

Hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and pigeons must be kept apart. They should be let out to roam and pick about every morning for an hour or two, then should have their morning meal. Hens and turkeys eat the cleanest when fed on a grass plot. Geese and ducks should be fed near a pond, or at least where a ready supply of water may be had. In winter, feed twice a day, morning and afternoon, the latter soon after noon. For hens and turkeys, boiled potatoes, in their skins, are excellent feed when a little warm, broken with the hand. In winter, wheat, oats, rye, barley, or maize should be added. In summer, use grain only with noon feeding. Ducks may be fed in a like manner. Geese do best on grass land; in winter, they should have turnips, and cut raw potatoes, with grain at the noon feeding.

Poultry thus fed never needs special fattening, to have cock turkeys at Christmas time weighing 18lbs. a piece; hens, 15 lbs.; geese, 12 lbs.; ducks, 8 lbs.; and chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., plump and fat.

For feeding young turkeys the first four weeks, the best food is hard-boiled eggs minced. With young chickens this may be stopped after two weeks. When soft feed is first given to young turkeys, they may die of scouring; hard-boiled eggs prevent this. Young ducks should be fed on soft feed and not suffered to go into the water for three weeks. Goslings do best on tender grass, in warm exposure. Keep them on their feet, and do not suffer them to be exposed to drenching rains.

It is with poultry, as with all other farm animals, they should be fed regularly, never allowing much variation, for animals will wail and worry and thus lose flesh by impatient demonstrations, which are almost sure to be consequent upon negligence,—a stinging rebuke to the heedless, careless or negligent breeder.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Tobacco stems or tobacco put into hens' nests are good to keep them from vermin.

Cooked meal is nearly double the bulk of uncooked yet quart for quart it goes as far. The difference is that much of the food is undigested unless cooked.

Roots in themselves do not fatten much, but they make every ounce of grain food available. The effect of cooked meal and meal fed with roots is similar.

An old stable keeper in England says he has never had a bad foot on his horses, since he commenced the practice of bedding on a thick layer of sawdust. He finds pine the best, oak the worst.

Muck should never be taken to the field direct from the swamps. It should be exposed to the atmosphere for six months or more, the longer the better, and composed with lime or unleached ashes.

The best way to prevent cows from holding up their milk is to milk the forward teats perfectly dry, then change to the two hind teats and milk very fast, and the desired result will be obtained.

The *Utica Herald* gives three rules for renovating old pastures: 1. In winter, lime them in wet places. 2. In summer, mow them where bushy. 3. Keep sheep on them and feed the sheep with beans and oil cake.

A large black beetle, wearing upon his broad back rows of most brilliant gold dots, is the friend of the farmer. From its eggs, are produced the corn grub killer, the most inveterate foe of the cut worm, with which

executed with neatness and dispatch at H. MILLER'S.