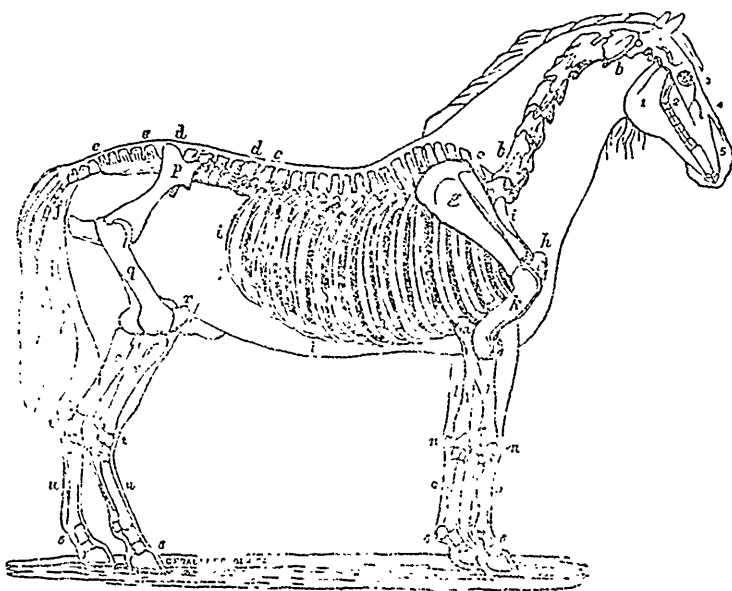


and mixed into thin mush with boiling water, then added about one quart of live coals from the stove, and put in the potatoes hot from the oven, adding all the egg shells on hand, and sometimes a little salt, and sometimes a little sulphur. These mashed together, are fed immediately in a trough prepared for that purpose, make about ten feet long, of two boards six inches wide, nailed together, and two short pieces nailed on the ends, with a narrow strip nailed lengthwise on the top, and two bearers under. The object of this was to keep the hens out of the trough, and leave room to eat each side of

the narrow strip. At noon I fed six ears of corn cut up in pieces an inch long; and in the evening oats and wheat screenings about a quart. Now for the result. In about a week the number of eggs increased six fold, and in about two weeks, and since, they have ranged from twelve to twenty eggs per day. The coldest weather made no difference. When it was cold and stormy I kept them in the henhouse all day, and generally until ten or twelve o'clock. Such singing over the corn at noon I never heard from hens before—a concert of music that would have done any lover of eggs good to hear."

## Veterinary Department.

Conducted by A. SMITH, V. S.



### THE HORSE.

Of all domesticated animals the horse may be said to rank the highest, and presents the greatest number of different breeds, and varying in size and strength, perhaps, more than any other quadruped. What a contrast to behold the majestic dray horse weighing two thousand pounds, side by side with the Shetland pony; and yet both sharing that symmetry of form, combined with docility and power of endurance, unequalled by any other of the lower animals, and both so well suited for the duties they are required to perform.

The above cut represents the skeleton of the Horse, and the following remarks will be confined to the osseous system and description of the skeleton.

Bones, or the osseous system, are a solid framework in the animal structure, and are the

hardest, and in a state of health, the most sensible substances in the entire body. They differ in their form, size and strength, according to the situation and importance of the position which they occupy; some serving as pillars of support, as the legs, others for the protection of delicate organs, and all affording attachment to the softer parts. Bone is the result of a combination of certain organic salts with a pre-existing animal basis possessing a certain degree of hardness and elasticity. To the inorganic earthy matter bone owes its hardness, and to the animal matter its toughness and elasticity.

The earthy and animal matters are ultimately blended together, in the proportion of thirds earthy to one-third of animal. These substances by certain processes can be separated; if bone is immersed in Hydro-chloric acid for a space of time the earthy matter will be dissolved out, the animal matter retaining the shape of the bone; again if a bone is exposed to a