

Broken Horn.

John Shaw, writes:—"I have a fine yoke of oxen coming five years old; one of them got his horn knocked off while running in the straw yard. When first noticed, the shell was lying on the ground, and the horn bleeding freely. I replaced the shell in its natural position, binding it tightly on with woollen cloth, saturated with spirits of turpentine. Will you inform me whether the horn is likely to grow again?"

If the horn covering is knocked off, and the bone or flint uninjured, in the course of time a new horn, similar to the original but not quite so strong, will be reproduced. This process will begin at the base of the bone, and gradually ascend until it covers the bone completely. In the case to which you refer, it is probable that a new horny substance will form, if the bone is not injured. The application of turpentine was not judicious.

LICE ON CATTLE—William Veitch, of West Montrose, asks what is a remedy for lice on young cattle. He says he has tried tobacco juice ineffectually, and wishes to know if Miller's Tick Destroyer would answer the purpose.—Tobacco properly applied is generally efficacious. An infusion of quassia (1 lb to the gallon of boiling water) is a perfectly safe application, and frequently gets rid of the vermin. Miller's Tick Destroyer, carefully used, according to the printed directions, would, no doubt, answer the purpose.

ELASTIC SOLES FOR HORSES' FEET.—A subscriber asks our opinion of the India Rubber soles or cushions recently brought into notice for horses' feet. They have been found serviceable in some cases, and we would recommend their use in the case of horses with weak heels. They are of most benefit when the roads are dry, hard and uneven, as they tend to break concussion in travelling, and also protect the sole. Although useful in many instances, they cannot, of course, be expected either to alleviate or to prevent all the diseases to which a horse's foot is liable.

DISEASES OF FARM STOCK—The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following from advance sheets of the Agricultural Report for 1868:—"The annual loss to the United States of farm animals, by disease, is placed at not less than fifty millions of dollars. Horses, mules, sheep and swine have all suffered from the local prevalence of malignant forms of disease, against which little veterinary skill is opposed, and little more than empiricism and superstitious folly is practised. In swine alone the losses are shown to be at least ten or fifteen millions of dollars annually, by the disease commonly known as hog cholera, for which no remedy has been found, and prevention proved difficult and uncertain."

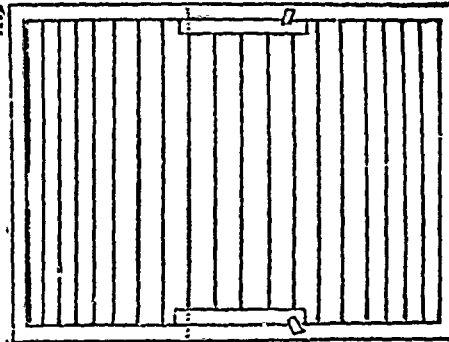
Poultry Yard.

Exhibition Pens for Poultry.

BY COL. HASSARD.

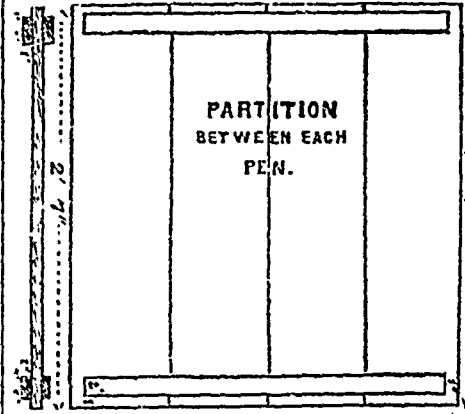
Some account of a convenient and economical style of pens for poultry may be useful to those who have the difficult task of

SINGLE FRAME



making arrangements for exhibitions. The pens designed by me for the Ontario Poultry Association, and which have been in use at all their shows, have been found to answer their purpose efficiently, and I will endeavor to give an account of their construction, which is very simple, and will be readily understood by the aid of the accompanying figures.

A single pen consists of three frames, 3 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches high, for the front, back and top, and two solid wood sides, 2 feet 7 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches deep. The frames are an inch and a half wide by one inch deep, with about seventeen iron wire bars, the three centre bars being shorter, and fitted into pieces of inch stuff, which turn when required on a single bar, acting as a hinge, thus forming a door, which is secured at the top and bottom by a button. The solid sides of inch stuff have battens or ledges, one inch from the top and bottom, and which come to within an inch of the back and front. Into the ends of these



battens the screws which fasten the back and front of the pens are screwed. Thus the front, back and top are of open wire, and plenty of light and air are afforded.

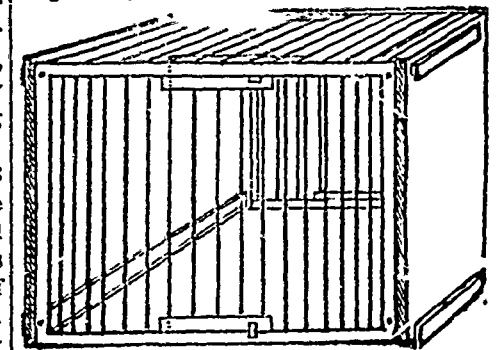
By making use of the top and back frames, adding one side, and taking advantage of a wall for the back, this will form three pens as all the frames are the same size. Each will be a pen of three feet frontage, and it is

premised that the pens stand upon a table, which forms the bottom, and some loose boards may be used for the top. These will also form the bottom for an upper tier of pens at an exhibition. They have the advantage of being easily removed and packed away when not in use; and, in fact, all a Society has to do is to have enough frames and sides to transport to where shows are held. In this country lumber can easily be obtained to make the top and bottom.

This is what we started with in the formation of our society; but I should like to say a word about sizes of pens, which are stated in the *Field* of December 8th, 1866, to have been as follows, at Birmingham:

For geese and turkeys,	width, 3 ft. 6 in.
"	depth, 2 ft. 6 in.
"	height, 3 ft.
Large fowls,	width, 2 ft. 6 in.
"	depth, 1 ft. 10 in.
"	height, 2 ft. 10 in.
Bantams,	width, 2 ft.
"	depth, 1 ft. 6 in.
"	height, 2 ft.

For pigeons, the pens might be rather less, but if much smaller the birds, especially the large sorts, will not look well in them.



ONE PEN COMPLETE

It should be borne in mind that the bars should be sufficiently close to prevent the specimens from getting through, and that at the sides of each frame they should in all cases be so close as to prevent the cocks from reaching round at one another to fight. I prefer wire pens galvanized, but they are more costly in this country than wood.

In arranging pens for an exhibition, they should be placed at a convenient height from the ground, say 1 foot or 1 foot 6 inches, and never in more than two tiers. Bantams, pigeons, or even small birds, will be seen at a disadvantage if placed on the top of a second tier.

It will be understood that if the Birmingham sizes are adopted, the sides, &c., must be constructed to fit the fronts. I have not seen their pens, which are hinged together and folded up. These would cost more in this country than our arrangement.

The New York State Poultry Society have appointed Colonel Hassard their Honorary Secretary for the Dominion of Canada, as a testimony of their appreciation of his thorough knowledge of the subject, and the service he has rendered to the cause of poultry culture on this side the Atlantic. Mr. Tegetmeier is appointed in the same capacity in England.