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times a day for three weeks in cold weather, or for a fortnight in a warmer season, by which it will have fomented well, and become acid; till which time it is not ready to give. This mixture must always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept for fomenting in succession. The difference between feeding in this manner and giving the grain whole, or partially ground, is so profitable, that whoever tries it once will not be apt to change it. Pea soup given in winter, milk warm, is an excellent food, nearly if not quite equal to the above. The food, of which ever kind, must be given to animals in such sufficiently short intervals as to keep them in a state of rest; since on this principle it is that they become fat in an expeditious manner.

Rearing Calves,

Boil half a pint of flaxseed in two quarts of water, ten minutes, to a jelly; then add skim milk enough for three calves, and the same proportion of seed for any number of calves. This food given to them twice or thrice a-day when quite young, makes them healthy and vigorous; and is prepared with less trouble than either broth or hay tea. This method is now practised by a Farmer in this vicinity, with good effect, who took the plan from *The Farmer's Assistant*, page 151, which also says, that flaxseed jelly with hay tea is good without milk—*Stock-bridge paper.*

Method of expeditiously fattening Chickens.

Take, for that purpose, a quantity of rice, and grind or pound it into a fine flour; mix sufficient for present use with milk and a little coarse sugar; stir the whole well over the fire, till it makes a thick paste; and feed the chickens, in the daytime only, by putting as much of it as they can eat, but no more, into the troughs belonging to their coops. It must be eaten while warm; and, if they have also beer to drink, they will soon grow very fat. A mixture of oatmeal and treacle, combined till it crumbles, is said to form a food for chickens, of which they are so fond, and with which they thrive so rapidly, that at the end of two months they become as large as the generality of full grown fowls fed in the common way.

Young Turkeys.

It is well known that young Turkeys are very tender animals, and that exposure to cold and wet is almost certain death to them. An experienced friend assures us, that a certain way to avoid this, is to take from the nest all the first eggs; the consequence will be, that the young brood comes forward later in the season, when the weather is milder, and better suited to their tender constitutions, and thus nearly all of them may grow up to maturity. The person who communicates this hint, has for several seasons put it in practice, and always found it completely successful.