YARD

N ROOSTS.

ep poultry in ring the winmust have its hitewash them r spring; and in, sprukle a o each: paint il or kerosene. rneath the hen r oam over the f this is well ere will be no red poultry, but lthy condition. supply of pure

fowls healthy, oultry Keeper's ound very bene-To half a lb. of e of diluted sultwo gallons of ys after bottling to every pint of the fowls drink ve the same am-

is soon apparent; assume a rich, ole flock will be and spirits. If lry roup, this re-wil ward it off d. With a little d. With a little flocks of poultry e, and either fattet they will give a

t is well to let the nard and the gar-antities of worms, undred fowls in a od service to the er, and lay a large yays a cash article nd on the table.

THE SHELL.

poultry discoureak chicken when rison walls are int any excitement hen exceedingly; eedingly delicate ly performed; and e creature survives m turity.

f the brood have twelve hours, pernest where they reach. If an egg o further progress pointed scissors and he egg, and in that the whole shell, hen place what rehen. Our experiis treatment death robability, life and

this me hod upon chipped" and lain en hours. In six ts legs, and after healthy bird. A e to hatch naturally ce be withheld; on en encouraged and ration of man, and or our trouble with alts from the saving rin.

OWLS.

ent of the Country his fowls during the r six years, in portar six years, in porta-ring them each morn-both convenient and re cheaply and easily feet long by four feet sides running to a feet at one end is enand less space at the rengthen the sides he on each side, the ends orm handles for movcoop he keeps from 10

to 12 hens and a cock. They are all wed to run at large when they will do no damage, but during most of the summer are kept in the coop.

CHEAP POULTRY YARD.

Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post, outside, fastening with staples made of wire, driven into posts. Place three wires, one inch apart, one foct from the ground; another three at three feet ten inches from the ground; another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three Take common latins and weaven, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chamfered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches.

This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and fowl tight. Wires should be left somewhat slack, as interweaving the laths will take it up. - Poultry

MANURE FROM ONE FOWL.

Lewis Wright, the well-known English poultry writer, says that in one instance the droppings of four Brahma foals in one night pings of four Brahma fowls in one night weighed exactly one pound; in another instance, 13 ounces. The average was 3½ oz. per bird, but which was reduced by drying to 1½ oz. On a basis of one ounce to each fowl, the amount per year will be 22½ pounds, and for a flock of 50 head, 1,140 pounds. He pronounces the manure equal to guano, and better in some respects; but counting it as worth only \$50 per ton, the manure from 50 fowls will be worth \$25 per annum, or 50 cents per head. This estima e is not, probably, any too high, and is worth remembering by those who keep poultry or who propose to do so. or who propose to do so.

It should also be remembered that this estimate is merely for the night droppings, and takes no account of the value of what is made in the day time. Much of this last, no doubt, in the day time. Much of this last, no doubt, is lost by exposure, but judicious management of poultry yards by breeders bent on saving everything possible, would probably result in devising a mode for utilizing most of it.

PROFITS OF POULTRY.

Nothing which the farmer produces is of quicker sale than eggs and poul ry. The prices which he receives therefor are in the main remunerative; the labor incurred is light and agreeable, and can be performed by the junior members of his family. The poultry yard produces food which is highly palatable and Lutritions at all seasons, and in this respect is hardly equalled by any other department of the farm. Is it not worth while then to bestow more care and skill in managing the poultry?— Left to themselves, half their products are often wasted, and half the year they are non-layers. In winter they need simple warmth, light and sunshine, clean, roomy quarters, and pienty of food. Every day they will pay for this. In the summer they want range, fresh earth, shade, water, seclusion and protection from vermin. An abundance of eggs, broads of plump chickens, either for market or the farmer's own table, will result from this care. It is not feasible to carry on the poultry business on an enormous scale. Many have tried it and failed: but every farmer should make a couple of hundred dollars' worth of their products yearly. That, at least, can be done with profit and pleasure. It is a business adapted for the boys and girls, and they will speedily take a lively interest in it if only proper encouragement is given - Farmers' Union.

TO PREVENT GAPES.

Gapes come from drinking foul water, living in dirty quarters and want of good food proper-

The best cure for this and all other diseases chicken flesh is heir to, is prevention—in this case, an ounce of prevention being worth a good many pounds of cure. Give them good, wholesome food, healthy, clean quarters, pay dec nt regard to their comfort, and, my word for it, they will make you rejoice in the profitable gratitude they return you; you will be but little troubled with cholera and gapes, or any other pest, except the miserable chicken thief, and the best cure for him is a spring gun properly arranged to dose him when he makes his marauding attempt—Cor. Country Gent.

Always feed fowls no more than can be eaten Always feed fowls no more than can be eaten at once, and take care that this is so scattered amongst some light rubbish, that they may have the luxury of scratching for it. If the feed is buried in fresh earth, then they get, with their mouthful's of grain, something of use to their peculiar digestive organs. Grain, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the filter tained sail too often found tact with the filthy tainted soil too often found in the poultry-yard.

DYSENTERY IN CHICKENS.

Simple dysentery can be checked by giving them pulverized chalk mixed with a little boiled rice and milk; or mix alum with their drinking water, so that you can by tasting just perceive its presence in the water, and let the food be entirely dry for a day or two. The disease is caused in the first instance generally by feeding them with cold and too wet food.

LIME FOR FOWLS.

Domestic fowls need more lime than wild fowls because they lay more eggs. The wild fowl lays a "sitting" and then incubates, while the domestic lays on indefinitely. Caushed raw bones are among the very best articles for sup-plying lime. The pieces of bones found in pa tent ferti.iz:r preparations cannot be recommended as healthful. - Poultry World.



TOCK & DAIRY

VALUE OF SHEEP.

The high price of wool this year and last, and the great demand for the sheep or lambs for meat, has made many a farmer wish he had a flock of sheep. We have advocated high prices for wool, advising the farmer, if he had any and could afford to hold, not to sell. Although there has been a little depression in the market we still adhere to the view that the woollen mills during the coming season will be large buyers of domestic wools, and we notice the reports from foreign markets show great firmreports from foreign markets show great firmness abroad, arising from the same causes that
prevail in this country—shortness of supply.—
Nor do we think, with the growth of business
in our country, the supply will, for several
years to come, exceed the demand, for a medium grade of wools, which are the staple
grown here.

The question of raising sheep for their meat

The question of raising sneep for their meat is not an unimportant one; with the growth of the country the consumption of eatables increases, and the favorite meat now, and that which brings the highest price is lamb, and with an increasing interest in it, as the most wholesome and palatable of all meats, it is also the same and palatable of all meats, it is also that the same and palatable of the same an ready getting so scarce and high that it has to be purchased only as a luxury by those who

can afford it. We have spoken thus far of the demand for wool and mutton at a price that will pay largely for sheep raising. Their value to the farmer is not fully understood. It is an old proverbuild it is turned into gold." Sheep will enal it is turned into gold." Sheep will enal it is turned into gold." land it is turned into gold." Sheep will enrich land faster than any other animal. On the mountain pastures they are valuable in cleaning up the land, freeing it from weeds, shrubs and briars, and bringing it to clover and nutritions grasses. They are easily raised and eared f r both in summer and winter. The risk of loss by death is small, and if well managed, sheep will not die in debt to the owner.— If it dies at birth it has cost nothing. If it dies the first year, the wool and pelt is worth all it has cost up to that time. Sheep husbandry has the value of making the land more profitable, more productive. at a less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.—

New England Homes!ead.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Mr. Henry Woods, steward and chief manager of the late Walsingham, owner of one of the choicest Southdown flocks in England, re-commends for sheep suffering with scab, softsoap, one and a quarter pounds; shag tobacco, one pound; spirits of turpentine, one pint; spirits of tar one-half plat; white arsenic three ounces. This to be safe and effectual must be boiled so as thoroughly to dissolve the arsenic, and that he regards as an important point. Better put the tobacco when boiled into a flannel bag, and squeeze it sufficiently to get all the strength, in order to get the full benefit of it. Then add water enough to make four qua ts of the wash for each sheep.

It is not a dip, but a wash, and to put it on,

an old teapot or a spouted tin should be used. The way to make it most effectual is to open the wool by making three marks on each side of the sheep, also one down the shoulder, one on each side of the neck, one down the breast, on each side of the neck, one down the breast, and one down each thigh, and into the marks pour the liquid. In this as in many other things, if it is worth doing at all it is worth things, it it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and so d n't be in a hurry about it.

Do the work well. Rub the liquid well into the skin. After passing it along the grooves work it well in with the hand. Be in no hurry about it as if you wanted to get over it as quickly as possible. The liquid will work a cure. There may be some spots where the

Evamine the sheep every two or three days for three weeks, by which time the disease may be expected to be eradicated. If there are any

ounce. Let them be worked up and thoroughly mixed together, then add about one and a quarter pounds of lard melted over a slow fire, stirring while melting. When taken off, continue to stir till c.ld, s. as to mix the mercury well. - Western Farmer,

HOW TO MANAGE A BREEDING BULL.

A young breeder writes us, that he has purchased a fine thorough-bred bull, and wishes some advice as to his feeding and management, whether he shall be kept in the stable or al-

lowed to run in pasture, etc.

To no animal is exercise mere important than to a breeding bull; and it is we believe, the judgment of a large majority of practical breeders, that the frequent instances of inefficiency in the high-bred animals are caused by high condition and idleness. We know that many instances might be cited of bulls kept many many might be set when the bulls are the bulls and the bulls are the bulls are the bulls are the bulls are the bull that the bul doors summer and winter, and in the highest condition, that have been sure breeders; but these are except ons to that general rule, and should not be relied upon as examples. We endeavor to have our bulls in pasture day and night in May and June, and in the fall months. In hot weather they are kept in through the clay. When in pasture, we usually allow a few cows in calf to run with them. With this management, a bull will be vigorous, efficient and healthy, and much more likely to be quiet

than when constantly confined in a stable. Some breeders fence in a field of five or six acres for a bull lot, in which they have a shed and where they keep the breeding bull summer and winter. This is a very excellent plan; and with a strong post and rail fence, if the bull is never allowed to be taken out he will sometimes behave himself quietly for five or

six years.

In the winter, bulls are generally kept in table, but should always be taken out for exercise—if only a few rods to water, it will be a great help. - National Lire Stock Journal.

FOOD FOR HOGS.

We sometimes hear of stock farms and grain farms and fruit farms, but a home farm must to a c-rtain extent, combine all these i. one. — Where wood and water are at hand, a lot of some acres in extent should be enclosed, pigsome acres in extentional de enclosed, pigtight, for a hog range. Even at the present price of pork, twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel can be realized for corn led to hogs of a fair grade. Where care is taken in a lecting he earliest maturing and easiest fattening qual titles of breeds or crosses, with greater pains in supplying the proper food for the season, and the age of shorts; fifty per cent. more than this may be safely expected. Five hundred dollars in cash might be realized every year in this way where less than two hundred is received new when handed a dozen miles or ceived now, when hauled a dozen miles or more to be sold at twenty cents in trade. But to reach the highest success in this department of stock raising, green food is absolutely nec ssary for summer feeding. Various expedients have been tried in the way of soiling to meet this want. Hungarian grass or millet, green con sown thick, red clover, purslane and other more or less succulent weeds, have been fed with results more or less beneficial. Soaking the corn for a day or two before feeding it, is practised by some. But none of all these answers so well as a rich field of red clover. If we continue to make corn the chief crop, we must cease to sell it at less than cost and manage to feed it on the farm, or continue to be impov rished in soil and purse, as we are being now The time now spent in hauling corn to m rket, worth in most cases ha'f what the grain brings, could then be pent in farm improvements that would all the while increase its value and productive ess, thereby serve to increase its annual profits, - Iowa Homestead.

ENGLISH SYSTEM OF FEEDING.

This is the way the 150 Oxfordshire Down ewes that secured the prize offered by the Royal Agricultural Society in 1872, were fed:
About the end of September the ewes are properly sorted, the oldest, and those known the shepherd to possess any particular faults, being drawn out for fattening purposes. They are then divided into three or four lots, and placed on rich, forcing food for a month. A ram, selected to suit the wool and other peculiar features of the ewes given him, being put with each lot. Superior-made animals, as required to change the blood, are purchased at Gloucester fair. At the end of about six weeks the rams are taken out, and the ewes run on the grass until December, hay being allowed as soon as they will begin to eat it, and continued throughout the winter. They are then, if the fields are conveniently situated, allowed to feed for a few hours each day on a piece of Swedes or common turnips; or, failing this, they have a load or so given them in the pasture. The lambs are dropped early in March, the crop commonly averaging four lambs to three ewes. At about a month old the ram lambs, with the pasture of a few received for breeding our exception of a few reserved for breeding purposes, are eastrated, and the whole are weaned white spots, rub on some of the following ointment: mercury, four ounces; Venice turpentine, three ounces; spirits of turpentine, one thrice dipped, and sometimes powdered also, prices,

during the summer and autumn, and are run on clover and seeds until September. They are then placed on whi e turnips, which they eav uncut, and are given a liberal allowance of hay; —a few older sheep being mixed with them until they get accustomed to their new food.— In December, or sooner, if the supply of com-mon turnits has run out, the wether lambs are separated from the ewe lambs, and the whole are put upon cut Swedes. In January the wethers begin to have about a quarter of a pound of mixture composed of equal parts of decorated cotton cake and Indian corn, and in March this is increased to half a pound. The same mode of treatment goes on until the Swedes are all consumed, usually toward the swedes are all consumed, usually toward the middle of April, when the wethers are shorn and sent to market. Mr. Powell, like most of his neighbors, is much troubled with foot-rot in his flock. As a remedy he uses sulphate of copper and alum, mixed with common lard. For feeding, linseed is preferred to cotton cake; but the latter is found to answer extremely well with sheep when consuming a large quantity of succulent food.

IN-AND-OUT FEEDING.

The experience of every feeder of stock who has given any attention to his own business, has taught him that in all stormy weather, and also during such days as the mercury ranges from 15° above zero and down ward, stock will not increase in weight, however well fed; not only that, much of the time they will actually lose, especially if they are compelled to drink "ice water," as most all are, (provided they get any at all). Now, it is

compened to drink fee water, as most are, (provided they get any at all). Now, it is fair to estimate that during the months of December, January, February and March, taking one season with another, at least one third outdoor feeding is lost, and as such stock will require one-half bushel corn per day, it will result in a loss of twenty bushels per head, besides the other forage and labor of feeding. In support of this showing, I will quote here a synopsis of a report from a feeder in Champlain County, Illinois, as appeared in the Chicago Tribune, February 20th, 1871. He said he fed in stalls,80 head of 3 year olds, coming4, and out-door 60 head of as good steers of same age, and all with same kind of feed; that the latter ate more corn than the former, and were not in as good condition at the close of feeding. This satisfied him that out-door feeding would not do.—Cor. Journal of Agriculture. not do. - Cor. Journal of Agriculture.

Hog DISEASE.—A farmer near Wellington, Ky., has lost about forty hogs by what is called quinsey. The disease appears to be entirely in the throat; the logs begin wheezing, and, in every case noticed, the animal dies in a few minutes from suffocation. The stomach was found in a healthy state, but the muscles of the windpipe were so contracted that the little finger could be forced into it with difficulty.— The hogs were all fat, having had as much corn as they could eat.—Live Stock Journal.

GET THE BEST.—When purchasing hogs, be sure that you get those from an established breed. This is a much cheaper and better way than to attempt to establish a breed, as it is more than likely the attempt will result in an utter failure. Purchase only pure bred hogs and such as will take on fat and mature

THE "STRIPPINGS."-Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has proved by actual analysis that the last gill of milk drawn from the udder of the cow contains sixteen times the amount of cream incident to the first one, the separation of the cream from the milk taking place in part in the udder, particularly in instances where the animal is suffered to stand at rest for some time before milking.

PRICE OF BUTTER.—The merchants in Goder-PRICE OF BUTTER.—The merchants in Goderich have decided that in future they will give 2c. per lb. more for first-class butter in firkins than in rolls—the rates being, firkins, 16c., rolls, 14c. It is found that when butter has to be packed in the stores, owing to the mixing of the different colors, it will not bring more than the second class article; hence the difference in

Young stock should be fed liberally. They are growing and cannot be kept healthy unless they have enough nutriment to provide for their natural growth. A bushel of chaffed straw or natural growth. A bushel of chaired straw or stalks, a bushel of clover hay, half a peck of fine bran, and a quart of chaffed corn meal mixed together form a cheap and excellent food. Let them have all they will eat of it.— If they leave any, give it to the older cattle.

The production of real choice butter is so small in proportion to the demand that it always rules high. There need be no anxiety respecting market. When the manufacture is improved to the proper standard, a reputation will be established, and instead of 'holding' or will be established, and instead of 'holding' or when the second control of the proper standard. going to seek a market, as is often the case now, the buyers for the best markets will come to us and buy our butter, and pay fancy