

as a barn or shed, away from other fowls. For the first twenty-four hours give water, but no food. On the second day commence feeding regularly three times daily with the most nutritious food, such as oatmeal mixed with milk, boiled wheat, &c., &c. The troughs should be cleansed daily, and a plenty of fresh clean water given; and the fowls must be fed very early in the morning, and all they will eat at all times. In from fourteen to twenty days they will be in their best condition, when they should be killed, for if kept longer they soon become diseased.

Poultry may be fattened quicker and more perfectly by stuffing, but it is an unnatural as well as an inhuman practice, and we cannot recommend it.

Dorking, Spanish, Game Hamburgh, and Polish chickens hatched the last of May, in latitude 43° , will do well to fatten when three months old, but Shanghae, Malay and Java chicks should be at least a month older.

CUTTING GRAFTS.—There is no better time to cut grafts than at the commencement of winter. In cutting and packing them away, there are some precautions to be observed. In the first place, let them be amply and distinctly labeled, as it is very annoying to find the names gone at the moment of using them. For this purpose they should be tied up in bunches, not over two or three inches in diameter, with three bands around each bunch—at the ends and middle. The name may be written on a strip of pine board or shingle, half an inch wide, a tenth of an inch thick, and nearly as long as the scions. This, if tied up with the bunch, will keep the name secure. For convenience in quickly determining the name, there should be another strip of shingle, sharp at one end, and with the name distinctly written on the other, thrust into the bundle with the name projecting from it. If these bunches or bundles are now placed on ends in a box, with plenty of damp moss between them and over the top, they will keep in a cellar in good condition, and any sort may be selected and withdrawn without disturbing the rest, by reading the projecting label. We have never found sand, earth, sawdust, or any other packing substance, so convenient, clean, and easily removed and replaced, as moss, for packing grafts. It is needful, however, to keep an occasional eye to them, to see that the proper degree of moisture is maintained—which should be just enough (and not a particle more,) to keep them from shrivelling. They must, of course, be secure from mice.

Plum grafts, which are sometimes injured by intense cold are generally better if cut before the approach of the severest weather, and securely packed away.

COMPOST FOR GARDENS.—*Principal ingredients*—Stable manure, more or less, and turf from fence corners: these laid in alternate layers, a few inches thick, and occasionally added as other materials increase. *Auxiliary ingredients*—Weeds, litter, rakings of leaves, potato tops, wood and coal ashes, soapsuds, dish water, refuse hair, dust from house sweeping, chicken and fish bones, gutter scrapings, and nearly every thing else that would be "dirt" elsewhere. Rotted a year in a heap, and these ingredients will form a valuable compost, to the benefit and neatness of the premises.

APPLES FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Sweet apples are of great value in feeding almost any kind of farm animals. Hogs fatten rapidly on them as well as on those that are acid. Cows, fed moderately at the start, on well cracked or cut apples to prevent choking, will increase in milk and improve in condition. Apples form an excellent succulent food for horses