

CANE SEED FOR FOWLS.—A writer in the *Rock River Farmer* says: I have fed my fowls a quantity of Cane Seed every year for eight years past, except last year. Have had no cholera or gapes among my fowls, except last year, when I had no Cane Seed. Does it prevent cholera? I know one place where they feed Cane and Broom Corn Seed every year, and have no cholera.

KEEPING EGGS.—Rub eggs with Flaxseed (Linseed) oil and place them large end downwards in sand. Eggs so prepared have been found at the end of six months to have the taste and smell of perfectly fresh eggs, and to have lost in weight only three per cent.

Literary Notices.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY. By L. Wright, Author of the "Practical Poultry Keeper," &c. Illustrated with Fifty Coloured Plates of celebrated Prize Birds of every Breeds, &c. London, Paris and New York: Cassel, Petter, & Galpin.

Part II. of this admirable work has been received, direct from the Author, (as was also Part I.) and fully sustains the high expectations already formed of it. The two illustrations which this number contains are really excellent, and exceedingly life-like: one of which is the Dark Brahma cock "Sultan," the property of Lady Gwydyr, now so well known as a prize taker in England—the other a pair of Silver Spangled Polish fowls, owned by Mr. Henry Beldon, and the winners of several prizes at leading shows in England and Ireland. Chapter III. on "Feeding and general treatment of Fowls" is concluded, and contains much that is useful—too much stress cannot be laid on the method of feeding fowls, and Mr. Wright is very full and explicit in his statements on this point; over feeding as well as not feeding often enough is shown to be injurious to fowls. The nature of the dif-

ferent kinds of foods is then fully entered into and discussed in an intelligent and practical way which cannot fail to be of advantage to the breeder and fancier. Chapter IV. on "Eggs and Incubation" is well entered upon and will amply repay perusal. In this Chapter, as in all the others, numerous wood-cuts, are introduced to illustrate the author's ideas, and in no way more effectually than in incubation, and the ovaries and egg passage of the hen. At all times this forms an interesting subject to the breeder and to the uninitiated a source of knowledge of which he had no prior conception, is opened up. On this subject, the author says, "As we have already remarked the white forms the principal nourishment of the chick whilst within the egg; and we repeat this because it is the very opposite of the popular idea. Many writers who ought to know better, have stated that the yolk furnishes the food of the chick, whereas the fact is that up to about twenty-four hours before hatching, the yolk suffers hardly any diminution. At about that time it begins to be absorbed through the umbilicus or navel into the abdomen of the chicken, and is in fact a wonderful provision by which the newly hatched little animal is supplied gradually with the most highly nutritious food during the earliest stages of its existence. Traces of the yolk may be found by dissection in the abdomen of the chicken, even after ten days have elapsed; and in chickens just hatched much is often not fully entered within the abdominal cavity, and can be plainly seen with the naked eye." Other subjects, such as the method of storing and preserving eggs, packing eggs for hatching, and the arrangement of the sitting hen is dwelt upon. The use of the egg-tester in discovering the fertile eggs is just being introduced as Part II. ends, leaving Chapter IV. still unfinished.