

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—"If any of your readers are troubled with lice on cattle, tell them to try brine. It is the cheapest and surest remedy that I ever used. My hogs I found covered with ticks this Summer, something I never heard of before. Salt water twice applied cleared them."

The *Clinton (Iowa) Herald*, relates that a lady of that city dropped an egg into a flour barrel, a few weeks ago, forgetting the incident altogether, until a few days ago, when she was surprised by the peeping of a chicken, which had hatched from that identical egg. The hot weather had done the business, and the chicken is alive and doing well. No patent has yet been applied for as we are aware.

An Ohio hog-grower says that the following treatment will make the biggest hog out of a pig in 12 months:—Take two parts of barley, two of corn, and one of oats. Grind them together; then cook, and feed cold. He says it is the cheapest food, and that any pig of good improved breed can be made in this manner to gain a pound a day until a year old.

Judge Graves, of Herkimer, N. Y., stated before the Little Fall N. Y., Farmers' Club, that he soiled a horse from early in July until the grass ceased to grow in the Fall, from one-eighth of an acre of land. The land was in good condition, and was seeded to orchard grass. Each morning while the dew was on he cut enough to last until the next morning. Besides the grass, he fed but one peck of oats a day.

It is said that a man or woman who can milk a cow in three minutes will get an eight more in quantity and in value than one who struggles through double that time. There is a sort of relaxation of the cow's nerves that a quick, strong milker always causes, which gives a sort of abandon, and, of course, completeness to the flow.

Short-horn cattle are valuable for their remarkable aptitude to fatten, the perfection of their forms and the smallness of their bony structure giving them advantages over all others as beef cattle. No animal of any other breed can so rapidly transform the stock of any section around him as these bulls of the improved short-horned species. One of the characteristics of this breed is also their remarkable docility and their indisposition to break through confinement.

It is worth something to know how to teach a horse to back. A correspondent of an agricultural paper says: "Tie a rope around his fore foot and pass the other end over his back. Draw up his foot by the rope, at the same time telling him to 'back,' and if he moves back, slacken gradually, which will bring his foot down so that he will naturally bring back the others to keep in position, then repeat the operation of drawing up and letting down his foot. Pat and caress him as often as the movement pleases you.

H. J. SELMERT, veterinary surgeon, gives in the *Western Rural* this recipe for curing foot-rot in cattle, which he says will never fail:

"At first, all loose horn—in general, every thing that has been destroyed—should be cut away; then for a day or two, poultices of flaxseed powder should be applied, and after that, when the sore is clean and of a white appearance, one part pure carbolic acid dissolved in one part of alcohol and one part of water, applied once or twice, by means of a little brush, will effect a healing in a few days."

The Rochester, N. Y., *Union* says:—"Horses, as a general thing, get too much licking and too little feed. If a man looses his hat while driving his horse, he licks the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness, he licks his horse to make it all right. If his horse slips or stumbles he gets licked for it, and if he don't do anything, he gets the same. A great many horses know 'asight' more than their drivers, and if they could change places with them, society at large would be the gainers, and so would horses."

The *Valley Farmer* advises the use of clover if a flow of milk is the aim. It says, if you wish rich milk, and well flavored butter, feed young timothy and white clover; if you aim at the best results both in quantity and quality of butter, feed on fresh pastures of white clover and timothy in Summer, and early cut timothy and wheat bran in Winter. The grass must be cut when heading out; or better, young afterneath well cured. Avoid roots and garden stuff in general, if you wish a good quality of butter—though it is now held that those fed while milking or immediately before, will remedy the evil.

The *Oneida Community Circular* of a recent date says:—"For the past month our horses have been fed wheat instead of corn. One bushel of wheat is mixed with two of oats, and the ground product fed with cut hay. The experiment was tried because corn was as high priced as wheat. Wheat has now risen fifteen cents per bushel, and consequently corn will be used again. The horses are, however, stronger and sleeker when fed on wheat. If barley does not command a good price next fall, the experiment will be made of feeding it to the horses, in imitation of the Arabic custom.

SHORT-HORN SALES IN ENGLAND.—Another important sale of Short-horns by auction, took place May 24th. This was the Farndish herd of Mr. W. S. Adcock. The average price realized for 46 head, comprising 12 bulls and 34 cows, was £49 3s 0d. The old bull of the herd, 12th Duke of Oxford, brought 145 guineas; Baron Geneva, 2556, made 79 guineas; a heifer, Lady Knightly 2nd, made 140 guineas, and Claribel, 100 guineas. The herd was principally made up of Bates and Knightly blood intermixed.

DISEASED ANIMALS.—The *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* says that during the month of June there was a startling increase in the number of animals imported in a state of disease, and slaughtered by order of the Customs at the ports of debarkation. From 20 in May, the figures have sprung to 203. Of that number 187 came from Cherbourg and were landed at Southampton; nine of the animals were sheep and the remainder were swine. Only three cattle were found to be diseased, and they came to Hartlepool from Hamburg.

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S YEARLINGS.—The annual sale of the royal yearling foals was held at the Hampton Court Paddocks on the 11th of June, when Mr. Tattersall submitted seventy-four colts and fillies to public auction. There was a large and distinguished company present; the bidding was spirited, and high prices realized. The total sum of the sale amounted to 4,630 guineas, making an average of 193 guineas per head. The highest price secured was 950 guineas for a colt by Trumper out of Ayacanora, which was purchased by the Marquis of Anglesey. 650 guineas was the next price, given by Mr. T. Brown for a filly by the