

## MANAGEMENT AND PROFIT OF FOWLS

A late writer says that since the exhibition of fowls in November, there has been great interest shown in regard to the breed of hens and their management. Most persons are trying to obtain the largest hens. I think that small hens are much more profitable as layers. They lay more eggs than the large breed, and can be kept at half the expense of those that are extremely large. My object is to obtain hens that will yield the most eggs according to expense. I have purchased a pair of Poland Topknots from which to raise stock for next year. They weigh about seven pounds to the pair.

I will give you an account of my management of the past winter. I kept twenty-five hens and a protector of the native breed. My pullets that were hatched in April, commenced laying in December. I have not kept an account of the number of eggs laid during the winter. The first week in January they laid ninety-two eggs in the first two weeks in February, they laid one hundred and ninety-two. I sold the eggs at fifteen cents a dozen, and during the winter the cost of keeping the hens was only equal to two-fifths the value of the eggs.

I give my hens corn and cob meal every day mixed with milk or hot water. I kept corn, barley, and oats for them all the time and also, ashes, lime, and oyster shells. Raw meat was given to them every day. I kept my hens in a house twenty by fifteen feet with a large window on the south side. I find no difficulty in keeping my hens lay in the winter, most people fail by endeavoring to supply animal food as a substitute for the nutritious insects which they devour in the summer.

Hens should be let out a few hours every day when the ground is bare. The best layers should be selected as breeders and the protector changed every day. The principal reason why some farmers find no profit in keeping hens is because they only half feed them; therefore they are always in mischief, scratching for food. When farmers plant corn, they should give their hens a good supply, and they will not scratch it up. If hens are well managed they afford more net profit than any other stock.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

## LAWS OF HEALTH.

Coarse bread is better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in separate beds, and not wear nightcaps.

Children under 7 should not be confined over 6 or 7 years in the house, and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and their shoulders back while sitting, reading or walking.

The best beds for children are of hair, or in winter, of cotton.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from bending the neck.

We have known 13 cases of insanity, terminating in death, which began in tight lacing.

Strong rooms should have a fire-place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Every person great or small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

The more clothes we wear, other things equal, the more food we need.

From one to one pound and a half of solid, is enough for a person in the ordinary vocations of life.

Persons in sedentary employment should drop one-third of the food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young people, and others, cannot study much by daylight with impunity.—*London Lancet*.

**HECTIC AND SNEEZING.**—To cure hiccup, let the person affected hold in his breath as long as possible—the re-oxygenation of the blood deadens the irritability of the nervous system so much, that in most cases, it may be repeated 2 or 3 repetitions. To prevent sneezing, let the person be pressed severely, it intercepts the nervous communication so that the proper muscles can not be called into requisition for the act; pressure will break the extent of nervous communication as a broken wire does the telegraph; it is best to press near the nose. I am confidently recommend both plans from seven years' experience.

**A NOVEL BEE HIVE.**—A correspondent writing to a *Dover, N. H.*, informs us that a day or two since some workmen entered the building of the Orthodox church in that town to make some repairs, when they found it occupied by a large swarm of bees so numerous as to make it impossible to work till they were ejected. This was done, and a large tub of honey was obtained in the building, as the result of the labour of the bees.—*Boston Tra*

**SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!**—James Elder of North Chester has a partridge as tame as a kitten. The bird came to the house when a mere chicken, alone and destitute, and though quite shy at first, became less so through the kind attentions of Mrs. Elder, until it seemed to feel that the hand giving it food and shelter, could not harm it. It came often around the house, and to the door, and finally allowed its generous friend to test her sincerity by occasionally touching, until its fear became lost in the enjoyment of her liberal gifts—and now, a full grown and noble looking bird, it hops upon her shoulder, rests in her lap nestles on her bosom, follows her in every part of the house, garden and fields, as if conscious of the strong hold it has upon her affections, and also of the whole family.

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.**—One of the attendants at the London Zoological Gardens, was recently killed by a Cobra, a venomous serpent. The man, whose name was Garing, to show his courage and "independence," as he called it, first took out a Boco snake and let it run over him; and then went to the Cobra's glass and took him out, and put him under his waistcoat, and suffered the venomous beast to crawl round his body. He then took it a between the head and the middle of the body, with the serpent made a dart at the face of the man, and gave him a deadly bite on the nose. Garing had consideration enough to place the dangerous reptile in his case and call for help. He immediately became faint and unconscious, his face livid, his respiration very imperfect; and though by artificial respiration and galvanism the action of the heart was kept up some forty minutes after natural respiration had ceased, nothing could save the poor man. On examination small punctures were found, four on one side and six on the other, of the nose, the largest being about the sixth of an inch in diameter and the eighth of an inch deep, from which even after death, a thin bloody fluid continued to exude. The lungs congested and turned black.

Amongst the many objects of interest now on exhibition at the fair of the American Institute there is none more worthy of the attention of the scientific mechanic or the frugal housewife, than an unpretending little machine, rendered more valuable by its extreme simplicity, cheapness, usefulness, and yet completeness, which occupies a place in the upper gallery. We allude to a sewing machine recently patented by Dr. Orr Avery, of Honesdale, P. C. The apparatus of this useful article is comprised in two cast-iron wheels, two shafts, two spools, two needles, two crank-wheels and a weight. The crank-wheels, and those communicating motion to the shaft, and the shafts work the needles, between which the cloth to be sewed is placed. The cloth is held in its place and drawn along as fast as it is sewed by the weight. The spools contain the thread, and unwinding furnish a supply as fast as it is needed. The peculiarity of the machine, however consists in the stitch, which is of such a nature that each is independent of the other. The seam will not rip if a few stitches get out; and seams of all shapes and kinds can be sewed with equal facility. In our presence the machine sewed thirty stitches in a second, and the same machine is suitable for the finest cambric or the thickest cloth.

The stitch alone is patented, as the machinery is too simple to need protection. We could hardly help wondering, whilst looking at it operate, that it has never been invented before. It is eminently worthy of examination by the lovers of the curious.—*Courier and Enquirer*.

**BREXIT AGAIN.**—On Friday last a bear, made his appearance on the 4th corduroy of Peel, and enjoyed a sanguinary repast on the carcase of an unfortunate cow, aged two years and weighing nearly 200 lbs., which fell in his way. The crew of her former ladyship aroused the neighbors, who turned out and, after a smart chase, succeeded in slaying the depredator. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bruin, but she escaped whilst her lord and master was being over hauled.—*Backwoodsman*.

## UNIFORMITY OF NATURE

The lark carols the same song and in the same key, as when Adam first turned his companion's ear to catch the moral. The owl first hooted in B flat, and it still loves the key, and screeams through no other octaves. In the same key as ever traced an ocean waltz, while all the three mood chords of the cracks have ever been in B, since Tubal Cain first read them in his smithy, or the Iphigeneia in their rich overture. Never has the buzz of the gnat risen above the second A nor that of the house fly's wing sunk below the first F. Sound had at first the same connexion with color as it has now, and the right angles of light's incidence might as much produce a sound on the first tutlets of Cam's city, as it is now said to do on one of the pyramids. The trump, in its first bloom in Noah's garden, emitted heat, four and a half degrees above the atmosphere, as it does at the present day. The stormy petrel as much delighted to sport among the first billows that the Indian Ocean ever raised as it does now. In the first migration of the birds, they passed from north to south, and fled over the narrowest part of the seas, as they will this autumn. The cuckoo and the nightingale first began their songs together analogous to the beginning of our April, in the days of Nimrod. Birds that lived on their laid blueish eggs in the days of Joseph, as they will two thousand years hence, if the sun should not fall from its throne, or the earth not break her harness from the planetary car. The first that was eagle, or other sung to augur to man in the natural spirit. Corals have ever grown edgeways to the ocean storm. Five million two hundred and eighty annularia could as well live in a drop of water in the days of Seth as now. Flying insects had on their coats of mail in the days of Japheth, over which they have ever waved plumes, of more gaudy feathers than the peacock ever robed. The bees that afforded Eve her first honey, made their combs hexagonal, and the first horse fly produced twenty millions eighty-three hundred, and twenty eggs, in one year, as she does at present. The first jump of the first flea was two hundred times its own length, as it was the last summer. There was iron enough in the blood of the first forty-two men to make a ploughshare, as there is to day, from whatever country you collect them. The lungs of Abel contained a coil of vital matter one hundred and fifty feet square, as mine; and the first inspiration of Adam consumed seventeen cubic inches of air, as do those of every adult reader. The rat and the rook followed the footsteps of Noah as they do ours.

**HORNED RATTLE SNAKE.**—Mr. William H. Thomas, of Quayle Town, Haywood county, N. C., writing to the *Asheville News*, says, that a Cherokee Indian named Salo, captured a snake on the Smokey Mountains, which he describes "of the usual size of the Diamond Rattle Snakes found in the mountains of this country, of a dark color—on its tail it has ten rattles, and on its head two forked horns of about three-fourths of an inch long." The Indian said it seemed to be a king among the snakes of its species. Nothing of the kind has been heretofore seen by any of the oldest white inhabitants.—*Southern Paper*.

**FLOUR BREAD.**—By Mrs. J. V. Wilson.—My bread is made in the following manner:—I boil six octonary sized potatoes and mash them very fine, then pour on them a pint and a half of water in which has been boiled a handful of hops, to this mixture I add a cup of flour, and when milk warm I add two or three table-spoonful of yeast. The above is my manner of making my yeast, which will keep a week with the addition of a little salt. To make my loaf of bread, I use 1 quart flour, 2 spoonful of yeast, with a spoonful of tart, mix with warm water and let it rise over night; in the morning I knead it over, put it in pans, let it rise half an hour and bake.

**FLOUR BREAD.**—Mrs. G. E. Shores.—Take 1 cup of new milk, 1 of hot water, 2 of flour, a little salt; let it rise 6 hours. Then put in 2 quarts of flour; add new milk enough to knead it; stand 1 hour to rise; bake in a quick oven. Made of wheat of your own raising.

**WHITE FISH EXTRAORDINARY.**—The *Canada Advertiser* says a white fish was caught the other day in the neighborhood of Sandwich, weighing 74 lbs. There are some five or six fine foliatae between Sandwich, and Peute Cote three miles below.