

(2 gallons of water and 1 pint wood washes). When the skins will slip easily take the peaches out with a skimmer and plunge them into cold water ; rinse in several waters and there will be no taste of the lye. Weigh and add $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Halve them and use some of the pits or leave them whole as you please, but the stones improve the flavor. Make a syrup by adding as little water as possible to the sugar, about 1 cut to each pound of sugar. When it boils, skim until clear, then add the peaches and cook until transparent.

There are many ways of cleaning light colored leather belts, card cases, pocketbooks, and the like, but perhaps none more satisfactory than using naphtha soap. Many a valuable purse has been ruined by experimenting with benzine, gasoline, etc. You can't tell until you've tried it whether it will clean or ruin.

BELLING THE TURKEYS

I have found it a good plan to the small bells on the necks of the turkey hens and the gobbler. They scared away the foxes and helped one to find the straying turkeys.—

To clean suede gloves, place them on the hands, then rub thoroughly with fine oatmeal, renewing the meal several times. Finally brush the meal from the gloves with a soft brush.

In buying white canvas shoes be careful to select only those of the very best quality. Cheap black shoes are poor enough economy, but to buy a cheap white shoe is a waste of money.

To fit corks tight in the bottles soak in boiling water until they are soft, then pound them in.

Never enter the water with a headache ; never do so with a full stomach.

The Poultry-Yard.

WHY CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL.

Some people will not understand the directions sent them by the maker of the incubator and would not follow them if they did. They have their own ideas in regard to artificial incubation.

After the hatch is over and the chicks fail to be excluded, the machine is blamed for not fulfilling expectations, and artificial incubation, in their minds, is a failure. Many chicks die in the shell from improper ventilation. Air cannot be seen and measured by the operator before the proper amount can be given. With insufficient air the chicks may die in all stages of growth, but the greatest number during the last three days of the hatch. Too much moisture is nearly always given under the mistaken notion that moisture is what makes the downy balls pop out. Mistaken kindness ! Eggs pip but are wedged fast in the shell and cannot move. In very bad cases chicks get out of the shell, but fail to absorb all the yolk, and this sticks to them. Then the poor chick, in moving around, pulls out its bowels. After several are excluded in this manner, the tray presents a very unpleasant and ugly appearance. Shells present a sticky appearance, with white and green deposits after birds hatch. When insufficient air is given for ventilation, the chicks blow and pant with out stretched necks and open mouths. Chicks should never pants after exclusion. If they do, insufficient air has been given.

When chicks are very much shriveled and small, and air-space very large, not enough moisture has been given. Chicks or ducks will die in the shell from overheat ; running the machine at too low a temperature ; bad air in incubator ; bad air in the room ; too much dampness in the cellar or room ; dryness in the incubator when hatching ; small air-cells ; extremely large air-cells ; (eggs do not have to be frozen to chill them) ; overfed breeding stock ; unbred stock ; diseased stock ; ill fed stock ; in fact anything that will lower the vitality of the breeding stock or the egg before or after incubation. The pipping stage is the judgement day or summing up of all the evils that went before. In a large number of cases, poor eggs are caused by poorly fertilized eggs, and the incubator gets all the blame. Eggs laid in cold weather, in the winter months, are seldom properly fertilized. Eggs from birds in poor condition, or in confinement, may start to hatch, but not having sufficient vitality, they will die in an incubator or under a hen. Another cause of poor success arises from the anxiety of the operator. He is constantly fussing, turning the heat up and again turning it down, sliding the ventilators one way, then another, watches the machine day and night, gives the eggs an ocean of water one day and dries