

be mixed fresh each time, and no more ought to be given than will be eaten up at the time. If you give too much the bird will be overed, or become cloyed, that is, the appetite is destroyed, and the food gets sour and if the fowl does not take a decided distaste to it, it will not thrive upon it.

Feed fattening fowls at daybreak in the morning. Cover them up warm at night and protect them from cold during the day. Feed regularly, never on stale food. Never subject them to draughts of air. Never place them where they can see other fowls running about. In these circumstances they will fatten beautifully in three weeks, and there is no known process by which they can be kept healthy after they are well fattened. Begin then three weeks before you want to kill. Calculate the number the coop will hold and fill it so full that the fowls can do but little more than stand comfortably. You can't expect to do more than put on flesh while fowls are running at large. You can't fatten. Putting on flesh is only preparatory to fattening. If you want to get the highest price in the market you must coop and feed three weeks in the manner indicated.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

#### VERY EARLY LAMBS.



few days previous to yeaning time, confine the ewes in a box stall, or apartment where they will be protected from cold and storms. Feed with good hay and corn stalks, and let them have access to salt and water. Grain and roots pre-

vious to parturition tend to induce garget. As soon as lambs appear thrifty and strong, and take all the milk, one pound of roots and half a pound of meal daily, for each ewe, will make the lambs grow like weeds.

#### AN ALDERNEY COW.



E. L., of New Rochelle, N. Y., states that he imported an Alderney cow six years since. From March 1st, 1864, to March 1st, 1865, her record is as follows. She raised her calf, produced 351 lbs. butter, 78 quarts milk sold, and 447 quarts used in the family. There was no extra effort made; her only food during the grazing season was grass, and in winter half a bushel of coarse bran per day, besides coarse fodder. No roots were fed.

#### STANCHIONS OR CHAINS FOR CATTLE.



E. BOWER, Onondago Co., N. Y., inquires "Which is the best, chains, ropes, or stanchions for cattle?" We answer by asking which *he* would prefer, a rope around his own neck while in bed, or to have his neck confined between two balusters in the bedstead? When cattle sleep they usually turn the head around on one side. Ropes or chains allow them more liberty to move about and lick their sides. Still, there is no disputing the fact that cattle do well in stanchions, and this is the most economical way. Next to stanchions, neck chains are the cheapest fastening, and are nearly as easy to the animal as ropes.

## ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

#### SHELTER THE TOOLS.



ARE your tools and machinery all sheltered from the snow and rain? This is very important. Western farmers suffer more loss from the decay of machinery by exposure, than from the wear of it; ten times more. Everywhere we see reapers and mowers, threshers, fanning mills, drills, wagons, and all kinds of farm machinery, lying just where last used—and there many of them will be till wanted. But our soil is so fertile that Western farmers, as a general thing, are prosperous in spite of all this bad management. Yet 'a penny saved is as good as a penny earned,' says 'poor Richard,' and I

think it would be well to begin the saving process by housing the tools."

#### A MODEL HENERY.



HE *London Times* gives the following account of an English establishment for raising poultry on a large scale. It is called a Home for Poultry.

"The eight hundred cocks and hens housed in the Bromley Home enjoy the comforts of a model prison, without the disadvantage of compulsory silence or solitary confinement. Their cells are light, airy and comfortable, their dietary varied and liberal. The temperature of their abode is