

## LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

A Vermont cheese factory produced last season 90,607 lbs. of cheese from 857,674 lbs. of milk, furnished by 300 cows. The average receipts per cow were \$49 68.

A cow owned by Luther A. Lyman, of Hadley, Mass., recently gave birth to a calf with only one fore leg. The other parts are perfect and the calf is doing well.

J. H. Pickrell, of Harrison, Ill., took \$655 at four fairs, last Fall, on his bull, "Baron Booth, and \$400 in prizes on his herd of short-horns. "Baron Booth" was purchased of Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec.

A Vermont Yankee has a Durham cow from which, in seven months, he has made 311 lbs. of butter, besides selling 142 quarts of milk, and using what milk and cream the family needed.

The *American Agriculturist* says it has found no mechanical contrivance for milking which can be advantageously used, although several have been invented which would perform the operation.

The increase of cattle in the region of Valenciennes, France, in consequence of the culture of best sugar, is said to have been from 700, before this culture commenced, to 11,500 last year.

A little girl sent out to hunt for eggs came back unsuccessful, complaining that "lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* pronounces fried pork fat as good as anything he ever tried for sore teats on cows.

A Vermont farmer lately killed a hog 14 months old that dressed 734 pounds, giving a daily increase of one and three-fourths pounds.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has practiced boiling corn, oats or buckwheat for hogs for several years, boiling the grain until the kernels crack open. He believes at least every tenth bushel is saved in this way.

A Frenchman—it must have been a Frenchman or a Yankee—has devised a plan for destroying the worms that so often infest corn and other growing crops. Knowing that fowls are the most indefatigable worm destroyers, he contrived a perambulating hen-house, by which they can be kept upon the fields or withdrawn as desired. He fits up a large omnibus-like vehicle with perches above and nests beneath. The fowls are shut in at night, and the vehicle is drawn to the required spot, and, the doors being opened in the morning, the fowls are let out to feed during the day in the field. Knowing their habitation, they enter it at nightfall without hesitation, and roost and lay their eggs as well as in any other house.

An ingenious Yankee has invented an apparatus for feeding cattle at any desired hour, or during his absence. It consists of a hopper with a trap at the bottom, controlled by a small clock-work, upon the principle of an alarm-clock, which opens the trap and discharges the contents of the hopper within reach of the stock at the desired time.

Prof. J. B. Turner, of Illinois, in a communication to the *Prairie Farmer*, says that he has good reason to believe that slabbering is caused by a small, black, exceedingly acid insect, visible to the naked eye, which in some years is bred in clover heads by

the million, and some years not—usually found in the heads, when found at all, when in full bloom. He wishes to put sharp-eyed entomologists on the track.

**A PROFITABLE APIARY.**—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* gives that paper an account of the apiary of Messrs. Francis, not far from Springfield, Ill. They have one hundred and twenty swarms of bees—being Italians and crosses of Italians with black bees. They think the crossed bees are the best workers. From a hive of half Italians they have taken, this season, one hundred and sixty pounds of honey, which netted about thirty cents per pound. From the whole apiary they have taken about four thousand pounds of honey, an average of 33½ pounds, or \$10 to the hive. The sale of bees paid all expenses of the apiary, leaving the honey net profit.

**WARM SHELTER.**—Cows in milk require warm shelter at this season of the year, or they will be apt to shrink rapidly in quality. At the same time, a barn that is too warm and not properly ventilated is to be avoided. A great deal of loss is occasioned by exposure to cold winds and storms. If the weather is cold and sunny, cows like to be out in the yard in the middle of the day, and no doubt it does them good. But to let them run out all day, and often in stormy weather, is what we hope no intelligent reader is guilty of. Feed them a few roots after each milking, beginning with the round turnip first, if there are any, then with the Swedes, and wind up in spring on the mangolds. We think a cow in milk ought to be carded quite often, and as this is not a very busy season of the year, why not set a regular time for it every day?—*Ploughman*.

**HOW TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.**—A correspondent, "R. N.," of the *Country Gentleman*, "dissolved about a pint of strong soft soap in a pail of warm, soft water, and saturated the whole surface of a lousy cow's body with it; after about thirty minutes, repeated the operation, and in thirty minutes longer took a pail of clean warm water, and quickly and thoroughly washed out all the soap suds and dead lice in large quantities, put her in a warm stable, and covered her with a dry blanket. The next day, after being thoroughly dried, she looked, and seemed to feel, like a new animal; more than doubled her quantity of milk within twenty-four hours, and immediately commenced gaining flesh and general thriftiness."

**WINTER HOUSES FOR BEES.**—The following is the description of a house owned by Mr. A. R. Kingsly, which we find in the *Prairie Farmer*: "The inside is made of flooring, plowed and grooved, and driven tight. The walls are double, with four inches space between; the bottom and top are also constructed in the same way, and filled with dry straw. One inside and one outside door closes the entrance. Ventilation is secured by four half-inch holes close together near the bottom of the outside door, and the same number in different places of the inside one. The space between the doors is not packed with straw, but left vacant. These admit the pure air, while an aperture in the top of the room allows the impure air to escape. Mr. K.'s house is about five by seven, and six feet high. He places the stands close together on the floor and on a shelf, and claims that his bees winter on less honey, and in better condition than in any manner he has ever tried."