things, but that which I have seen used, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is milk turned into curds. This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. Some should be made fresh every day, and if this be done, and the turkeys be kept warm, not one out of a score will die. When they get to be strong they may have meal and grain; but still they always love the curds. When they get their head feathers, they are hardy enough; and what they want is room to prowl about. It is best to breed them under a common hen, because she does not ramble like a hen turkey; and it is a very curious thing that the turkeys bred up by a hen of the common fowl do not themselves ramble much when they get old.

Domestic.

Currant Wine.—This article as usually manufactured is rather a cordial than a wine, and is entirely inferior to the common wine; but when properly made, it is a very superior, healthful beverage, particularly for summer drink, when fully diluted with water. Before pressing the juice from the currants, pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them, after which they must be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily with light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double refined loaf sugar—single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Suppose the cask intended to be used is 30 gallons. In this put 30 quarts of currant juice, 90 lbs. of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to settle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one or two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the ear to the bunghole a slight noise will be heard such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear, without any excess of sweetness.

Chloride of Lime for Rats.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly* says: "I tried the effect of introducing into the entrances of their numerous holes, runs, or hiding places, small portions of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, wrapped in calico and stuffed into the entrance holes, and thrown loose by spoonsful into the drain from the house. This drove them away for a twelvemonth, when they returned to it. They were treated in the same manner with like effect. The cure was complete. I presume it was the chlorine gas which did not agree with their olfactories.

Cure for Corns.—A correspondent of the London *Field*, in reply to an enquiry for a remedy for corns, says—"If 'A Poor Cripple' will take a lemon, cut a piece of it off, then rub it so as to let in the toe with the corn, the part next the corn, tie this on at night so that he cannot move, he will find the next morning that with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to a great extent. Two or three applications of this will make 'A Poor Cripple' happy for life, and I shall be glad to hear the result."

Miscellaneous.

White Clover in Pastures.—The growth of white clover on soils natural to its production may be encouraged and promoted by a top dressing of plaster and ashes. Its chief value is for pasture, as it is of too dwarf a growth to give much of a hay crop. A writer in the Boston Cultivator says, "there is an advantage in pasturing white clover which does not strike every farmer. Each joint furnishes a fresh root (and of course a fresh plant,) whenever such joint comes in close contact with the soil, and consequently the more it is trodden the thicker it will spring up. Hence one reason why it grows most luxuriantly near the bars and gateways of our pastures, where cattle often congregate. Many farmers have observed this last mentioned fact without getting hold of the reason therefor. The natural growth of various grasses, self-sown upon all our soils, is a matter of curious interest to the naturalist and the farmer observation of nature.—*Country Gentleman.*

To Measure Hay Stacks.—More than twenty years since, the following method for measuring hay, was taken from an old publication. I have both bought and sold by it, and I believe it may be useful to many farmers: Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve solid yards per ton. Five hundred and twelve cubic feet in a compressed or well settled stack is regarded equal to a ton of good hay.—*Southern Planter.*

Farmers! Plant before the Full Moon. Upon the growth of plants the moon exerts a remarkable influence. The chemical action of light is necessary to their principal work, the absorption of carbon from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. This work all plants carry on during the day, and in the night they rest, except when the moon shines. She wakes them and sets them at work. So the farmer will plant only just before the full moon and the scoffers who call them superstitious