

Another form in which it is recommended to use it, is a soap. These soaps are for sale by various manufacturers, and have a high reputation for cleansing animals and the cure of skin diseases. A mode of making this soap is as follows:—Dissolve 8 pounds common bar soap in hot water, add 2 to 4 ounces of carbolic acid, according to the desired strength. Allow to cool as usual in making hard soap. As these preparations may be bought ready prepared, and as carbolic acid is by no means a safe article to keep about the house, we would advise persons to buy rather than attempt to make them, except in the case of whitewash, when they must get the pure article and dilute it.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT IN WINTER.

Now that winter has fairly commenced, a few words on the management and care of fowls during the cold weather may not be undesirable.

All fanciers ought to bear in mind that during this season much of the natural food of fowls is securely bound up by frost or covered with snow. What in other portions of the year fowls with an ordinary run could readily pick up for themselves, must now be supplied.

If the stock is not very numerous, the scraps from the kitchen table may be sufficient for their wants; if not, procure from the butcher a piece of coarse meat, —a bullock's liver,—two or three times a week, and cut it up fine, and give it to them; or in suitable weather pin it securely to the ground with a skewer through the centre, and in the middle of their yard, and remark how greedily they will devour it. Green food also should be supplied, and not sparingly; a head of cabbage, not chopped up fine, but either whole or cut into squares according to the number of fowls in the yard, ought to form a portion of their daily repast.

If eggs be the chief object in keeping fowls, then every morning a slight breakfast of soft food ought to be given, and during very cold weather a stimulant mixed with it. Care must, however, be taken not to supply too much, else the birds may become over fat, and thus defeat the object in view; hard food ought to be given during the remainder of the day; this should consist of grain of different kinds; it is not well to keep poultry continually confined to one kind of grain. If Indian corn is used, it ought to be very sparingly; it is a fattening, not an egg-producing diet. Fresh water ought to be supplied daily, and during severe weather the ice should be frequently broken.

A good plan to keep the ice from fastening to the sides of the vessel, is to grease them well, which prevents it.

No poultry house should be without a covered run, with a glass window in front to admit the sun and light. During severe weather the birds should not be suffered to go out of it, especially if they are of the Hamburgh, or Spanish varieties, or of any of those whose combs are likely from their size to become readily susceptible to frost; they are sure to get frozen, and their usefulness as Exhibition birds destroyed.

Their yard should always be kept clear of snow, and in one corner should be a small heap of fine gravel, or broken mortar, or in the absence of both, and perhaps better still, some pounded oyster shells. This is absolutely necessary to the formation of shells for the eggs. A few loads of fresh manure from the stable scattered over the yard afford excellent pastime for the fowls during a few hours in the middle of the day. Their keen sharp eyes will detect many tit-bits which will be greedily devoured; besides, it affords them much exercise in their favorite pastime, scratching.