

and are more frequently run on until the following Christmas or second year's clip, when they can be made 25 or 30 lbs. per quarter.

5. OXFORD DOWNS, (of which Mr. Howard has been for many years a distinguished breeder) generally drop their lambs in the month of February, and at 13 or 14 months old, they are ready for market, weighing, upon an average, 10 stones each, with a fleece varying from 7 to 10 lbs. The ewes were good mothers, and produce a great proportion of twins.

GOLDEN CHICKEN RULES.

The following are some rules that it would be well to observe in rearing chickens:—1. Keep the chicks in a warm, clean, dry coop. 2. Don't let them run out in the morning until the sun has removed the dew from the grass. 3. Let them have plenty of food and fresh water. 4. The coop must be rat proof. 5. Don't let the chicks have access to slops or stagnant water. 6. See that they are housed when a storm is threatening.

Rules for keeping the hennery in proper order.—1. Clean out every day, and sprinkle a handful of lime. 2. Sprinkle ashes over the floor two or three times a week. 3. Frequently change the straw or hay forming the nests, and whitewash the nest boxes at every renewal, and twice a year thoroughly whitewash the whole interior of the house.

Rules for the management of setting hens:—1. Set the hen in a place where she will not be disturbed. 2. Give a large hen twelve or thirteen eggs, a medium-sized one ten or eleven, a small one eight or nine. 3. Don't let the hen come out of the setting room until she has hatched, but keep her supplied with gravel, food and water. 4. When the chicks are hatched, leave them in the nest for the first eight or ten hours. 5. Don't meddle with the eggs during incubation; turning them once a day, and all such foolishness, is apt to prevent the eggs from hatching.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

Nature has endowed bees with an exquisite sense of smell, for they can scent honey and wax at a great distance.

Why is the horse the most humane of all animals?—Because he gives the bit out of his mouth and listens to every woe.

The *Ohio Farmer* states that in Adams Co., Mo., one man returned 37 dogs for taxation; another returned 15; a third 12, and a fourth 11.

In Bridgport, Vt., out of a flock of forty sheep, fourteen were killed outright the other by two vicious dogs, and most of the remainder were bitten. The owners of the dogs paid four dollars a head for the whole flock.

A dairyman informs the *Maine Farmer* that having tried many things for sore teats on cows he finds lard best, the most healing and softening.

The *Western Rural* says the statement is made that Wm. McGraw, of Augusta, Mich., recently sheared 90 sheep in about ten hours. There were four rams in the lot.

The *London Field* tells how a sheep-killing dog was cured of his bad habit by tying him between two rams and letting the triple team loose in the field. They dragged poor Bose around on the run till all three were dead tired, and the cure was complete.

A. M. Winslow & Sons, Putney, Vt., lost two bulls recently, valued at \$4,000, through the carelessness of a hired man, who washed the animals all over with tobacco essence for the purpose of destroying the lice, but the death of the bulls was the consequence.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Passaic Co., N. Y., says he kept three Ayrshire and three common cows last Winter, feeding them all alike. In the Spring, the Ayrshires were in much the best condition, although they gave the most milk.

Every man who has milch cows should be sure that they are not run or worried by the boy who drives them to and from the milk yard. Very few dogs are fit to be used for this purpose. Both the quantity and quality of the milk given is affected by improper driving.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, tells that a hen belonging to a friend of his has regularly laid two eggs a day this Spring—for about three weeks at one time, and again after a rest of about two weeks, she began laying the two eggs regularly each day.

A Californian has invented a new method for skimming milk. He fits a fine gauze sieve to a hoop of the size of the pan. The milk is then poured into the pan so as to a little more than cover the sieve. When the cream has risen the hoop is lifted, and the cream is thus completely removed.

The sale of Mr. Bowley's Siddington Short-horns, near Cirencester, has excited much interest among cattle-breeders. Good prices were realized, fourteen bulls having averaged £35 each, and twenty-five cows brought prices averaging £94. Two of the Siddington cows were bought by Lord Dunmore for 400 and 370 guineas respectively.

The common practice of using pads or sheep skin under a horse's collar is objectionable, especially in warm weather as it creates heat, and makes the breast tender. A better way is to take a piece of thick and smooth leather, cut it out just the size of the collar, or a little wider, and let it lie flat on the neck and shoulders. It will lie smooth while the collar moves about, and chafing will thus be prevented. It is a good plan to wash the breast of a working horse every night with cold water.