

the ears with one hand and place the other hand under the hind part of the rabbit, so as to prevent the legs bringing out the bedding with them. If the hutches are 5 or 6 feet in superficial extent they will not often require any exercise out of them; yet to let them have a frisk upon a lawn when the grass is dry is by no means objectionable. All green food should be given dry, or it tends to give the rabbit the rot; and in the absence of green food, soaked peas are good twice a week, with a little clean water, especially during hot weather.

COMB OF A LIGHT BRAHMA POOTRA COCK.—The pea-comb is more esteemed than the single comb, and is a more valuable property, if a yard is for sale. Vulture-hocks show distinctly before the chickens are six weeks old. With us we condemn them at once to the kitchen, or we give them to friends to whom we owe some small obligation, and who boast that to them one fowl is as good as another. We have read of a country where all the people were hump-backed, and a stranger having entered during divine service, the clergyman prayed for the deformed man who had just entered; so a friend to whom we gave some vulture-hocked birds, and who bred from them, told us he had bred some nasty plain birds from them, and could not think they were pure.

TO FATTEN DUCKS.—With ducks, as with human beings, exercise is not favorable to fattening. Shut them in a small pigstie, if you have one; if not, in some place of the same character. Feed them on oats, bran and oatmeal, put in a shallow vessel, say from a 3 to 2 inches deep, add a little gravel, and cover the whole with water.

POINTS OF NUNS.—Nuns should have from seven to ten flight feathers dark, the same colour as the head, also the twelve tail feathers, and a few of the tail coverts. The body should be perfectly white, as well as the hood, which should be large and well developed. The eyes should be of a clear pearl colour.

POULTRY-YARD ARRANGEMENTS.—As a rule, where fowls are kept no other poultry should be kept with them. Hens with young chickens should never be let loose too early in the morning, nor should the hen be allowed to eat too freely of the chicken food; she will lay too soon, and leave the chickens before they are old enough not to require the warmth of the hen at night. Turkeys should not be allowed to mix with fowls, if any of them are sickly or drooping. Give the sickly ones green onion tops, chopped fine, and mixed with meal. If purged, give them daily a couple of teaspoonfuls of alum water.

CANKER IN PIGEONS.

On the symptoms and treatment of this disease a correspondent in *The Field* makes some lengthy remarks, from which we abstract the following:—

Ordinary canker, as distinguished from canker in the head, is first brought on by fighting. In this case it first shows itself on some part of the inside of the lower mandible, often at the junction of the outer skin and mandible, about by the side lug of the wattle. Swelling on this part should be always examined. On opening the beak streaks of matter will be seen, which if left alone speedily covers the whole inside of the beak, extends down the throat, and throws out from the side of the jaw a hard substance looking like a wart growing from it; the disease spreads internally, the throat turns of a blue color, and the bird dies completely rotten. This disease may also be generated by overcrowding and want of cleanliness in one of the following ways: by pecking, by eating food thrown up by the others, eating food tainted by dung, or by drinking infected water. This last the most dangerous of all. Birds infected with this disease may be kept in the same loft with others without fear of infecting them, provided these means of communicating them be not permitted. This disease is lingering, and the bird attacked ought not for a fortnight after apparent cure be allowed free access to the lofts of others. The disease should be attacked internally as well as externally. Three things should be always kept in the loft, viz., ground alum, a strong dilution of alum and water, and a piece of pure tallow. Directly after two birds have been fighting and torn themselves, catch them up, sponge them well with the solution on the beak and eye wattle, force them to drink a little of it and rinse out the beak well, then rub the wattle of the beak and eyes over with grease, which keeps it soft; in severe cases the dose ought to be repeated the following day, which in case the bird is taken in time ought to be sufficient. Should the disease be of some standing before being perceived, catch up the bird and keep it so that it cannot communicate with the rest; cleanse the beak thoroughly from the matter, rub it in well with powdered alum, and wash it externally with the solution; do this daily until cured.

In cases where the disease has become