK GLEANINGS.

It is said that one of the most powerful remedies for bots in horses is a strong decoction of sage-tea made very sweet.

For mange in calves, the *New England Farmer* recommends a solution of one ounce of carbolic acid in a pint of water. Apply with a sponge.

For swelled jaws in sheep, "an old and experienced farmer" advises rubbing the mouth with a mixture made of equal parts of alum and salt.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* pronounces suds from carbolic acid soaps or "cresylic soap" the best application to be found for animals infested with lice.

It is advisable, in the construction of poultry-houses, to use pine lumber—the more pitch it contains the better, as this is offensive to poultry vermin.

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen, and are used for protecting vineyards and gardens from the ravages of the insects that escape the birds.

Fish-farming is certainly profitable to its pioneers. Seth Green bought his farm at Mumford, N.Y., for \$2000, fitted it up for fish-breeding, and now sells \$10,000 worth of eggs a-year beside fish.

An exchange gives three reasons why butter is so high:—1. The dairyman's daughter never came over to this country. 2. Railroads take the milk to large cities. 3. There are more high brick houses than Ayrshire bulls with a pedigree.

A housekeeper caught forty-two rats in one night by exchanging for a barrel of oats that had been visited by the varmints a barrel of water, covering the surface with chaff. The victims unconsciously pitched in and met a watery grave.

The "Wickedest dogs in Canada" are kept in the township of Markham. The council of that township recently paid \$1,700 for damages to sheep in that municipality by unknown dogs. This is the largest amount paid in any one year by any township in the Province, under the dog Act.

Mr. John Henry, of Barre, N. Y., in an essay on cheese-making says: "The cause of strong cheese is to be attributed to the use of too much salt. He advocates the use of saltpetre in the manufacture of cheese; a custom which he has found very beneficial, and which he has learned from the Shakers."

Roup in poultry is highly infectious, and a very deadly disease, but if taken in time can be cured. The premonitory symptoms are a slight hoarseness and catching in the breath as if from cold. A correspondent writes to *Hearth and Home* that he "cured a very bad case by using brandy, clear, and blackberry brandy—sponging the hen's eyes, etc.

At a recent auction sale of short-horns belonging to Mr. Bowly, near Cirencester, England, a cow, Siddington 4th, brought 400 guineas, while Musical 12th brought 100 guineas. Yet the *Mark Lane Express* says:—"It was a difficult question as to which was the better of the two." The explanation was that they belonged to different "tribes" of the breed.

People who don't enjoy bee stings can chloroform the honey-makers, and then rob their hives with impunity. One-sixth of an ounce poured into a shallow dish (covered with wire gauze to prevent the bees from falling in), set under the hive, puts them all to sleep in fifteen minutes, and doesn't hurt them. So says an American paper. What does our apiarian friend Thomas think of this plan?

The best means of preventing a cow from sucking herself is to put an ordinary halter on her with a nose trap coming rather low down; some spikes must be fastened in the latter, so that when the nose touches the udder it is pricked. A portion of an old halter or bridle may be improvised for the purpose, and it is likely that if broken from the habit for a time, she will not afterwards require restraint.

An old stable-builder in Baltimore has come to the conclusion, after twenty-five years' trial, that a two-inch white-pine plank floor, laid level with a square iron two by two and a half grat, ing, so placed as to receive the urine, is the best arrangement for a horse. Clay, stones, concrete, etc., he rejects. The width of a horse-stall should be four feet nine inches, according to this authority. We don't agree with him as to the last point, believing that six feet is none too wide for a horse-stall.

The increase of bees should be regulated by artificial swarming instead of trusting to the natural method. Stocks should not be allowed to swarm more than once in a season, in order that they may store more honey; and in poor seasons there should be only half as many new stocks as there are old ones—making one new colony from two old ones. This insures plenty of surplus honey, and in the long run the stock will be multiplied as rapidly as by the natural method, which in bad seasons is exhausting, and fails to afford sufficient food for winter."

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HORSES FEET.—In dry, hot weather, when the feet get dry and hard, oil them three times a week inside and out with the following mixture:—1 quart crude kerosene oil, 4 oz. cod-liver oil, 3 oz. tallow, 2 table-spoonsfuls lampblack. So says Professor Graves.